

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

563058

# 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: Olympia Mill Village Historic District

Other names/site number: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of related multiple property listing:  
N/A

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

### 2. Location

Street & number: Lincoln Street and Parker Avenue between Whaley and Heyward Streets; Mulberry Lane, Gadsden Street, and Wayne Street between Catawba and Heyward Streets; Heyward Street between Bluff Road/Lincoln Street and Wayne Street/Olympia Avenue; Silver Street and South Parker Street; Olympia Avenue between Heyward Street and Bluff Road; Alabama, Carolina, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Ohio, Texas, Virginia, and Nevada Streets; Bluff Road between Olympia Avenue and Granby Lane; Granby Lane between Bluff Road and the property of Vulcan Materials Company

City or town: Columbia State: SC County: Richland

Not For Publication:  Vicinity:

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

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

\_\_\_ national \_\_\_ statewide x local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

x A \_\_\_ B x C \_\_\_ D

	<u>9/6/2018</u>
<b>Signature of certifying official/Title:</b>	<b>Date</b>
Elizabeth M. Johnson, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer	
_____ <b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b>	

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

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**Signature of commenting official:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Date** \_\_\_\_\_

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**Title :** \_\_\_\_\_ **State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government** \_\_\_\_\_

**4. National Park Service Certification**

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

*[Handwritten Signature]*

*11/20/18*

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

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

**Category of Property**

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
-

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Site

Structure

Object

**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>257</u>	<u>264</u>	buildings
<u>3</u>	_____	sites
_____	<u>2</u>	structures
<u>1</u>	_____	objects
<u>261</u>	<u>264</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 9

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic – single/multiple dwellings

Commerce – department store

Social – meeting hall

Education – school

Religion – religious facility

Funerary – cemetery

Recreation and Culture – outdoor recreation

Recreation and Culture – monument/marker

Industry – manufacturing facility

Defense – arms storage

Landscape – park

Vacant/Not in use

Transportation – rail related

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic – single/multiple dwellings

Commerce – office building

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- Social – meeting hall
- Education – school
- Religion – religious facility
- Funerary – cemetery
- Recreation and Culture – outdoor recreation
- Recreation and Culture – monument/marker
- Defense – arms storage
- Landscape – park
- Vacant/Not in use

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## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- Romanesque
- Bungalow/Craftsman
- Art Deco
- Commercial Style
- Late Victorian Vernacular
- Colonial Revival
- Gothic Revival
- Minimal Traditional
- American Foursquare

**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: wood (weatherboard), brick, stucco, concrete, asbestos, stucco, synthetic (vinyl), asphalt

### Narrative Description

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

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### Summary Paragraph

Olympia Mill Village Historic District is located southwest of downtown Columbia and was designed and constructed almost entirely between 1899 and 1903 by industrialist-architect William Burroughs Smith Whaley. Its northernmost portion is included within the city limits and continues the general pattern of the city's grid, while the southern portion sits in Richland County and forms a separate grid at a 45-degree angle from that of the city. The northern grid

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includes the mill, the village's public amenities, and housing originally built for mill management. The southern grid is almost entirely single- and multi-family housing for mill workers. Granville—the southeast corner of this grid consisting of minimal traditional, single-family residences—was developed after the mill's divestment of the residential portion of the village in 1940. The Congaree River flows to the district's west and a large granite quarry is nestled between the southern part of the district and the river. Quarried since the nineteenth-century, this land was once considered part of the mill village and featured pastures and undeveloped, low-lying wetlands until the mid-twentieth century. The highest land in the village is in the northern grid and along Olympia Avenue.

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### **Narrative Description**

The Olympia Mill Village is located just southwest of downtown Columbia, South Carolina and less than two miles from the South Carolina State House. Planned and built in 1899-1903 by William Burroughs Smith Whaley, the close-knit village is set apart from the grand scale of Columbia's orthogonal gridded plan. Whaley located his mill operations, which included the Granby Mill, Richland Mill, Capitol City Mill, and the crown jewel – Olympia – at the southwest corner of the city's 1786 grid along the Congaree River. In 1896, he located the Granby Mill Village at the far end of Huger Street, Columbia's westernmost thoroughfare. Three years later, he built Olympia Mill Village to the east and south. Whaley Street (then Indigo), begins at the southern termination of the wide Huger Street and moves eastward perpendicularly, creating the spine that connected Granby, Olympia, Capitol City, and Richland Mills to each other and the residential portions of each village to both the mills and its amenities.

#### *The Olympia Mill Village's Northern Grid*

Whaley strategically reserved the highest land in the area for the most important, substantially constructed buildings in Olympia: the mill and their accompanying stables, warehouses, churches, stores, and housing for supervisory personnel. Positioned next to the Granby Mill at the intersection of Whaley Street and the wide, north-south Wayne Street/Olympia Avenue, the Olympia Mill visually and psychologically dominates: it acts as a fulcrum around which the village rotates to the east and southwest.

The mill villages' "downtown" is just east of the surviving Granby and Olympia factories with the mill-provided amenities clustered at the intersection of Wayne and Whaley Streets. Surviving buildings include Olympia's original store at 701 Whaley Street, Pacific Park, and two churches: Cornerstone Baptist Church (originally Trinity Chapel) and Southside Baptist Church. These substantial brick buildings are the largest in the village except for the mill itself. The Doughboy Monument to the village's World War I dead, placed in the median at the crossing of Whaley and Wayne Streets, enhances this intersection's feel as the civic center of the mill villages.

The northern grid of mill housing sits to the east of the mill and this cluster of amenities at the corner of Wayne and Whaley Streets. Four blocks long by two blocks high, this grid is delimited by Catawba and Heyward Streets to the north and south and Wayne and Lincoln Streets to the

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west and east. Railroad tracks cross Whaley Street at an angle just east of Lincoln Street, providing a clear eastern boundary to the upper village. The streets follow Columbia's grid to the north despite the interruptions of railroad tracks and later development in between. Lincoln and Gadsden Streets are continuations of regular Columbia Streets, with Parker and Mulberry Streets inserted into the grid in between.

The largest houses in this northern residential grid line Whaley Street. The mill originally constructed these dwellings as housing for the business' management personnel. They are setback from the street at a uniform distance and centered on generous, almost square lots and are all two-story, frame residences. The earliest-built structures, constructed around 1900-03, resemble single-pile, side-gabled I-houses from the street, but reveal shed-roofed, one-story wings to the rear, flush with the side elevations. With symmetrical three-bay facades and wide hipped-roof porches, they recall vernacular farmhouses. The mill added larger and higher-style foursquare houses for supervisors later: with square footprints, hipped roofs, side porches, and Colonial Revival and Craftsman details, these buildings are immediately distinguished from the earlier, more modest supervisory housing.

Smaller and more varied dwellings line the narrower lanes north and south of Whaley Street. The mill constructed these dwellings for a mix of skilled workers, including supervisors. The houses north of Whaley Street are older and sit on larger lots than those between Whaley and Heyward Streets. The mill constructed some of these dwellings in 1900-03 with the first phase of supervisory housing. Most are of the same basic types of workers' housing seen in the southern grid as discussed below. The dwellings south of Whaley are positioned closer to the street on narrower lots than those houses to the north. The mill constructed these houses in waves between 1904 and the 1920s. They are a mix of single-family and duplex residences, all are frame and single-story, and most are reminiscent of economical domestic types built elsewhere in America in the early twentieth century (especially bungalows). Most have cross-gabled or hipped roofs and feature a prominent front porch. Their details are minimal; variation in the footprint and roofline provides visual interest.

A distinct pocket of residential dwellings sits just east of the mill, north of Rocky Branch Creek, south of Heyward Street and approximately east of Wayne Street/Olympia Avenue. Heyward Street forms the northern boundary with two parallel sections as a testament to the railroad spur that ran through its center until the 1970s. Platted for Dr. Robert W. Gibbes in 1908, this portion of the village was never owned or developed by the mill. It originally included thirty-five lots, including seven fronting on Bluff Road. The lots are slightly narrower and longer than those elsewhere in the northern or southern portions of the village and the land lacks the alleys seen elsewhere in the village. The houses are similar to those in the grid of housing to the north of Heyward Street: with only one or two exceptions, all are frame, one-story single-family bungalows with hipped or side-gabled roofs with minimal details.

While sidewalks are located along the wide Whaley Street, there are no sidewalks along the residential streets to its north and south. Olympia Avenue's sidewalk ends abruptly at the line between the city and the county. Most lots now have large mature trees shading the houses. The

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northern grid's dwellings south of Whaley Street are more likely to have outbuildings or garages in their backyards.

### *Olympia Mill Village's Southern Grid*

The densest part of the Olympia Village is located south of the mills, its amenities, and the northern grid of housing. Olympia Avenue acts as the spine for the grid of this southern portion of the village much as Whaley Street organizes through the north. An extension of Wayne Avenue, it shifts almost 45-degrees just south of the amenities and the mill to mirror a bend in the Congaree River. The substantial banks of Rocky Branch Creek, the ridge on which the street sits, and a crescent-shaped strip of undeveloped land (the location of a now-removed railroad trestle that originally traveled down the center of Heyward Street) determine this shift in orientation and enhance the sense that the village's southern grid is separate from the downtowns of both the mill village and Columbia beyond.

Nestled in between Bluff Road to the northeast and the river and a large granite quarry to the southwest, this triangle-shaped grid of nine streets was built almost entirely as workers' housing by the mill between 1900 and 1903. Streets run north of Olympia for only a block or less before they dead-end at Bluff Road. Streets continue south of Olympia Avenue, ending at the quarry. The southern grid is orthogonal, but not exactly regular. There is a wide gap between Olympia Avenue and Whitney Street, the next street to its south, due to the remains of a drainage ditch that ran diagonally from northeast to southwest through the southern grid (much of which was later culverted). The streets are named after American states. They are organized in alphabetical order, a vestige of the consecutive numbering system that originally identified them. These streets include the very short Alabama and Carolina Street just south of the mill and before the bend in Olympia Avenue, and Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Ohio, Texas, Virginia, and Nevada Streets to the east. Granby Lane intersects with the merged Bluff Road/Olympia Avenue to form the village's eastern boundary. All of the streets in this southern grid are paved.

With a grassy median as a leftover vestige of Columbia's streetcar system, Olympia Avenue is wider than any other in the village. It sits on a ridge and the intersecting streets slope southward from it. Whaley planned the street to be residential, but it has suffered more demolition and infill than any other area of Olympia since the mill's 1940 divestment of the village's residential property. Empty lots, later churches and dwellings, and auto repair and other commercial entities now sit where mill workers' housing once did. Among the survivals are large, two-story, hipped-roof frame dwellings built in the initial wave of mill construction: 1101 and 1103 Olympia Avenue. The only buildings of this type in the village, they are assembled on the western end of Olympia near the mill. Double-pile and with a single front door, they were originally boarding houses for single mill workers.

The houses on the streets north and south of Olympia Avenue are smaller than those in the northern grid and represent six distinct types. All are frame, were originally built on raised brick pier foundations, and had front porches on raised brick piers, single chimneys, 6/6 wooden sash windows, two-light transoms over primary exterior doors, beadboard soffits, and exposed rafter

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tails. Four of the six types are duplexes and the other two were originally single-family dwellings. Many remain multi-unit residences, but others have been converted into single-family homes. The mill distributed the types throughout the village randomly: single-family are next to multi-family and houses of the same type often face one another across a street. Dwellings of the same type are never next to one another on the same side of the street, creating a variety of rhythm in roofline and porch profile.<sup>1</sup>

The six types of workers' housing are:<sup>2</sup>

- Type I: A two-story duplex with side-gabled, saltbox roof identical to those in Granby Mill Village. There are four bays on the first floor (two doors and two windows) and two windows on the upper. The doors are next to one another in the central bays. An attached, hipped-roof porch runs the length of the facade. Attic ventilators sit in both side-gables and a single chimney rests in the center of the building with fireplaces opening onto each unit.
- Type II: A narrow, two-story, single-family house with a hipped roof. There are two bays on the first floor: one door and one window. There is one bay on the second floor with a single, centered window. An attached, hipped-roof porch runs the length of the facade. A single chimney sits in the center of the roof.
- Type III: A two-story duplex identical to a Type II with an attached, side-gabled wing. There are four bays on the first floor: two doors and two windows. The front doors for each unit are either next to one another in the central bays, opening onto each unit, or are staggered with a window in between. The porch covers the entire first floor of the facade: it is attached to the two-story mass with a hipped profile that matches the porches on Types I and II and its roof is an extension of the one-story mass to the side.
- Type IV: A one-story, T-shaped gable and ell duplex with a unit in the projecting front-gabled ell and another in the side-gabled wing. A single, centered window sits in the front-gabled ell; the rest of the facade is three bays. Some dwellings have two doors and a single window in the wing, the doors opening onto separate units. Others have a second front door in the projecting front-gabled ell. All have one door in the side-gabled wing, lined up with the cutaway porch that is inset in the front-gabled unit. The porch extends across the side-gabled wing, formed as an extension of its roof. A single chimney sits in the front-gabled ell, with fireplaces opening into each unit.
- Type V: A one-story, gabled-roof, single-family house identical to the front-gabled portion of Type IV.
- Type VI: A one-story duplex with a side-gabled roof. There are four bays on the façade: two doors and two windows with the doors centered. An attached, shed-roofed porch runs nearly the full width of the facade. A chimney sits in the approximate center of the roof, with fireplaces opening onto each unit.

All of the mill-built houses are setback from the street at the same distance, centered on the front of their lots, and face one another directly across the street. The types sit on their lots in

<sup>1</sup> W. B. Smith Whaley & Company, *Modern Cotton Mill Engineering* (Columbia: The State Company, 1903), 47.

<sup>2</sup> The first five types were first identified and numbered in Rebecca Fulmer, "Proposal for the Development of a Revitalization Plan for Olympia" (report dated February 1978).



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consistent ways.<sup>3</sup> The lot sizes are standardized, and have about half of the street frontage allotted to the residential lots in the village's northern grid. Although narrow, the lots are relatively generous. The setbacks allow space for curbs, fences, and sidewalks as seen in historic photographs of the village. Because the curbs and sidewalks were likely built using less durable materials than the concrete common today, these features have mostly deteriorated since the mill sold the property in 1940. Mature trees planted close to the street provide shade and survivals indicate that they were planted in rows.

Whaley originally planned longitudinal alleys down the middle of each block and laterally behind each of the blocks running parallel to Olympia Avenue. These alleys have not been maintained and most are at least partially consumed by individual parcels, making them difficult to visualize today. Few of the lots feature garages or substantial outbuildings and all auxiliary structure date to after the mill's 1940 divestment. Small prefabricated sheds sit in many backyards. Driveway or parking surfaces are asphalt, poured concrete, or gravel and poured concrete walkways connect many of the houses' front porches to the street.

There is surprisingly little infill in Olympia's southern grid. The densest areas of infill are in the middle of the blocks between Olympia Avenue and Whitney Street. Most of these blocks were vacant at the time of the mill's 1940 divestment. The land was swampy and a long drainage ditch cut through the blocks from just south of the intersection of Virginia Street and Olympia Avenue southwest to the intersection of Delaware and Georgia Streets and into the quarry and the river beyond. Some mill houses were moved onto these vacant lots in the 1940s and the area was finally properly drained in the late 1980s between Ohio and Georgia Streets, accounting for much of the later construction in the neighborhood.

The vast majority of the original workers' residences retain enough integrity for one to identify their type. These structures have experienced predictable changes, the most significant of which is the addition of indoor bathrooms. The foundations of the houses have often been filled-in with brick or rebuilt with concrete block. Most houses retain their porch profiles – an identifying feature of each individual type – but the porch foundations have been filled in with brick or rebuilt with concrete block, their posts replaced with columns or battered piers, their wooden floors replaced with poured concrete, and their wooden steps replaced with brick or poured concrete steps with stepped brick sidewalls (often with poured concrete tops). Some porches have been screened in. Vinyl siding and trim wraps most of the houses in the village, both in the northern and southern grids, and vinyl windows replace many of the 6/6 wooden originals. Vinyl siding often covers over the transoms that topped the houses' front doors. Asphalt shingles now cover most of the roofs of the houses and their porches; a historic photograph indicates that wooden shingles originally covered the roofs.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> The houses at 207 Carolina Street and 400 ½ Florida Street are the only exceptions: they are turned 45 degrees to accommodate their irregularly shaped lots.

<sup>4</sup> Photograph of street in the Olympia Mill Village, c. 1930s, Works Progress Administration Collection, South Caroliniana Library, Digital Collections, <http://digital.tcl.sc.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/wpaplp/id/880/rec/1>

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Each of the individual types also changed in distinct ways over time. Common alterations include:

- Type I: Indoor bathrooms for each unit were added to the rear of the dwellings in one-story, shed-roofed additions that stretch across the entire rear of the building, flush with the side elevations. In the conversion of these duplexes into single-family dwellings, windows often replaced one of the two front doors.
- Type II: Indoor bathrooms for these dwellings were added to the rear in one-story, shed-roofed additions that stretch across the entire rear of the building, flush with the side elevations.
- Type III: Indoor bathrooms for each unit were added to the rear of the dwellings in one-story, shed-roofed additions to both the two-story and one-story masses, flush with the side elevations. Small, square windows were often added in the buildings' second stories. In the conversion of these duplexes into single-family dwellings, windows often replaced one of the two front doors.
- Type IV: Indoor bathrooms for each unit were added to the rear of the dwellings, in the intersection of the cross gable. In the conversion of these duplexes into single-family dwellings, windows often replaced one of the two front doors. Some of the side wings have been extended towards the front of the house so that they are flush with the front-gabled ell, consuming the cutaway porches in the main body of the structure.
- Type V: Additions to the side elevations are common in this type, often creating a cross-gabled roofline that is easily confused with a Type IV dwelling.
- Type VI: In the conversion of these duplexes into single-family dwellings, windows often replaced one of the two front doors.

### *Granville*

The houses in Olympia Mill Village's southeast corner are distinct from those elsewhere in either the northern or southern grids. "Granville" was platted in 1941, after the mills' divestment of its residential property, to continue and finish the grid that surrounded it: it extends Virginia Street and Texas Street south of Whitney Street, the east side of Ohio Street south of Dover Street, and includes all of Nevada Street.<sup>5</sup> At sixty-four to seventy feet wide, the lots are slightly wider than those elsewhere in the southern grid. They are also slightly deeper, thanks to the lack of alleys running through the centers of the blocks. Houses are centered on their lots and setback at a regular distance similar to the layout elsewhere in the southern grid. Odd-shaped triangles of land were left vacant to complete the grid against the diagonal Granby Lane, which leads southwest to Olympia Cemetery, the quarry, and the river beyond. Many of the lots feature garages or other outbuildings that likely date to soon after the houses' construction.

Representing the massing and details typical of mid-century residential buildings constructed by merchant builders, the houses are all minimal and traditional. They represent three main types with no discernable pattern of distribution. Most likely, they were built to offer one, two, or three-bedroom options to speculative buyers. All of the houses are single-story and single-

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<sup>5</sup> Jas. C. Covington, C.E., Plat of Granville, September 18, 1941, Plat Book I, pg. 200, Richland County Register of Deeds, Columbia, SC.

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family, were built on brick foundations, and have asphalt shingles covering their roofs. All were likely built with asbestos or mineral fiber siding. Windows were originally 6/6 wooden sash. All were designed with a small front porch with a concrete and brick stoop. Many had side porches supported by brick columns and set on brick foundations.

There are three principal types of houses in Granville. Their rooflines and facade organization define their differences:

- Side-gabled with a small gabled porch on the facade. Some are symmetrical; others have a chimney attached to the facade for visual interest that offsets the fenestration organization. Side porches extend the main rooflines and foundations.
- Cross-gabled with front gable in the middle or on one end or the other of the facade, atop two bays. All were built with a small gabled porch on the facade. Some are symmetrical; others have a chimney attached to the facade for visual interest that offsets the fenestration organization. Side porches extend the main rooflines and foundations.
- Hip-on-hip or side-gabled roof with cutaway porch. Three windows are distributed symmetrically on the facade; the front door opens onto the porch from the side elevation. This type appears exclusively on the southern end of Virginia Street (400-500 blocks).

Small additions to the backs of the Granville houses are typical, as are the wrapping of the buildings in vinyl siding. Most of the original side porches have been filled in to create additional interior spaces; these “additions” do not affect the overall massing of the buildings. Many have vinyl replacement windows and a handful have significant additions to the sides or fronts.

#### *Statement on Integrity*

In both the northern and southern grids of the Olympia Mill Village, integrity of setting, location, and feeling of the buildings remains intact. Repetition of established types is the central tenant of the mill village’s architectural identity. Therefore, where integrity of design remains, diminished material integrity will not typically prevent a building from contributing to the district. To be considered contributing to the district, the original façade must be identifiable and intact and its apertures remain in place; the building’s massing and roofline should be largely unchanged and visible; and the building’s original type be evident (if applicable). Common material changes such as the application of synthetic siding, replacement of windows with vinyl, or screening-in of a porch do not preclude contributing status as long as the façade, roofline, rhythm of the openings, and typology remain identifiable.

#### *A note about the 1939 and 1940 plats*

Tomlinson Engineering Company platted the entirety of Olympia Mill Village, along with Whaley’s adjacent mills located along Whaley Street, in 1939-40 in preparation for the Pacific Mills’ sale of most of its residential holdings to the Ebert Realty Company. These plats are extremely accurate and act as keys for the description and inventory of Olympia’s resources.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>6</sup> Tomlinson Engineering Company, Map Showing Property of Ebert Realty Company and Property of Pacific Mills, Hampton Division, Columbia, SC, October 1939, Plat Book I, pg. 76 and Tomlinson Engineering Company, Map

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House types and irregularities (e.g. additions) are discernible, as are some labels for auxiliary buildings such as churches and parks. Specific dimensions of lots and alleys are illegible thanks to the poor quality of available copies in the Richland County Register of Deeds.

#### *Methodology for Counting Outbuildings*

Because many of the village's lots have large trees and most of the alleys are overgrown or have been consumed by private lots, the location of outbuildings were identified first by Google Earth. Their existence was then confirmed by on-site observation when possible from the street.

### **Properties Contributing to the Character of Olympia Mill Village Historic District**

1. **104 Alabama Street (1900-03):** Type I workers' housing with a 1-story addition made to the rear, 3/1 vertical light vinyl replacement windows, and blue vinyl clapboard siding. It retains its two front doors with transoms. The front porch has been rebuilt with a concrete floor and steps.
2. **106 Alabama Street (1900-03):** Type II workers' housing. This dwelling retains its wooden clapboard siding, its wooden 6/6 sash windows, and its original footprint save for two-story and one-story additions attached to the rear, flush with the side elevations. Wooden brackets decorate the porch posts and a stained glass window sits in the transom above the door. The foundation has been filled in with concrete block and a new flight of wooden stairs has been recently constructed leading up to the porch.
3. **79 Bluff Road (c. 1953):** This is a one-story, frame, side-gabled three-bay, single-family house with a cutaway porch in its northeast corner. It has pairs of 1/1 metal windows, asphalt siding, and is raised on a pier foundation.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A prefabricated, gambrel-roofed metal shed sits in the backyard.

4. **621 Bluff Road – Olympia High School (1926, 1938, reconstructed 2004):** Olympia High School, now known as the Olympia Learning Center, is a large, brick, U-shaped building with Colonial Revival details that opens onto Olympia Avenue/Bluff Road. The original high school was built in 1926, with major additions in 1938. A 1909 grammar school was originally part of the complex, but burned in the 1960s. The building suffered a severe fire in 2001 and was reconstructed in 2004. It is principally composed of three hipped-roof sections with porticos above the entrances and asymmetrical facades. The section on the west is two-stories; all others are one-story. The brick is laid in running bond. The windows consist principally of pairs of 6/6 sash windows; the section on the west side features larger banks of windows on its second floor. The roof is covered in standing-seam metal and some details, especially those on

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Showing Property of Ebert Realty Company and Property of Pacific Mills, Hampton Division, Columbia, SC, October 1939, Plat Book I, pg. 77, both Richland County Register of Deeds, Columbia, SC.

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the porticos that announce the entrances to each of the three principal sections, are cast stone. The rest are wood. Details include brick quoins and a soldier course water table. A barrel-vaulted 1938 auditorium (the only historic portion of the school to survive the 2001 fire), sits at the northeast corner of the building. An additional one-story, flat roofed section sits across from the auditorium and runs alongside Olympia Avenue/Road with three-part windows. A metal fence with brick piers runs along the property's Bluff Road perimeter and the building faces onto a large parking lot.

5. **200 Carolina Street (1900-03):** Type IV workers' housing set at a slight angle on its lot so that it faces northwest rather than head-on onto Carolina Street. It retains its original footprint. The porch has been rebuilt with a brick foundation and steps. The house retains its wooden clapboard siding and original 6/6 wooden windows.
6. **201 Carolina Street (1900-03):** Type V workers' housing. This house retains two front doors, porch profile, and footprint as visible from the street. Its windows and siding are vinyl replacements.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A one-story, front gabled, prefabricated shed sits in the back yard up against the northern property line.

7. **202 Carolina Street (1900-03):** Type V workers' housing, but set with its long elevations parallel to the street. Its facade has three bays and its side-gabled roof shades its cutaway porch in its westernmost bay. A single 6/6 wooden sash window fills the easternmost bay and a pair of 6/6 wooden windows sits in the facade's approximate center. A flight of concrete steps lead up to the porch, which is supported by two square posts. The house has wooden clapboard siding.
8. **203 Carolina Street (1900-03):** Type I workers' housing that retains its original front doors with transoms, porch profile, and footprint, save for a small rear addition that is flush with the side elevations. Concrete block fills in the porch's foundation, vinyl siding covers the building, and 6/6 vinyl windows replace those on the facade.
9. **207 Carolina Street (1900-03):** Type III workers' housing that retains its footprint, including the organization of its facade with both front doors. The porch has been rebuilt with a brick foundation, steps, and low sidewalls and a poured concrete floor. The porch's posts have been replaced with decorative metal posts atop raised brick and concrete pedestals. Vinyl siding covers the house and its windows have been replaced with 6/6 vinyl windows.
10. **208 Carolina Street (1900-03):** Type II workers' housing that retains its original porch profile and overall footprint, save a small rear addition flush with the side elevations. The porch has been screened in and a metal awning and concrete steps added. House has vinyl siding and windows.

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11. **209-211 Carolina Street (1900-03):** Type II workers' housing that retains its original 6/6 wooden windows, footprint, and duplex organization with transoms over both doors. The porch has been rebuilt with a brick foundation and poured concrete floor, slender wooden battered piers atop brick pedestals, and a shed roof. Corrugated metal covers the roof of the house and porch.
  12. **210 Carolina Street (1900-03):** Type II workers' housing that retains its original narrow footprint (save a one-story rear addition that is flush with the side elevations) and porch profile. It retains its original 6/6 wooden windows and transom. The porch has been rebuilt with concrete block and brick steps. The house is clad in vinyl siding.
  13. **213 Carolina Street (1900-03):** Type II workers' housing that retains its original narrow footprint, porch profile, and 6/6 wooden windows. Open metal decorative posts support the porch and a small one-story addition was made to the rear of the building, flush with the side elevations. A fixed picture window replaces the first floor's window; the others are original and the transom survives. The porch has been rebuilt with brick and vinyl siding covers the building.
- Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A one-story, front-gabled, concrete block shed sits in the back yard up against the northern property line.
14. **212-214 Carolina Street (1900-03):** Type I workers' dwelling with an addition made onto the back that is flush with the side elevations. Its porch has been rebuilt in brick with a poured concrete floor, squared posts and balusters, and a short half-wall between the pair of front doors. Brick facing covers the first story, while imitation stone siding covers the rest of the building.
  15. **215 Carolina Street (1900-03):** Type III workers' housing that retains the original organization of its façade, including its transom. A small addition has been made to the rear, flush with the side elevations. The house is covered in vinyl siding and features 1/1 vinyl replacement windows.
  16. **218 Carolina Street (1900-03):** Type I workers' housing that retains its original footprint (save a small rear addition flush with the side elevations) and porch profile. The porch has been rebuilt with a brick foundation. The house remains a duplex with transoms over its two front doors, windows are 1/1 vinyl replacements, and the house is covered in vinyl siding.
  17. **301 Delaware Street (1900-03):** Type IV workers' housing that retains its original porch profile, although its vinyl siding covers over its second front door. The porch has been rebuilt with a poured concrete floor and decorated with Victorian revival brackets. Small, single story additions have been made to the back of the eastern wing, the rear of the projecting ell, and to the western elevation of the ell. The house retains its original 6/6 wooden windows and has vinyl siding and a concrete block foundation.

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**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A front-gabled, frame garage sits at the end of the driveway that runs along the western edge of the lot.

18. **302 Delaware Street (1900-03):** Type I workers' housing that retains its original footprint (save small addition flush with side elevations), transoms (painted over), and porch profile. The porch has been rebuilt with a concrete block foundation, poured concrete floor, decorative open iron posts and stepped brick sidewalls. The house remains a duplex, retains its original 6/6 wooden windows, and is covered in vinyl siding.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A small, front-gabled frame shed sits at the northeast corner of the lot.

19. **1313 Dover Street (1900-03):** Type IV workers' housing appears to retain its original footprint from the street, but a small one-story addition has been made to the rear, southern elevation. The house's vinyl siding covers the second front door and the windows are the 6/6 wooden originals. The porch has been rebuilt with a brick foundation, poured concrete floor, brick steps, and decorative open ironwork posts. The porch retains its original profile, but a metal awning covers its roof. Brick infills the house's foundation.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A one-and-a-half-story, frame, front gabled garage sits at the back of the lot, at the end of the driveway that runs along the south elevation of the house.

20. **1315 Dover Street (1900-03):** Type II workers' housing retains its original footprint save a small, one-story, frame addition to the rear elevation. Its porch has been altered slightly: it has been shifted to the eastern edge of the facade, wrapped partly around the eastern elevation, partially screened-in, and rebuilt with a brick foundation. The house now features 1/1 metal replacement windows and vinyl siding.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A small prefabricated shed with an attached carport sits at the end of the driveway that runs along the house's western elevation.

21. **1317 Dover Street (1900-03):** Type V workers' housing with a small, one-story, frame, shed-roofed addition set back on its eastern elevation far enough that it won't be confused with a Type IV. A pair of wooden 6/6 windows replaced the single window in its gabled end and its cutaway porch has been screened-in and its floor replaced with a concrete slab. Wooden clapboards cover the building.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A one-story, front-gabled concrete block garage runs along the rear elevation of the house, with a garage door and a single-entry door opening onto Maryland Street.

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22. **1320 Dover Street (1900-03):** Type IV workers' housing that has been converted into a single-family house but retains its original footprint. The porch has been rebuilt with a poured concrete floor, brick foundation, and slender wooden piers atop brick pedestals. The windows are 1/1 vinyl replacements and the asbestos siding covers over the second front door.
23. **1321 Dover Street (1900-03):** Type V workers' housing that retains its original footprint and two front doors, 6/6 wooden windows, and wooden clapboard siding.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A metal shed sits in the backyard.

24. **1324 Dover Street (1900-03):** Type III workers' housing that retains its original footprint and doors, save a two-story porch addition made to the rear. The windows have been replaced and the porch rebuilt with a concrete foundation and floor and brick steps with sidewalls. The porch's profile remains the same, the house retains its wooden clapboard siding, two front doors with transoms, and the foundation has been filled in with brick.
25. **1326 Dover Street (1900-03):** Type V workers' housing retains its original footprint and porch profile, although its front porch has been rebuilt with a brick foundation and extended to wrap around part of the side elevation. Vinyl siding covers the house.
26. **1327-1329 Dover Street (c. 1925):** This one, story, hipped-roof, frame duplex does not match any of the types of workers' housing in the neighborhood, but its distinctive wide footprint does match that of the building on the 1939 plat. It has two units with entrances on the four-bay, asymmetrical facade. An extension of the roof shades the front porch, which sits on a brick foundation and has wooden posts and a balustrade with brick steps and sidewalls centered on the house. The doors are located in the central bays; a pair of 6/6 wooden windows and a single 6/6 wooden window fill the bays to either side. The house is covered in wooden clapboard siding and an additional entrance and porch in the rear of the building along Texas Street reveals that a third unit has been carved out of the building.
27. **1328 Dover Street (1900-03):** Type IV workers' housing retains its original footprint, although its vinyl siding covers the second door. The porch has been rebuilt with a brick foundation, poured concrete floor, and brick steps and sidewalls. The house features 1/1 vinyl replacement windows and vinyl siding.

**Two Non-Contributing Outbuildings:** Two metal sheds sit in the northeast corner of the property.



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28. **401 Florida Street (1900-03):** Type IV workers' housing retains its original footprint and porch profile, although the second door has been replaced with a window. The porch has been rebuilt with a concrete floor and steps with sidewalls. The house retains its original windows, second front door, and wooden clapboard siding.
29. **402 Florida Street (1900-03):** Type II workers' housing retains its original footprint (save a rear addition flush with the side elevations), porch profile, 6/6 wooden windows, and duplex interior arrangement with two external doors and transoms. The porch and house foundations have been filled in with concrete block. Concrete stairs with stepped brick sidewalls were added to the porch, and vinyl siding covers the building.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A prefabricated, front-gabled shed sits in the backyard.

30. **405-407 Florida Street (1900-03):** Type I workers' dwelling retains its original footprint (save a small rear addition flush with the side elevations), porch profile, and pair of front doors with transoms. Concrete steps have been added to the porch and its posts replaced by slender poles with block capitals. The house also has 6/6 vinyl windows and vinyl siding.
31. **406 Florida Street (1900-03):** Type III workers' housing that retains its original footprint and doors, save a small, two-story addition made to the rear of the two-story mass. The windows are the 6/6 wooden originals and the porch and house foundations were rebuilt with concrete block and concrete steps with stepped sidewalls added. The porch's profile remains the same and the house retains its wooden clapboard siding.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A small shed sits behind the western ell.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A garage with a lean-to attached to its north elevation also sits in the backyard.

32. **410 Florida Street (1900-03):** Type I workers' housing that retains its original footprint save for a small addition to the east-facing rear, flush with the side elevations. It still has its two front doors with transoms above. The porch foundation has been filled in with brick and a flight of brick steps with stepped brick sidewalls added. The windows have been replaced by 1/1 windows, the foundation filled in with concrete block, and asphalt siding covers the structure.
33. **424 Florida Street (c. 1914-15):** Type VI dwelling has a cross-gabled addition at the back, flush with its side elevations, made by 1939.<sup>7</sup> The porch profile is original, although one of the doors on the facade has been removed and the remaining door

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centered on the facade. The windows are 6/6 vinyl replacements, the house is covered in vinyl siding, and the foundation filled in and stuccoed over.

34. **426 Florida Street (c. 1914-15):** Type VI dwelling with a shed-roofed addition at the back, flush with its side elevations. The porch profile remains the same, although short posts on raised brick pedestals now support the porch and concrete steps with brick and concrete stepped sidewalls have also been added. One of the doors on the facade has been removed, leaving one of the two central bays empty. The windows are 1/1 replacements, the house is covered in vinyl siding, and concrete block fills in the foundation.
35. **430 Florida Street (c. 1914-15):** Type VI dwelling with a cross-gabled addition at the back, flush with its side elevations. The foundation has been filled in with concrete blocks, 1/1 replacement windows installed, and the house is covered in vinyl siding. The porch profile remains the same, although the posts have been replaced, a poured concrete floor installed, and concrete steps with stepped brick sidewalls added.
36. **101 Gadsden Street (c. 1914):** This one-story, frame, hipped roof, single-family house with a front-gabled, cutaway porch on its northeast corner was added onto by 1939. It has a cross gabled addition in the northwest corner that was built before 1939.<sup>8</sup> The roof maintains its exposed rafter tails on the porch and the house its 6/6 wooden windows. Vinyl siding covers the building, the foundations of the house and porch are filled in with brick, and the porch is screened in but retains its original profile.
37. **102 Gadsden Street (c. 1919):** This one-story, frame, front-gabled roof, single-family house has a front porch attached to its facade on its northwest corner and a cross-gabled bay on its northern elevation. The small gabled rear addition dates to before 1939.<sup>9</sup> The house and porch's foundations have been filled in with brick and poured concrete steps added to the porch. The house retains its original 6/6 wooden windows and is covered in vinyl siding.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A small, prefabricated, gabled shed sits in the backyard along the northern property line.

38. **103 Gadsden Street (c. 1914):** This one-story, frame, hipped roof, single-family house has a cutaway front porch in its southeast corner. The small, cross-gabled addition in the northwest corner was made between 1939 and 1950.<sup>10</sup> Unlike other hipped-roof houses in this part of the district, the hip is low and organized laterally to the street. The porch has been screened in and the house's foundation filled in with brick. The house has vinyl windows and siding.

<sup>8</sup> Its current footprint closely resembles that featured on this lot in the 1939 plat and matches that on the 1950 Sanborn map.

<sup>9</sup> The house's irregular footprint matches that on the 1939 plat and the 1950 Sanborn map.

<sup>10</sup> Its current footprint matches that on the 1939 plat save the addition that does appear on the 1950 Sanborn map.

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**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A prefabricated, metal shed sits on the lot.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A gabled, wooden carport sits on the driveway.

39. **104 Gadsden Street (c. 1920):** This one-story, frame, front-gabled, single-family house is covered in stucco and features a cross-hipped wing on its south elevation and a projecting bay on its northern elevation. The shape and finish of the building is distinct for the district: an extension of the roof shades the now screened-in front porch. It sits on a brick foundation and has 6/6 wooden windows.<sup>11</sup>

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A simple frame carport sits at the end of the driveway on the northern side of the lot. It has spaces for two vehicles and is covered by a corrugated metal roof.

40. **105 Gadsden Street (by 1914):** This one-story, frame, hipped roof, single-family house has an attached porch with rafter tails on its northeast corner and a cross-gabled bay on its northern elevation. The foundations of the porch and house have been filled in with brick and concrete steps with brick sidewalls added to the porch. The house has 6/6 vinyl windows and is covered in synthetic siding.

**Two Non-Contributing Outbuildings:** Two prefabricated sheds sit in the side yard.

41. **207 Gadsden Street (c. 1914-15):** Type VI duplex with additions to the south (hipped-roof sunroom) and west elevations made by 1918.<sup>12</sup> Another, hipped-roof addition on the northern elevation is more recent. The building retains its original 6/6 windows and porch profile with double front doors, as well as exposed rafter tails on the main roof. The foundations of the porch and house have been filled in with brick.
42. **214 Gadsden Street (c. 1914-15):** Type VI duplex that retains its original footprint, porch profile, and dual front doors. The porch and house foundations have been filled in with concrete block and the house is covered in vinyl siding. Open, decorative, iron posts now support the porch and concrete steps approach the building.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A front-gabled shed sits in the backyard.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A prefabricated, front-gabled metal shed also sits in the yard.

43. **219 Gadsden Street (c. 1940s):** This one-story, front-gabled house is larger than the other houses on the block and replaces the Type IV workers' housing that sat on this lot

<sup>11</sup> Although the building's overall massing is similar to the footprint featured in the 1939 plat, it matches that of the 1950 Sanborn exactly.

<sup>12</sup> These additions appear on the irregular footprint documented on the 1939 plat and 1918 Sanborn map.

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according to the 1939 plat. The facade is irregular with two front doors, the house sits on a brick foundation, and the roof has exposed rafter tails. A building with this particular footprint appears on the 1950 Sanborn, suggesting that it was built sometime in the 1940s.

44. **230 Gadsden Street (1900-03):** Type IV workers' housing that retains its original footprint, porch profile, and dual front doors. The porch and house foundations have been rebuilt with brick, the windows are 3/1 with vertical light replacements, and vinyl siding covers the building. This building was likely moved to this site; the building on this site on the 1918 Sanborn map has a different footprint.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A prefabricated, front-gabled shed sits in the backyard.

45. **500 Georgia Street (1900-03):** Type I workers' housing that retains its original footprint and porch profile, except for a small, rear addition flush with the side elevations. A brick retaining wall surrounds the lot and the porch has been rebuilt with a concrete foundation and floor, brick steps with stepped brick sidewalls, and open decorative iron posts. The duplex arrangement – with two doors, each with a transom above – survives. The windows are 1/1 replacements, the foundation filled in and stuccoed, and the house covered in vinyl siding.
46. **501 Georgia Street (1900-03):** Type I workers' housing retains its original footprint (save for a rear addition flush with the side elevations) and porch profile. The house retains its duplex organization, including its two doors with transoms. The windows have been replaced with 1/1 metal windows and the house is covered in asphalt siding. Brick fills in the house and porch foundations and brick steps, a poured concrete floor, and open decorative metal posts added.
47. **504 Georgia Street (1900-03):** Type II workers' housing that retains its original footprint and porch profile, except for a small, one-story, shed-roofed rear addition flush with the side elevations. The porch has been rebuilt with a brick foundation and brick steps with stepped brick sidewalls and a poured concrete floor. The transom has been filled in, the rest of the windows replaced with 6/6 vinyl replacements. The house is covered in vinyl siding.
48. **506 Georgia Street (1900-03):** Type I workers' housing retains its original footprint and porch profile, except for a small, one-story, shed-roofed rear addition that is flush with the side elevations. The house retains its duplex organization, including its two doors with transoms. The windows have been replaced with 2/2 wooden windows and the house is covered in vinyl siding. The porch and house foundations have been filled in with brick and brick steps, a poured concrete floor, and open decorative metal posts added.

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**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A large, hipped roof, one-story, frame shed sits in the backyard along the western property line.

49. **509 Georgia Street (1900-03):** Type I workers' housing that has been recently remodeled with new vinyl siding and 1/1 vinyl windows. It retains its original footprint, porch profile, and duplex organization (including its two doors with transoms). The porch has been rebuilt with a brick foundation, brick steps with stepped sidewalls, a poured concrete floor and open decorative metal posts.
50. **512 Georgia Street (1900-03):** Type IV workers' housing with a screened-in front porch that retains its original profile and original 6/6 wooden windows. An addition has been made to the rear of the side wing, flush with the northern elevation. Its asphalt siding covers the door in the side wing, leaving only the door on the gabled ell.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A front-gabled garage sits at the southeast corner of the lot.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** An additional prefabricated shed sits in the backyard.

51. **513 Georgia Street (1900-03):** Type III workers' housing that retains its original footprint and porch profile. The foundation has been filled in with brick and the porch rebuilt with a brick foundation, poured concrete floor, brick steps with sidewalls, and battered wooden piers on brick pedestals. The door on the front ell has been removed, windows are 1/1 replacements, and the foundation bricked in.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A prefabricated, gambrel-roofed shed sits in the backyard.

52. **514 Georgia Street (1900-03):** Type I workers' housing with two one-story additions to the rear that are flush with the side elevations: one has a cross-gabled roof, the other a shed roof. The porch maintains its profile, but its posts have been replaced with thin battered wooden piers, its foundation rebuilt with brick, and its floor replaced with a concrete slab and brick stairs. The asphalt siding covers one of the original two doors. Windows are 3/1 vertical light replacements.
53. **515 Georgia Street (1900-03):** Type I workers' housing that retains its original footprint and porch profile, save a small, one-story rear addition that is flush with the side elevations. The building retains its original wooden 6/6 windows and dual front doors with transoms, even though it has been converted into a single-family dwelling. Slender Tuscan columns support the porch, which has a poured concrete floor and steps.
54. **519 Georgia Street (1900-03):** Type II workers' housing that retains its original footprint (save a small addition that is flush with the side elevations) and porch profile.

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The windows have been replaced with 6/6 vinyl, the cladding covered in vinyl siding, and brick steps with stepped sidewalls added to the rebuilt wooden porch. Concrete block fills in the foundation.

55. **520-522 Georgia Street (1900-03):** Type I that retains its original porch profile, 6/6 wooden windows, and duplex arrangement on the facade (including two doors with transoms). It is covered in asphalt siding (imitation wooden shingles) and three concrete steps and two open decorative iron posts have been added to the wooden porch, although it is still supported by straight posts as well. Two small, rear additions are flush with the side elevations were made by 1939.<sup>13</sup>
56. **521 Georgia Street (1900-03):** Type I workers' housing that retains its porch profile and duplex organization, including the dual front doors (the transoms have been filled in). A one-story, shed-roofed addition to the back is flush with the side elevations. 6/6 vinyl windows and vinyl siding have been added and the porch rebuilt with a brick foundation, brick steps with stepped sidewalls, and squared posts. Concrete blocks fill in the foundation.
57. **524 Georgia Street (1900-03):** Type II workers' housing that retains its original footprint (save a rear addition flush with the side elevations), 6/6 wooden windows and transom, and roof profile. The porch has been rebuilt with a concrete foundation and open decorative metal posts. The foundation is bricked in and the windows are 6/6 vinyl replacements.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A front-gabled, frame shed sits in the backyard.

58. **525 Georgia Street (1900-03):** Type III workers' housing that retains its original footprint and porch profile. The porch was altered with Tuscan posts, brick steps and an additional set of wooden steps that access the porch from the south. The house has some 6/6 vinyl windows, one of its front doors has been covered over, and it retains its wooden clapboard siding and one of its original transoms.
59. **526 Georgia (1900-03):** This house is a relocated Type IV workers' dwelling; there is no house on this lot in the 1939 plat. It retains its two front doors with transoms and porch profile. The porch has been rebuilt with a concrete block foundation and concrete steps. The foundation has been filled in with concrete and it has asphalt siding.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A hipped-roof shed sits in the southeast corner of the property.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A gambrel-roofed, prefabricated shed also sits in the yard.

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<sup>13</sup> These additions are visible on the 1939 plat.

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60. **527 Georgia Street (1900-03):** Type IV workers' house with a small addition to its southern elevation that otherwise retains its original footprint and porch profile. The addition is far back enough from the facade that the house will not be confused with another type. Vinyl siding covers the second front door and the windows are 1/1 metal replacements. The porch has been rebuilt with a concrete floor, brick foundations and steps with sidewalls. The foundation has been filled in with concrete block.
61. **538 Georgia Street (1900-03):** Type V workers' housing that retains its original footprint and porch profile. Its roof is covered in metal and a one-story, metal, shed-roofed addition is attached to the rear of the northern elevation, flush with the back of the building. An additional door with a concrete stoop has been added to the rear of the building, at its southeast corner. The building is frame with its original two front doors (one with a transom) and 1/1 replacement windows.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A shed with a metal lean-to sits in the backyard.

62. **551 Granby Lane – Olympia Armory (1936-7):** The Olympia Armory is a one-story brick building with a barrel-vaulted roof covered in asphalt. Art Deco influences include corbelled pilasters and stepped parapet end walls on both of the building's east and west elevations. There are higher, larger windows in the three central bays of the east and west elevations; the two bays to north and south have shorter windows located lower on the walls. The brick is laid in a seven-course common bond and the windows are tall and metal-framed. Blank brick panels sit above each window on the east and west elevations. The windows on the north and south elevations are smaller and square and the building has a basement that is partially above ground. The Olympia Armory was individually listed in the National Register in 1995.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A front-gabled, frame garage faces onto Granby Lane along the building's north elevation. It is covered in vinyl siding.

63. **SW/S Granby Lane – Olympia Cemetery (20<sup>th</sup> century):** The Olympia Cemetery is a 16-acre, slightly rolling parcel entered at regular intervals from Granby Lane. These six entrances lead to asphalt lanes that run roughly parallel to Olympia Avenue to the north and connect to the road that follows the irregular property line along the quarry's edge to the west. The earliest graves are on the rise in the southwest section (Section A), overlooking the quarry, and the newest are at the northeast corner (Section G). Most grave markers are simple, mass-produced, and typical of the twentieth century. They are made of concrete and granite. Some family plots have been demarcated with low brick or concrete walls or metal railings atop poured concrete footings. The most recent markers are flat stones, typical of the second-half of the twentieth century. A black chain-linked fence surrounds the cemetery, with stone piers to mark each entrance along Granby Lane.

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**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A small, front-gabled, concrete block maintenance shed sits in the cemetery.

64. **500 Heyward Street – Olympia Mill (1899-1900):** The Olympia Mill is a massive, four-story, brick, rectangular building with a two-story power plant attached to its south-facing rear elevation. It was converted into apartments in the early 2000s. The building has an almost-flat gabled roof and 53 bays across its principal north/south elevations and 13 bays across its east/west elevations. Recessed brick courses and stepped brick buttresses articulate the long elevations. Twin pyramidal roofed towers with terracotta Romanesque Revival details aggrandize the north-facing facade and mark the building's principal entrances. Two additional, flat-roofed towers echo these on the opposite elevation. All of the windows in the mill were filled in when electric HVAC was added in the 1960s; the current 12/12 wooden sash windows with 6-light transoms are all replacements based on photographs of the originals. The power plant features a brick smokestack that has been shortened. Olympia Mill was listed in the National Register in 2005.

**Contributing Building: Olympia Mill Storage Building (1899-1900):** A one-story, flat-roofed, brick auxiliary building is located behind the mill and placed at an angle to its southern elevation. It has segmental arched openings. This was likely the original fire station, serving both the mill and the mill village. This building is also a contributor to the National Register listing for Olympia Mill, listed in 2005.

**Contributing Building: Olympia Mill East Gate House (1899-1900):** Two small, brick, hipped-roof pavilions connected by a narrow gabled roof compose the East Gate House, centered on the mill's façade. Each pavilion's façade has three round-headed windows with cast stone sills and a blind arcade frieze. This building is also a contributor to the National Register listing for Olympia Mill, listed in 2005.

**Contributing Building: Olympia Mill West Gate House (1899-1900):** To the west of the East Gate House, the West Gate House is a hipped-roof single pavilion identical to its neighbor. This building is also a contributor to the National Register listing for Olympia Mill, listed in 2005.

**Non-Contributing Building: The Mills Leasing and Management Office (c. 2008):** The Mills Leasing and Management Office is a recently constructed building within the Olympia Mill complex. It is a one-story, three-part, brick building with a double-hipped-roof that emulates the East Gate House in front of the mill. Each of its end pavilions features a pair of windows; the central bay is almost entirely glass. The building backs up onto the apartment complex's pool.

**Two Non-Contributing Outbuildings:** Behind the Leasing Office sit two small, brick, hipped roof, single-cell buildings used as support spaces for the pool. They are located parallel to the Leasing Office.



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65. **500 Heyward Street – Olympia Mill Power Plant Auxiliary Building (1903):** An additional one-story, brick, flat-roofed, cross-planned auxiliary power plant sits up against the mill, just northeast of the power plant. It has blind windows. This building is also a contributor to the National Register listing for Olympia Mill, listed in 2005.

66. **722 Heyward Street (c. 1908-1918):** This L-shaped, frame, one-story, hipped-roof cottage has ells in the front and back creating a cross-gabled roofline. The ell projects towards the street on the building's east side with a single fixed picture window. This wing has notched corners. The main body of the house sits perpendicular to the ell and features a poured concrete porch that sits atop a brick foundation; simple squared battered piers sitting atop brick pedestals support the shed-roofed porch. A small gable sits on the western corner of the roof, balancing the facade's composition. The house sits on a brick foundation and the roof is covered in asphalt shingles. An addition is nestled in the building's southwestern corner and the entire building is covered in vinyl siding.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A narrow, two-story, concrete block garage sits at the southern property line and faces onto South Parker Avenue. Its front gabled roof has exposed rafter tails and the second story is lit by 1/1 sash windows. A pair of French doors now sit in the facade's original garage door opening, an additional entrance is located on the northern elevation, and a metal carport is attached to the northern elevation.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A small, side-gabled, prefabricated shed sits next to the garage's carport.

67. **728 Heyward Street (c. 1908-1918):** This side-gabled, frame, one-story, three-bay, symmetrical cottage has a small cross gable in the center of its roof and two parallel ells of unequal length that stretch southward and flush with the side elevations. The shed roof is supported by turned posts and wooden steps lead to the porch and the central entrance with its sidelights. 6/6 wooden windows sit to either side of the door. The building sits on a brick foundation and is covered in vinyl siding.

68. **732 Heyward Street (c. 1908-1918):** This side-gabled, one-story, three-bay, frame, symmetrical cottage has been recently renovated. A shed-roofed porch covers most of the facade. It has square posts and the centered door has a transom. The facade's eastern bay has French doors; the western bay has a single 6/6 wooden window. The building sits on a brick foundation, has asphalt shingle and clapboard siding, and a rear addition is flush with the side elevations.

69. **736 Heyward Street (c. 1908-1918):** This frame, one-story, symmetrical, hipped roof, five-bay bungalow has a poured concrete front porch resting on a solid brick foundation covering its central three bays. Wooden squared battered piers sit atop brick pedestals

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to support the porch's hipped-roof and it has concrete steps and brick sidewalls. 1/1 metal windows occupy the two bays to either side of the central door. Vinyl siding covers the house, which sits on a brick pier foundation that has been filled in. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles.

70. **808 Heyward Street (c. 1908-1918):** This frame, one-story, symmetrical, hipped-roof bungalow has a porch that stretches the full length of the facade. Supported by four wooden battered piers sitting atop high brick pedestals, the porch has a poured concrete foundation and a wooden floor. Pairs of 4/1 vertical light sash windows sit in the other two bays, to either side of the central front door. The house is covered in wooden clapboards and the roof in asphalt shingles. A gable dormer sits in the center of the roof; it does not have a window. The building sits on a brick foundation.
71. **820 Heyward Street (c. 1908-1918):** This frame, one-story, symmetrical, hipped-roof bungalow duplex has a hipped-roof porch that stretches the full length of the facade. Its facade has four bays: the front doors to the two units sit in the two central bays, flanked by replacement windows in the outermost bay. Metal posts support the poured concrete porch and a metal awning is attached to the porch's roof. The house is covered in asphalt siding and asphalt shingles cover the roofs of both the porch and the main house. The house has a brick foundation and a small addition at the back, flush with the building's western elevation.
- Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A front-gabled, metal shed sits in the backyard.
72. **904 Heyward Street – Site of Heyward Street Train Trestle (c. 1899):** This large block of concrete is the only surviving piece of the train trestle that formerly traveled down the center of Heyward Street. Artist Richard Lane painted the concrete to look like an ancient Egyptian monument after the rest of the spur was removed in the early 1990s.
73. **600 Kentucky Street (1900-03):** Type II workers' housing with a small, one-story addition to the rear that is flush with the side elevations. The front porch retains its original profile and transom, but has been screened-in and rebuilt with a brick foundation, brick steps with stepped sidewalls, and a concrete floor. The house has 1/1 vinyl replacement windows and is covered in vinyl siding.
74. **601 Kentucky Street (1900-03):** Type II workers' housing with a small, one-story addition to the rear that is flush with the side elevations. The porch profile is original, although it has been extended to wrap around the west elevation, its foundation filled in with brick, and brick stepped sidewalls added. The house has vinyl windows and siding and the transom above the door has been filled in.

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**Non-Contributing Building:** A one-story, frame, vinyl-clad, front-gabled house with its entrance on the northeast corner sits just to the northeast of the main mill house dwelling at 601 Kentucky.

75. **603 Kentucky Street (1900-03):** Type I workers' housing with a one-story, small, shed-roofed addition to the rear that is flush with the side elevations. The house retains its two front doors, although vinyl siding cover the transoms above them. The porch maintains its original profile with brick steps with stepped sidewalls and open decorative metal posts added. The house has vinyl windows and clapboard siding on its side elevations.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A large, gabled, concrete block shed with a metal roof sits behind the house.

76. **604 Kentucky Street (1900-03):** Type I workers' housing with a small, one-story addition to the rear that is flush with the side elevations. The porch maintains its original profile with brick steps with stepped sidewalls added. Both of the front doors (with their transoms) remain, but 1/1 windows replace the originals. The house is clad in wooden clapboard siding.
77. **606 Kentucky Street (1900-03):** Type IV workers' housing with two small additions on the rear that are difficult to see from the street: in the crook of the ell and to the back of the projecting ell, flush with its side elevations. The house retains its original 6/6 wooden windows and porch profile, but the second door on the facade was removed. The porch has been rebuilt with a solid foundation and concrete steps. The building's foundation has been filled in and stuccoed over. It is covered in vinyl siding.
78. **610 Kentucky Street (1900-03):** Type I that retains its original footprint and duplex organization, with dual front doors with transoms above. The porch retains its original profile, but was rebuilt with a brick foundation, brick steps with sidewalls, and slender wooden piers atop brick pedestals. The windows are 1/1 replacements, the foundation is bricked in, and the house is covered in asphalt siding.
79. **613 Kentucky Street (1900-03):** Type I workers' dwelling that maintains its original footprint (save one-story rear addition flush with side elevations), porch profile, and duplex organization with two front doors topped by transoms. The porch has been rebuilt and screened-in with a concrete block foundation, wide concrete steps and square Tuscan piers. The windows are 1/1 vinyl replacements, the foundation is bricked in, and the house is covered in asbestos siding.
80. **616-618 Kentucky Street (1900-03):** Type I workers' housing that retains its original 6/6 wooden windows, wooden clapboard siding, and duplex organization with dual front doors with transoms above. The porch retains its original profile, but its

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foundation filled in and stuccoed over and brick steps with sidewalls added. A small addition to the rear is flush with the side elevations and the foundation is bricked in.

81. **617 Kentucky Street (1900-03):** Type I workers' dwelling with a one-story, shed-roofed addition on the rear that is flush with the side elevations. The house retains its original porch profile and duplex organization, including its dual front doors with transoms. The front porch has been rebuilt with a brick foundation and brick steps with sidewalls. Vinyl siding covers the house, the foundation has been bricked in, and the windows are 1/1 replacements.
  82. **621 Kentucky Street (1900-03):** Type III workers' dwelling that retains its original footprint and porch profile, save a one-story addition to the rear of the two-story mass, flush with the house's southern elevation. The porch has been rebuilt with a brick foundation, brick steps with brick sidewalls, and decorative brackets atop some of the posts. The building retains its duplex organization, although the vinyl siding covers the northern door's transom. The windows are 6/6 vinyl replacements and the foundation bricked in.
  83. **622 Kentucky Street (1900-03):** Type IV workers' housing with a rear addition in the crook of the L, flush with the sidewall of the northern wing. The porch maintains its original profile, although the door on the projecting ell was filled in (probably when the house was converted to a single-family dwelling). The house's foundation is covered in metal, but the house retains its original 6/6 wooden windows and transom. Standing seam metal covers the roof.
  84. **623 Kentucky Street (1900-03):** Type IV workers' housing that appears to retain its original footprint from the street; a one-story addition sits in the crook of the ell at the back, flush with the side elevation. The house's brick pier foundation has been filled in and the porch rebuilt with a brick foundation and brick steps with sidewalls. The windows are 6/6 replacements (except for the transom) and vinyl siding covers the door on the front projecting ell (likely a change made when the building was converted to a single-family dwelling).
- Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A front-gabled, prefabricated shed sits in the backyard.
85. **625 Kentucky Street (1900-03):** Type IV workers' housing that was likely moved to this location as this lot is empty on the 1939 plat. It maintains its original footprint and porch profile. Its front door retains its transom, but asbestos siding covers the second entrance on the projecting ell. The windows are 6/6 replacements and slender Tuscan columns support the porch roof. The porch has been rebuilt with a brick foundation and steps with a concrete floor.

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86. **627 Kentucky Street (1942):** This one-story, frame, cross-gabled house has a chimney attached to the front and a small brick and concrete porch. It has an asymmetrical roofline and façade. It sits on a lot that was empty on the 1939 plat.
87. **634 Kentucky Street (1900-03):** Type I workers' housing with a small, one-story, rear addition that is flush with the side elevations. This house has a higher foundation than others in the neighborhood. The porch's foundation has been filled in with brick and a metal awning added, although it maintains its original profile. Metal awnings also sit over all of the original 6/6 wooden windows on the second story. Vinyl siding covers the original transoms, but it retains its original dual front doors.
88. **635 Kentucky Street (1900-03):** Type III workers' housing with a one-story rear addition on the two-story mass that is flush with the side elevations. The porch retains its original profile and dual front doors, although it has been rebuilt with a brick foundation, brick steps with sidewalls, concrete floor, and wooden Tuscan piers on brick pedestals. The house retains its original wooden 6/6 windows and clapboard siding and a dormer has been added on the southern side to light a finished attic. Concrete block fills in the foundation.
89. **637 Kentucky Street (1940):** This one-story, frame, hipped-roof dwelling appears to have been built separately and then later attached to the rear of 1205 Whitney via a one-story causeway (now 637 ½ Kentucky Street). The house has a small, gabled attached porch with a concrete floor. It is covered in clapboard siding and has three windows and a door on its facade.
90. **638 Kentucky Street (1900-03):** Type IV workers' housing that appears to maintain its original 6/6 windows and footprint, although the second front door on its projecting ell has been covered, likely when the house was converted to a single-family dwelling. The porch retains its original profile, although the entrance has been moved to the wing on the southern side. It now has a poured concrete floor and brick steps with sidewalls. The foundation has been filled in and stuccoed over and corrugated metal covers the roof.
91. **641 Kentucky Street (1905):** This one-story, frame, front-gabled duplex is not one of the six identified types of workers' housing built by the mills, but its distinctive notched footprint does appear on the 1939 plat. It retains its two front doors but a fixed picture window replaces the facade's southern window. A one-story, front-gabled addition to rear of the house is not highly visible from the street and does not significantly erode the building's integrity.
92. **643 Kentucky Street (1900-03):** Type III workers' housing that retains its original porch profile and duplex organization with two front doors with transoms above. The house and porch foundations have been filled in and stuccoed over and brick steps with

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sidewalls added. The windows are 1/1 vinyl replacements and the house is covered in vinyl siding. A narrow wooden divider has been inserted between the front doors.

93. **644 Kentucky Street (1900-03):** Type I workers' housing that has a one-story addition on the rear that is flush with the side elevations. The porch maintains its original profile. A window replaces the northernmost of the two front doors, but the other retains its transom. The windows are 1/1 replacements, the siding is vinyl, and the porch has been rebuilt with a brick foundation, steps, and sidewalls.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A small, front-gabled, prefabricated shed sits in the northwest corner of the backyard.

94. **645 Kentucky Street (1900-03):** Type IV workers' housing that retains its original porch profile and footprint, save for a small addition in the crook of the rear ell. The porch has been rebuilt with a brick foundation and poured concrete floor; concrete steps with brick sidewalls have been added. Vinyl siding covers the second front door and sidelights have been added to the one that remains. The windows are 1/1 vinyl replacements and the foundation is bricked in.

95. **648 Kentucky Street (1900-03):** Type IV workers' housing that retains its original porch profile. An addition to the northern wing extends the slope of the roof and is roughly flush with the rear elevation of the projecting ell, which has also been extended eastward. The porch and house foundations were filled in with concrete block and concrete steps and sidewalls added. The windows are 1/1 metal replacements, the second front door opening is still visible, the transom over the front door remains, and the house retains its clapboard siding.

**Non-Contributing Building:** A one-story, frame, cross-gabled dwelling sits on the southeast corner of the lot.

**Non-Contributing Building:** A trailer home sits in the northeast corner of the lot.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A small shed sits immediately behind the house.

96. **113 Lincoln Street (c. 1914-15):** Type VI workers' housing converted into a single-family dwelling: vinyl siding covers the northern of its two original front doors. The windows are 6/6 vinyl replacements and the porch has been rebuilt with a concrete foundation and steps, although it retains its original profile.
97. **121 Lincoln Street (c. 1914-15):** Type VI workers' housing converted into a single-family dwelling: the house's wooden clapboard siding covers the northern of its two original front doors. The porch has been rebuilt in concrete, although it retains its original profile. The house has a small addition to the rear elevation.

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98. **701 Maryland Street (1900-03):** Type I workers' housing with a one-story addition on the rear that is flush with the northern elevation and an additional entrance with a wooden deck on the building's southern elevation. The building's duplex organization survives, including the two front doors with transoms. The porch retains its original profile and character, but has been rebuilt with a brick foundation, brick steps with stepped brick and concrete sidewalls and wooden handrails. Vinyl siding covers the building and the windows are 6/6 vinyl replacements.
99. **707 Maryland Street (1900-03):** Type IV workers' housing with several additions in the rear crook of the ell that are difficult to see from the street. The porch retains its original profile and has been rebuilt with a concrete block with brick steps and sidewalls. The house's vinyl siding covers the second front door on its original projecting ell. The house has 6/6 vinyl windows.
100. **708 Maryland Street (1900-03):** Type III workers' housing that retains its original footprint from the street; a two-roomed, one-story addition flush with the southern elevation is attached to the two-story mass. The porch with its original profile survives, along with the two front doors and original 6/6 wooden windows; the house's vinyl siding cover the transoms on the front door. The porch has been rebuilt with a brick foundation, concrete floor, and concrete steps.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A front-gabled carport sits at the end of the driveway.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** An additional, small, frame, front-gabled shed sits in the backyard.

101. **709 Maryland Street (1900-03):** Type I workers' housing with a one-story addition on the rear that is flush with the side elevations. The building retains its original duplex organization, including its dual front doors with transoms. The porch maintains its original profile, but its foundation has been filled in with brick and brick steps with sidewalls added. The windows are 1/1 replacements and wooden clapboard siding covers the building.
102. **712 Maryland Street (1900-03):** Type I workers' housing with a one-story addition on the rear that is flush with the side elevations. The porch has been rebuilt with a concrete block foundation, brick steps with stepped brick and concrete sidewalls, a concrete floor, and open decorative posts. The house's duplex organization survives, including the two front doors. The house's vinyl siding covers the original transoms and the house has 6/6 vinyl windows. This lot is slightly bigger than the others to the south. An empty lot adjoined it to the south according to the 1939 plat.
103. **715 Maryland Street (1900-03):** Type I workers' housing with a one-story addition on the rear that is flush with the side elevations. The building retains its original duplex

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organization, including its dual front doors, although the building's faux-stone asbestos siding covers both transoms. The porch maintains its original profile, but its foundation has been filled in with brick and brick steps with stepped sidewalls, slender battered piers on brick pedestals, and a concrete floor added. The windows are 1/1 replacements.

**Non-Contributing Building:** A one-story, flat-roofed, prefabricated trailer sits along the southern edge of the lot.

104. **727 Maryland Street (1900-03):** Type IV workers' housing with a small addition (probably a kitchen) on the northwest corner of the building, flush with the rear elevation, and another addition in the intersection of the wing and the ell, flush with the building's south elevation. From the street, the building largely maintains its original massing and facade organization, including its dual front doors and porch profile. The porch has been rebuilt with a brick foundation, brick steps with stepped brick sidewalls, and the posts resting atop brick pedestals. The windows are 6/6 vinyl replacements and the house is covered in vinyl siding. This lot was empty in the 1939 plat; this house was likely moved here. The lot includes a second lot to the south of the dwelling, which was also empty in the 1939 plat.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A one-story, front-gabled, frame garage sits in the northwest corner of the lot, at the end of the driveway. A flat-roofed metal carport is attached to its front.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** An additional, one-story, gambrel-roofed, prefabricated shed sits in the house's backyard.

105. **731 Maryland Street (1900-03):** Type IV workers' housing with a rear addition that is flush with the northern elevation. The building retains its original porch profile and two front doors, although the house's vinyl siding covers the transoms. The house and porch's foundations have been filled in with brick and brick steps with brick and concrete sidewalls, a concrete floor, and battered Tuscan wooden piers atop brick pedestals added. The windows are 2/2 metal replacements.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A small, frame, front-gabled shed sits in the yard.

106. **732 Maryland Street (1900-03):** Type IV workers' housing that retains its original footprint and porch profile, although vinyl siding covers its original transom and the second front door on its projecting ell. The building and porch's foundations have been filled in with concrete block and brick steps with stepped brick sidewalls added. The porch floor is now concrete and its posts open decorative iron posts. The windows are 1/1 replacements.
107. **734 Maryland Street (1900-03):** Type III workers' housing that retains its original footprint from the street; a one-story addition flush with the northern elevation is



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attached to the two-story mass. The porch with its original profile survives, along with the two front doors and original 6/6 wooden windows; the house's vinyl siding cover the transoms above the front doors. The porch and house foundations have been bricked in.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A shed covered by growth sits in the yard.

108. **735 Maryland Street (1900-03):** Type V workers' housing that retains its original footprint and porch profile. When converted into a single-family home, the front door that faces directly onto the street was replaced with a single window and the door that opened southward retained. The windows are older 2/1 wooden replacements. The house and porch's foundations have been filled in with concrete block and a concrete floor with sidewalls added. Vinyl siding covers the house and a metal awning shades the window in its front room.

**Two Non-Contributing Outbuildings:** Two prefabricated sheds sit in the backyard.

109. **746 Maryland Street (1900-03):** Type IV workers' housing that retains its original footprint, and porch profile. The foundations of the house and porch have been filled in and stuccoed over and brick steps with concrete, stepped sidewalls added to the porch. Wooden clapboard siding covers the second front door and transom and the windows are replacements.
110. **747 Maryland Street (1900-03):** Type II workers' housing that retains its porch profile, dual front doors with transoms, and its original footprint save for a small rear addition that is flush with the side elevations. The windows are 1/1 vinyl replacements and vinyl siding covers the building. The porch and house foundations are now solid brick, the porch floor is poured concrete, and it is approached by a flight of two brick steps with brick and concrete sidewalls. A front-gabled, frame outbuilding sits to the southwest of the house and likely communicates directly with the house via the rear elevation.
111. **748 Maryland Street (1900-03):** Type II workers' housing that retains its original 6/6 wooden windows, porch profile, and footprint save two small additions to the rear that are flush with the side elevations. The transom has been boarded up and the porch foundation and steps rebuilt with concrete block. Vinyl siding covers the building.
112. **749 Maryland Street (1900-03):** Type III workers' dwelling that retains its original porch profile, 6/6 wooden windows, and dual front doors (vinyl siding covers over the transoms). A small, one-story addition is attached to the rear of the two-story mass and is flush with its side elevations. The porch floor was replaced with poured concrete, and brick steps with a wooden handicapped ramp added. Slender Tuscan columns support the porch.

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**Non-Contributing Structure:** A simple wooden carport covers a portion of the driveway that runs along the house's southern elevation.

113. **750 Maryland Street (1900-03):** Type III workers' dwelling that retains its original porch profile and dual front doors, although vinyl siding covers over the transoms. The windows are metal replacements in a variety of types, but the apertures on the facade are original. A two-story addition to the rear of the two-story mass is flush with that mass' side elevations and is open on the second floor. The porch foundation has been filled in with concrete block and open decorative iron supports, a concrete floor, and brick steps added.
114. **762 Maryland Street (1900-03):** Type IV workers' dwelling that retains its original footprint save a small addition in the intersection of the rear ell. The porch and house foundations have been filled in with brick and brick steps now approach the porch with stepped brick sidewalls. The windows are 6/6 vinyl replacements and the house's vinyl siding covers the second door that originally faced north onto the porch.

**Two Non-Contributing Outbuildings:** Two small, prefabricated sheds sit behind the house.

115. **100 Mulberry Lane (c. 1927):** This frame, one-story, side-gabled, single-family house has a front-gabled porch shading the northern bays of its facade and a projecting gabled bay on the northern elevation. A rear cross-gabled addition was built by 1950.<sup>14</sup> The house and porch's foundations have been filled in with brick, the porch screened in (although it retains its exposed rafter tails), and windows replaced. A flight of concrete steps leads up to the porch.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A small, front-gabled, garage sits to the rear of the property, facing southward towards Heyward Street.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A front-gabled, metal, prefabricated shed sits in the yard.

116. **101 Mulberry Lane (c. 1927):** This frame, one-story, side-gabled, single-family house has a front-gabled, cutaway porch shading the northern bays of its facade and a cross-gabled, rear addition on the northeast corner likely made by 1950.<sup>15</sup> The front porch was also shortened to its present configuration by 1950. The house sits on a brick foundation, is covered in vinyl, and the porch is screened in.

<sup>14</sup> The house's footprint appears on the 1939 plat and on the 1950 Sanborn map.

<sup>15</sup> The house is larger and massed differently than that on the 1939 plat, although it matches that on the 1950 Sanborn map.

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**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A large, side-gabled garage sits in the southwest corner of the lot and faces onto the backyard with garage and regular doors.

117. **104 Mulberry Lane (c. 1927):** This frame, one-story, hipped roof, single-family house has a cutaway, front-gabled porch with timber-frame brackets, a cross-gabled projection on its northern elevation, and a rear addition likely made between 1939 and 1950.<sup>16</sup> The porch has been partially enclosed but it and the northern cross-gable retain their exposed rafter tails. The house features vinyl windows and siding and the porch and house foundations have been filled in with brick. A flight of concrete steps approaches the porch.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A small, gambrel-roofed, metal, prefabricated shed sits in the northeast corner of the lot.

118. **201 Mulberry Lane (c. 1904-1918):** This one-story, frame, multi-unit dwelling has a distinctive U-shaped footprint that matches that on the 1918 and 1950 Sanborn maps. It consists of a front-gabled block to the south with a side-gabled wing flush with the facade attached to the north elevation. A shed-roofed front porch stretches across the facade that today features three doors and a single 1/1 window. Vinyl covers the transom above the central door and at least one of the facade's original windows and the house and porch foundations are bricked in.
119. **202 Mulberry Lane (c. 1904-1918):** Type I workers' housing with an addition to the rear that is flush with the northern elevation. The porch has also been extended to wrap partway around the southern elevation and a second-story sleeping porch that has been filled in. A window replaces one of the original front doors, but the rest of the facade's apertures remain. The windows are the original 6/6 wooden windows, the porch foundation has been bricked in, a poured concrete floor, and brick steps with curved sidewalls.

**Two Non-Contributing Structures:** Two prefabricated, metal carports sit on the lot.

120. **203 Mulberry Lane (c. 1914-15):** Type VI workers' housing that retains its porch profile (with two front doors) and its original footprint save a small addition that stretches across the rear. The porch and foundation have been rebuilt in brick and the porch has a poured concrete floor and brick steps with sidewalls. Asbestos siding covers the building and the windows are the original 6/6 wooden windows.
121. **305 Nevada Street (c. 1945):** This one-story, asymmetrical, three-bay, cross-gabled, single-family house has a gabled porch shading its centrally placed door. The stoop is concrete and is approached by two steps. Pairs of 6/6 wooden windows flank the door and the cross gable sits above the northernmost two bays. Asbestos siding covers the

<sup>16</sup> It appears on its northwest corner that appears on the 1950 Sanborn map but not on the 1939 plat.

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house. The side porch is attached to the northern elevation and screened in and a shed-roofed addition is attached to the rear.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A large, front-gabled, frame garage sits in the backyard.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A small, side-gabled frame shed sits next to the garage.

122. **315 Nevada Street (c. 1945):** This one-story, symmetrical, five-bay, cross-gabled, single-family house has a gabled porch shading its centrally placed door. The porch is concrete and brick. 6/6 windows flank the door and asbestos siding covers the house.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A prefabricated metal shed sits in the backyard.

123. **325 Nevada Street (c. 1945):** This one-story, frame, single-family residence has a cross-gabled roof with a centrally placed cross gable accentuated by an attached chimney just to the south of the centrally located door. A gabled porch shades the doorway; it has decorative open metal posts, a brick foundation, and brick and concrete steps. A single 6/6 window sits in the bay to the north and the porch on the south elevation is closed in with a pair of 6/6 windows. A large, one-story, shed-roofed addition is attached to the rear of the house but is not visible from the street. Asbestos siding covers the building.

**Two Non-Contributing Outbuildings:** Two sheds sit in the backyard.

124. **335 Nevada Street (c. 1945):** This one-story, asymmetrical, three-bay, cross-gabled, single-family house has a gabled porch shading its centrally placed door. The stoop is concrete. Pairs of 6/6 windows flank the door and the cross gable sits above the northernmost two bays. Asbestos siding covers the house. The rear elevation has multiple additions that are difficult to see from the street.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A one-story, front-gabled, concrete block garage sits at the end of the driveway that runs along the northern property line. It has a large addition to its rear.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A small shed sits behind the garage.

125. **345 Nevada Street (c. 1945):** This one-story, asymmetrical, three-bay, cross-gabled, single-family house has a small, attached, gabled porch. The stoop is concrete and is approached by two steps; the posts are open decorative metal. A pair of 6/6 windows sits north of the door (topped by metal awnings), a single 6/6 window sits to the south, and the cross gable sits above the northernmost two bays. Asbestos siding covers the

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house and the porch on the south elevation is closed in. The rear elevation has an addition that is difficult to see from the street.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A large, one-story garage sits in the backyard. It has a metal roof and a shed-roofed porch.

126. **355 Nevada Street (c. 1945):** This one-story, frame, three-bay, single-family residence has a cross-gabled roof with a centrally placed cross gable. A shed-roofed porch shades the northern most two bays; it has a brick foundation, poured concrete floor and steps, and open decorative metal posts supporting its metal roof. Pairs of 6/6 wooden windows sit to either side of the door. Synthetic siding covers the building, a cross-gabled addition is attached to the rear but difficult to see from the street, and the porch on the north side is filled in with two windows.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A prefabricated metal shed sits in the backyard.

127. **800 Ohio Street (c. 1960):** This one-story, symmetrical, reinforced concrete building is distinct for the neighborhood and sits on a narrow, triangular lot that was empty in the 1939 plat. The building has a flat roof and 1/1 square windows on the corners of its west-facing facade. A single door sits underneath the flat-roofed porch.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A one-story, frame, front-gabled garage sits at the southeast corner of the lot, at the end of a driveway.

128. **802 Ohio Street (1900-03):** Type IV dwelling that retains its original footprint, save a small addition made in the crook of the rear ell and the north side of the front porch that has been enclosed. The street-facing front door maintains its transom, although the house's vinyl siding covers the second, north-facing front door. The windows are 6/6 vinyl replacements, the house's foundation has been filled in and stuccoed over, and the porch and steps rebuilt in concrete. Open, decorative iron posts replace the porch supports.

129. **803 Ohio Street (1900-03):** Type V workers' dwelling with a rear addition that is flush with the side elevations. The house retains its porch profile and original transom. The rest of the windows are 2/2 metal replacements. The porch steps and foundation have been replaced with concrete block and the house has vinyl siding.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A one-story, frame, front-gabled shed sits at the southwest corner of the lot.

**Non-Contributing Structure:** A prefabricated, metal, front-gabled carport sits in front of the shed.

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130. **804 Ohio Street (1900-03):** Type I workers' dwelling with a small, one-story addition on the rear elevation that is flush with the side elevations. The house maintains its porch profile and its original duplex organization with its two front doors (their transoms have been covered over but their outlines are still visible). The facade's first floor windows have been replaced with pairs of 3/1 wooden windows; the rest of the windows are the house's original 6/6 wooden windows. The porch and house's foundations have been filled in with brick and asbestos shingles cover the building. The porch floor and steps have been replaced with poured concrete.

**Non-Contributing Structure:** A prefabricated, metal, front-gabled carport sits to the south of the house to cover one of the lot's two driveways.

**Non-Contributing Building:** A side-gabled, frame dwelling sits in the southeast corner of the lot.

131. **805 Ohio Street (1900-03):** Type I workers' dwelling that retains its original footprint save a small rear addition that is flush with the side elevations. The porch maintains its original profile, but has been rebuilt with a concrete block foundation, poured concrete steps with stepped block sidewalls, and battered wooden piers. The house continues to serve as a duplex with two front doors, but the house's asbestos siding covers its transoms. The windows are 1/1 vinyl replacements.
132. **808 Ohio Street (1900-03):** Type II workers' dwelling that maintains its original footprint, porch profile, and transom over the front door. The porch has been rebuilt with a brick foundation and poured concrete floor and stepped sidewalls. The house has asbestos siding, 6/6 vinyl replacement windows, and the foundation has been bricked in.
- Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A prefabricated shed sits on the lot.
133. **809 Ohio Street (1900-03):** Type II workers' dwelling with a one-story addition to the northern elevation. It still has its original transom, wooden clapboard siding, and porch profile. The porch foundation was rebuilt with brick and steps and sidewalls added.
134. **811 Ohio Street (1900-03):** This Type I dwelling has been recently renovated. It has a small one-story addition that is almost flush with its side elevations and the foundation of the house and porch have been bricked in. The porch's floor and steps are poured concrete; the steps have stepped brick and concrete sidewalls. The windows are 1/1 vinyl replacements and the house covered in asbestos siding. Although all of the windows on the facade remain in their original locations, the two front doors have been removed and replaced with a single, central front door with sidelights.
135. **810 Ohio Street (c. 1950):** This side-gabled, one-story, brick ranch house sits on a lot that was left empty in the 1939 plat. It has a front-gabled porch that covers the northern

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two of its facade's four bays, including a pair of 2/2 metal windows and the front door. The other two bays have single 2/2 metal windows with brick sills.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A prefabricated shed sits on the lot.

136. **818 Ohio Street (1950):** This hipped-roof, brick ranch house has a raised basement thanks to the topography of the lot. It also sits on a double lot that was left empty in the 1939 plat. The house's low roof extends to cover a porch that wraps around most of the facade and the northern elevation, creating a canopy for a car.
137. **822 Ohio Street (1900-03):** Type IV workers' housing that appears to retain its original footprint from the street; a rear addition in the intersection of the ell and the wing is flush with the rear elevation. The porch maintains its original profile and its dual front doors with a transom in the street-facing front door. The house's 6/6 wooden windows remain, its foundation (including the porch) has been filled in with brick, and asbestos siding covers the building. The porch steps are brick with brick and concrete sidewalls, the house is covered in asbestos siding, and a small metal and asbestos tile awning marks its entrance.
138. **823 Ohio Street (1900-03):** Sitting on a double lot that once featured a Type V workers' dwelling to the north, this Type IV dwelling appears to retain its original footprint from the street. An addition sits in the crook of the ell to the rear. Its wooden clapboard siding covers the second front door that faces south; the other retains its original transom (although it has been painted over). The bay in the side wing has two 6/6 wooden windows and open decorative iron posts support the porch. The house and porch foundations are now concrete and brick steps were added to the porch.
139. **824 Ohio Street (1900-03):** Type II workers' housing that maintains its original footprint except for small rear addition that is flush with the side elevations. The house also retains its original porch profile and transom. Brick steps with stepped brick sidewalls have been added to the porch and the windows are 6/6 replacements.
140. **825 Ohio Street (c. 1945):** This front-gabled, one-story, frame, single-family house on a brick foundation has a wide, hipped roof, brick porch that shades its entire facade. Although it appears to be an older home, a Type II workers' dwelling appears on this lot on the 1939 plat. The building has multiple additions to its rear and could have originally been a duplex: one of the two central bays of its facade is empty, suggesting that it may have once had a second front door that led into another dwelling. The windows are 6/6 wooden windows, the front door has a transom, and the house is covered in vinyl siding.
141. **831 Ohio Street (1900-03):** Type IV workers' housing that maintains its original footprint and porch profile. The house and porch's foundations have been rebuilt with

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brick and brick steps with brick and concrete sidewalls, metal awnings, and open decorative iron posts added to the porch. The house's asbestos siding covers the second, south-facing front door, the transom over the other front door survives, and the windows are 2/2 replacements.

142. **836 Ohio Street (1900-03):** Type II workers' housing that retains its original porch profile and transom. A one-story addition to the rear is flush with the side elevations. The porch has been rebuilt with a brick foundation, a concrete floor, and brick steps with brick and concrete sidewalls. The windows are 6/6 vinyl replacements and vinyl siding envelops the building.
143. **837 Ohio Street (1900-03):** Type II workers' housing that retains its original porch profile. A one-story addition to the rear is flush with the side elevations. The porch has been rebuilt with a brick foundation, a concrete floor, and brick steps with brick and concrete sidewalls. The house retains some of its original wooden 6/6 window and the transom over the door. Vinyl siding envelops the building.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A small shed sits in the southwest corner of the backyard.

144. **838 Ohio Street (1900-03):** Type II workers' housing that retains its original porch profile and its transom over the door. There is a two-story addition to the rear, flush with the side elevations and amended by another small one-story addition.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A prefabricated, side-gabled shed sits in the yard.

145. **840 Ohio Street (1900-03):** Type IV workers' housing that retains its original porch profile and transom. The porch has been rebuilt with a brick foundation and a concrete floor, brick steps with brick and concrete sidewalls, and open decorative metal posts. Wooden clapboards cover over the second front door and the windows are 1/1 vinyl replacements.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A two-story, frame, front-gabled garage/apartment unit, with two garage door openings on the first floor and two pairs of windows in the second, sits behind the house.

146. **843 Ohio Street (1900-03):** Type IV workers' housing that retains its original porch profile and footprint, save a small addition in the crook of the rear ell. The house's vinyl siding covers over the ell's front door, a change probably made when the house was converted into a single-family dwelling. The windows are the 6/6 wooden originals and the transom survives. The porch is screened in, its foundation rebuilt with brick and concrete, and concrete steps with brick and concrete sidewalls added.



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**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A small, frame, side-gabled shed sits against the southern property line and faces onto the backyard.

147. **844 Ohio Street (1900-03):** Type II workers' housing with a one-story addition to the rear that is flush with the side elevations. The original porch profile and clapboard siding survive, but the porch is screened, its foundation rebuilt with brick, and concrete steps added.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A small, metal, front-gabled shed sits in the backyard against the rear property line.

148. **850 Ohio Street (1900-03):** Type III workers' dwelling that retains its two original front doors and porch profile. The porch has been screened in, its foundation rebuilt with brick, and concrete steps added with brick and concrete sidewalls. The windows are 6/6 vinyl replacements and the house is covered in asphalt siding in an imitation shingle.

**Two Non-Contributing Outbuildings:** Two small sheds sits on the northern property line in the backyard. They are difficult to see from the street.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A large shed with two lean-to additions sits in the northeast corner of the property.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A small, prefabricated, gambrel-roofed shed sits in the southeast corner of the property.

149. **852 Ohio Street (1900-03):** Type IV workers' housing that retains its original porch profile and footprint, save a small addition in the crook of the back ell. The porch is screened in and the house's vinyl siding covers the door in the ell, an amendment probably made when the house was converted to a single-family dwelling. The porch foundation has been rebuilt with brick and the steps with concrete and brick sidewalls.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A small frame shed sits in the backyard.

150. **1050 Olympia Avenue – Olympia Park (1909):** Sitting just across Olympia Avenue from the mill, Olympia Park runs along the creek that flows east to west through the neighborhood and separates its two distinct areas. A parking lot on Olympia Avenue fronts onto a concrete sitting area with benches and a newly installed playground in a gravel surround. Crepe myrtles, small magnolias, and fruit trees indicate that this area has been re-landscaped recently. A sidewalk connects this area to the rest of the park to the east, which generally follows the flow of the creek as it runs parallel to Silver Street. Victorian Revival lamp posts light the path and larger trees (mostly pine) shade various sitting and gathering areas with benches and picnic tables along the creek. The

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park terminates at the end of Silver Street, where it begins to curve northward to Heyward Street.

151. **1100 Olympia Avenue (1900-03):** Type III workers' housing with two small, one-story rear additions on the two-story mass that are flush with the south elevation and another small addition to the one-story mass. The porch retains its original profile, but has been rebuilt with a brick foundation and brick steps. The windows are vinyl replacements and the house's vinyl siding covers the transoms above the surviving two front doors.
152. **1101 Olympia Avenue (1900-03):** This two story, hipped roof, multi-family dwelling was used as a boarding house by the mills. Two front doors open onto the hipped-roof porch that covers almost the entire first floor; the original is likely the door at the very center of the elevation, the other being added when additional private units were carved into the building. A pair of windows sits in the bay to the north of the centered front door; a single window sits in between this door and the additional entrance to the south. The second story has three single windows. An additional entrance has been cut into the southern elevation of the second story and is accessed by a metal stair. The porch has been rebuilt with a brick foundation, stepped brick and concrete sidewalls, and a concrete floor. The windows are 6/6 vinyl replacements and the building is covered in vinyl siding. A two-story rear addition is flush with the side elevations.
153. **1103 Olympia Avenue (1900-03):** This two story, hipped-roof dwelling was used as a boarding house by the mills. The facade is symmetrical and has three bays, with a hipped-roof porch shading almost the entire first floor. A single front door sits in the very center of the facade and all of the windows are 6/6 vinyl replacements. The porch has been rebuilt with a brick foundation and brick steps. The building has a single end chimney on its northern elevation and the roof is covered in standing-seam metal. A small addition on the rear is flush with the side elevations. A metal stair on the north elevation leads to additional units.
154. **1105-1107 Olympia Avenue (1900-03):** Type I workers' dwelling that retains its original porch profile, dual front doors with transoms, and footprint, save an addition that stretches across the rear of the building flush with the side elevations. The porch has been rebuilt with a brick foundation and poured concrete stairs, the house has synthetic siding and replacement windows.
155. **1109-1111 Olympia Avenue (1900-03):** Type I workers' dwelling that retains its original porch profile, 6/6 wooden windows, dual front doors with transoms, and footprint, save an addition that stretches across the rear of the building flush with the side elevations. The porch foundation has been filled in with brick, the porch floor replaced with poured concrete, and brick steps with stepped brick and concrete sidewalls added.

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156. **1112 Olympia Avenue (1900-03):** Type IV workers' housing that retains its original porch profile. There are small additions to the rear (in the crook of the ell) and on the eastern elevation, flush with the rear elevation and set back far enough that the original footprint and type of the house is still evident. The house's vinyl siding covers its transom and second front door. The windows are 6/6 vinyl replacements. The porch has been rebuilt with a poured concrete floor, brick foundation, and brick steps with sidewalls. Small braces have been added to the porch posts.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A front-gabled shed sits in the yard.

157. **1113 ½ Olympia Avenue (c. 1939):** This long, low, one-story, frame, side-gabled duplex matches the footprint of the building on the 1939 plat. Its northwest corner grazes the lot line in a distinct way. The building has two front doors leading into the two units centered on the building and covered by a small hipped-roofed porch. Two pairs of vinyl windows sit on either side of the porch. The house is covered in vinyl siding. It does not have chimneys, but two stove pipes pop out of the center of the roof, suggesting that the dwellings' kitchens were centered back-to-back.

158. **1124 Olympia Avenue (1900-03):** Type III workers' housing that appears to retain its original footprint from the facade. It has additions on both the rear of the two-story mass and the one-story ell, both flush with the original house's side elevations. The house's vinyl siding covers the transoms above the house's two front doors and the windows are 6/6 vinyl replacements. The porch profile survives, but the foundation has been rebuilt with brick and a poured concrete floor, brick steps with brick and concrete sidewalls, and slender Tuscan posts added.

159. **1125 Olympia Avenue (c. 1954):** The one-story, side-gabled, brick, symmetrical parsonage sits on the site of the original parsonage and is very similar to some of the houses on Virginia Street in the Granville plat. A gabled portico supported by brick piers shades its central entrance; pairs of 4/1 replacement windows with vertical lights sit to either side. A small vestibule sits on the eastern elevation, set back slightly from the facade and featuring an additional entrance.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A hipped-roof, two-car, brick garage sits on the property.

160. **1127 Olympia Avenue – St. Luke's Lutheran Church (1954):** The brick Gothic Revival St. Luke's Lutheran Church sits on the same site as its first church, built in 1904. Its plan is typical of Christian churches: a gabled transept intersects a gabled nave. The nave runs parallel to Georgia Street and fronts onto Olympia Avenue with an elaborate, three-part facade with a large Gothic-arched tracery window above the robust stone entrance. The details of the building – including the window and door surrounds, flashing, and the corbelled tops of the buttresses that articulate the walls – are cast stone. The side elevations of the nave have six bays, five of which are filled with high

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pointed-arch windows with stained glass. A tower with a tall metal spire and a polygonal lantern sits at the eastern side of the intersection of the nave and transept. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles and an additional entrance is located in a cross-gable on the western arm of the transept.

161. **1128 Olympia Avenue (1900-03):** Type II workers' dwelling with a one-story rear addition that is flush with the side elevations. The building retains its original dual front doors, transoms, 6/6 wooden windows, and wooden clapboard siding. The porch has been rebuilt with a concrete block foundation, poured concrete floor, brick steps with sidewalls, and slender Tuscan piers.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A one-story, frame, front gabled garage with exposed rafter tails sits behind the house, opening onto the driveway accessed via Georgia Street.

162. **1133 Olympia Avenue (1900-03):** Type IV workers' dwelling with addition to the rear that is flush with the rear elevation of the projecting wing. The house retains its original 6/6 wooden windows, clapboard siding, transom, porch profile, and its second front door. The foundation and porch foundation have been filled in with brick and brick steps added to the porch.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A side-gabled, concrete block shed sits on the lot.

163. **1134 Olympia Avenue (1900-03):** Type I workers' dwelling that retains its original porch profile, dual front doors, transoms, and footprint, save two one-story additions to the rear that are flush with the side elevations. The porch has been rebuilt with a poured concrete floor, brick steps with brick and concrete sidewalls, and square Tuscan columns. Asbestos siding covers the building and a stair has been added to the west elevation to enter a second-story unit directly.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A one-story, frame, front-gabled shed sits in the backyard.

164. **1135 Olympia Avenue (1900-03):** Type I workers' dwelling that retains its original porch profile, dual front doors with transoms, and footprint save two additions that stretch across the rear elevation and are flush with both side elevations. The porch foundation was rebuilt with brick and a concrete floor, concrete steps with stepped brick and concrete sidewalls, and open decorative metal posts added. Asbestos siding covers the building.

165. **1139 Olympia Avenue (1900-03):** Type II workers' dwelling with a small addition to the rear, flush with the side elevations, and a second story added to the porch, which otherwise retains its original profile. The front door retains its transom and the porch has been rebuilt with a brick foundation and concrete steps added. The window on the

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second story has been converted into a door to open onto the amended porch. Vinyl siding covers the building and the windows are vinyl replacements.

166. **1140 Olympia Avenue (1900-03):** Type IV workers' dwelling with a small addition in the crook of the rear ell. The porch profile survives, as does the second front door, the 6/6 wooden windows and transom, and some of the building's original wooden clapboards. The porch has been rebuilt with a brick foundation and steps. A mix of synthetic siding covers the rest of the house.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A side-gabled, one-story, frame shed sits in the backyard.

167. **1141 Olympia Avenue (1900-03):** Type IV workers' dwelling that appears to retain its original footprint from the street. It maintains its original porch profile, 6/6 wooden windows, transom, and dual front doors. The foundation of the house and porch have been bricked in and brick steps with sidewalls and a concrete floor added. The house's vinyl siding covers over the second front door.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A large, front-gabled, frame, one-story garage sits in the northwest corner of the lot. It has exposed rafter tails.

168. **1148 Olympia Avenue (1900-03):** Type IV workers' dwelling that retains its original dual front doors, transom, 6/6 wooden windows, and footprint save a small addition in the intersection of the rear ell. The porch and house foundations have been filled in with brick and brick steps now approach the porch with stepped brick sidewalls. Asbestos siding covers the building.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A small, side-gabled, concrete block shed sits in the southeast corner of the lot.

169. **1149 Olympia Avenue (1900-03):** Type IV workers' dwelling that appears to retain its original footprint from the street. Its front porch profile survives, but is shaded by an additional metal awning. The foundation and porch foundations have been filled in with concrete block and brick steps with sidewalls added. The house retains its original dual front doors, 6/6 wooden windows, and transom. Vinyl siding covers the building and there is a large addition to the rear that extends the original gable of the ell.

170. **1151 Olympia Avenue (1900-03):** Type II workers' dwelling that retains its original footprint, save a small, one-story addition to the rear that is flush with the side elevations. The porch roof has been amended slightly; it is now a simple shed that covers over the original transom. The porch foundation has been rebuilt with concrete block and concrete steps and sidewalls added. The windows are 6/6 vinyl replacements, concrete block fills in the foundation, and vinyl siding covers the building.

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171. **1155 Olympia Avenue (1900-03):** Type II workers' housing that retains its original footprint save a one-story addition to the rear that is flush with its side elevations. The porch profile, dual front doors, transoms, and 6/6 wooden windows also survive. The front porch has been rebuilt with a brick foundation, poured concrete floor, brick steps with stepped brick and concrete sidewalls, and open decorative metal posts.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A one-story, frame, front-gabled garage sits on the northern property line and opens onto the driveway, which enters the property from Ohio Street.

172. **1157 Olympia Avenue (1900-03):** Type III workers' dwelling that retains its original porch profile, 6/6 wooden windows, and dual front doors. The house's vinyl siding covers over the transoms and the porch has been rebuilt with a brick foundation, poured concrete floor, brick steps with stepped brick and concrete sidewalls, and open decorative metal posts. A small addition is attached to the rear of the one-story mass and flush with the side elevation and an additional entrance has been added to the west side of the second floor.

173. **1160 Olympia Avenue (1900-03):** Type I workers' dwelling with a one-story addition to the rear that is flush with the side elevations. The building retains its original dual front doors (with transoms), clapboard siding, 6/6 wooden windows, and porch profile. The porch has been rebuilt with squared Tuscan columns. There are metal awnings over the windows.

174. **1164 Olympia Avenue (1900-03):** Type IV workers' dwelling that appears to retain its original footprint from the street. Synthetic siding covers over its second front door and the transom. The windows are 1/1 replacements and the porch has been rebuilt with a poured concrete floor, brick foundation, and open decorative metal posts.

175. **1166 Olympia Avenue (c. 1940):** Brick bungalow that replaces a Type II workers' dwelling according to the 1939 plat. The one-story, single-family, brick dwelling has a cross-gabled roof with a screened-in porch accessed by arched entrances on its eastern end. The wooden windows are 3/1 with vertical lights.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A one-story, front-gabled, concrete block shed sits at the end of the driveway that opens onto Virginia Street.

176. **1170 Olympia Avenue – Olympia Mill School (c. 1900):** Type I workers' dwelling that was used as the Olympia Mill School from 1901-09 and has been recently restored as the Olympia-Granby Mill Village Museum. The building has two small rear additions that are flush with the side elevations. Its 6/6 wooden windows, transoms, dual front doors, and porch have been restored. The porch foundation is solid brick and steps with sidewalls have been added, along with a wooden handicapped ramp on the

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eastern side. The Olympia Mill School was individually listed in the National Register in May of 2018.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A one-story, front-gabled frame shed sits behind the house. It has a metal roof.

177. **100 Parker Avenue (c. 1918):** This frame, one-story, hipped roof, single-family house features an off-centered, front-gabled porch on the north side of its elevation. It has a cross-gabled, projecting wing to the north and small additions to the rear (the northern of which was made by 1939).<sup>17</sup> The porch is partially boxed in and the house and porch foundations have been bricked in; concrete steps and sidewalls have been added to the porch. The house retains its original 6/6 wooden windows. Vinyl siding covers the house.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A small, gambrel-roofed, prefabricated shed sits at the western property line.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A hipped-roof, frame garage with two openings sits on the lot.

178. **101 Parker Avenue (c. 1918):** This frame, one-story, hipped roof, single-family house features a centered, front-gabled porch covering its northern two bays. It largely matches the footprint of the building appearing on this lot in the 1939 plat. It was likely originally a duplex: the southernmost of its two central bays is now empty, while the other features a door. The porch has been screened in, but the roof retains its original rafter tails and the house its 6/6 wooden windows. The foundations of the porch and house have been filled in with brick, the roof has a distinctive gable on hip, and vinyl siding covers the building.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A small, gambrel-roofed, prefabricated shed sits at the western property line.

179. **102 Parker Avenue (c. 1918):** This frame, one-story, front-gabled, single-family house features an off-centered front-gabled porch on the north side of its elevation and matches the footprint of the building on the 1939 plat save a small addition in its northeast corner made since. The house features exposed rafter tails and the porch has been screened in, but still retains its original posts. The foundations of the porch and house have been filled in with brick and concrete steps lead up to the porch. Vinyl siding covers the house and the windows are 6/6 vinyl replacements.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A front-gabled, concrete block garage sits on the lot.

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<sup>17</sup> It appears on the 1939 plat

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180. **104 Parker Avenue (c. 1918):** This frame, one-story, front-gabled, single-family house features an off-centered front-gabled cutaway porch on the north side of its elevation and largely matches the footprint of the building on the 1939 plat. It has a cross-gabled, projecting wing to the north (which appears on the plat and makes the house similar to its neighbor at 100 Parker) and a small addition to the northeast corner. The house features exposed rafter tails and the porch turned posts with brackets. The foundations of the porch and house have been filled in with brick and concrete steps lead up to the porch. The windows are replacement and the siding vinyl.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A small, gambrel-roofed, prefabricated shed sits at the western property line.

181. **105 Parker Avenue (c. 1918):** This frame, one-story, hipped roof, single-family house features a centered, front-gabled porch. Additions to the rear (and flush with the side elevations) were made by 1950.<sup>18</sup> The house retains its original two front doors, a remnant of its original life as a duplex. The house also maintains its exposed rafter tails, 6/6 wooden windows, and gable on hip roof detail. Brick fills in the foundations of the house and porch and wide concrete steps have been added to the front porch.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A shed sits in the backyard.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A frame, hipped-roof garage with a prefabricated metal carport also sits on the lot.

182. **103 S. Parker Avenue (c. 1918):** This frame, one-story, three-bay, symmetrical, hipped-roof cottage has an infilled full-width, hipped-roof porch covering its three-bay facade. A small front gable with an attic ventilator sits at the center of the roof. Four brick pedestals support the porch's decorative metal posts and the porch floor is poured concrete. The door sits in the facade's central bay and 2/2 wooden windows sit in the other two bays. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles and asphalt shingles resembling cut wood shingles cover the building. It sits on a poured concrete foundation.

**Non-Contributing Building:** A small, one-story, frame, side-gabled guest house sits on the northwest corner of the lot with its gabled end facing Heyward Street.

183. **109 S. Parker Avenue (c. 1918):** This two-story, frame, symmetrical Foursquare has a hipped-roof and sits on a brick basement made possible by the sloping grade of the site. A hipped-roof porch with boxed cornice, four square Tuscan posts, and a poured concrete floor covers the two bays of the first floor. A small cross gable with an attic ventilator sits at the center of the asphalt shingle covered roof. A small one-story addition covers the back elevation.

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<sup>18</sup> They appear on the 1950 Sanborn map.



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**Non-Contributing Building:** A one-story, frame, side-gabled guest house sits on the northwest corner of the lot with its gabled end facing Heyward Street. A single entrance faces the rear elevation of the house.

184. **113 S. Parker Avenue (1918-1940):** This frame, one-story, hipped-roof duplex has a hipped-roof porch that covers the four asymmetrical bays of its facade. The porch has a concrete block foundation and poured concrete floor; four slender battered piers sitting atop concrete pedestals support the porch's roof. The front doors to the two units sit in the two central bays and 1/1 metal windows sit to either side. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles, the house has two chimneys, and it sits atop a brick foundation. Asphalt shingles cover the building.
185. **119 S. Parker Avenue – Olympia Union Hall (1946):** One of the neighborhood's most distinctive structures, the Olympia Union Hall is a two-story concrete building with a stepped, false commercial front and a front-gabled roof. Its gabled end faces onto South Parker Avenue and an asphalt parking lot flanks the building's southern elevation. The facade has three bays: the entrance is located at the southern corner of the building, which is open except for the buttresses explained below. Square wooden windows of different sizes sit in the other two bays of the first floor and all of the first floor openings are covered in metal grates of various kinds. Identical 6/6 wooden windows sit in the three bays of the second story and an attic ventilator is centered above them. The building's most surprising feature are the large, battered brick buttresses that support the concrete block walls. Distributed asymmetrically on each of the building's elevations, the buttresses give the building a fortress-like feel. All reach to the level of the side elevations' cornice line except for one in the center of the facade, which ends just underneath the second story's central window. A secondary entrance with concrete steps and a stoop covered by a metal awning sits on the southern elevation. A metal fire escape leads from this small porch to an additional door on the second story of the southern elevation. Olympia Union Hall was listed in the National Register in 2017.
186. **721 Silver Street (c. 1953):** This frame, one-story, hipped-roof cottage is covered in asphalt siding with all wooden trim and details. The lot is vacant on the 1950 Sanborn map, but the current building does appear on the 1956 Sanborn map. A hipped-roof screened-in porch is attached to the southern elevation facing onto Silver Street. The house sits on a brick foundation.
187. **725 Silver Street (c. 1916-18):** This one-story, frame, cross-gabled cottage has a projecting ell wing on the eastern side of its elevation. A front porch covers most of the ell's elevation as well as one of the bays of the side wing. An entrance is located in the ell, along with a single 1/1 vinyl window. Another door opens onto the porch in the side wing, flanked to the west by a single window. The porch has square wooden posts, a concrete block foundation, and concrete steps with stepped brick sidewalls. The house sits on a concrete block foundation, is covered in vinyl siding, and its roof is covered in asphalt shingles.

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188. **803 Silver Street (c. 1916-18):** This one-story, frame, cross-gabled cottage sits atop a concrete block foundation covered in stucco. A square plan, hipped-roof veranda covers the facade and the western elevation before dead-ending in a wall that projects from the western elevation of the front room. Turned posts support the porch, which is accessed via concrete steps with brick sidewalls. The front door is located roughly in the center of the facade and is flanked to the east by a large divided picture window. A triangular dormer sits above the porch in the main, hipped-roof block of the house. An addition is attached to the western elevation of the back ell. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles and the house in asphalt siding.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A small, frame shed with a lean-to roof sits on the lot.

189. **809 Silver Street (1918-1940):** This one-story, frame, hipped-roof bungalow has a full front porch covered by the house's roof. The roof has exposed rafter tails and a hipped-roof dormer with rafter tails and two louvered windows. The three-bay facade is symmetrical: a door sits in the central bay and is approached by a flight of concrete steps with concrete and brick sidewalls. Pairs of 2/2 wooden windows sit in the bays to either side. Four short battered wooden piers sitting on high brick pedestals support the porch. The house sits on a concrete block foundation, wooden clapboard covers the walls, and the roof is covered in asphalt shingles.

190. **813 Silver Street (c. 1916-18):** This one-story, side-gabled, frame cottage has a symmetrical, three-bay facade. A poured concrete porch shades most of the first story: four narrow battered wooden piers sitting on high brick pedestals support its hipped roof. The front door is located in the facade's central bay and is flanked to either side by 1/1 vinyl windows. The house has a brick foundation, vinyl siding, and an addition to the rear that adds a half story.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A front-gabled, frame garage sits on the lot.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** An additional metal garage sits on the lot.

191. **825 Silver Street (c. 1950):** This side-gabled, one-story brick house appears much smaller from the road than it is: multiple cross-gables to the rear reveal a larger footprint. Its three-bay facade features a projecting, front-gabled, screened-in vestibule in the center. It is approached by concrete steps. In the bay to the west sit a pair of 4/1 vertical light windows topped by a flat soldier course arch. The building appears on the 1950 Sanborn map.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A small frame shed sits along the eastern property line in the backyard.

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192. **827 Silver Street (c. 1916-18):** This front-gabled, frame, one-story cottage has an attached, hipped-roof porch with exposed rafter tails that shades most of the facade. The porch has been partially enclosed: its western half is filled in and features a single 6/6 vinyl window. The door is in the center of the facade and is flanked by a single 2/2 wooden window in the eastern bay. The house is covered in asphalt siding and a small addition is attached to the building's rear, northern elevation and features a back door. Metal siding obscures the house's foundation and the porch rests on a brick pier foundation that has been in-filled with concrete block.

193. **901 Texas Street (1900-03):** Type IV workers' housing that retains its original footprint and porch profile (including its two front doors), save a small rear addition on the projecting ell that is flush with the side elevations. The house and porch's foundations have been rebuilt in brick with brick steps and sidewalls, a concrete floor, and open decorative iron posts added to the porch. The windows are a mix of the original 6/6 wooden windows and 1/1 replacements. Wooden clapboard siding covers the house.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A frame shed with a lean-to roof sits on the lot.

194. **903 Texas Street (1900-03):** Type I workers' housing with a one-story addition to the rear that is flush with the dwelling's side elevations. The building retains its dual double doors and presumably its duplex interior organization. A small, hipped roof, one-story addition on the north elevation dates to before Pacific Mills' divestment of the property: it appears on the 1939 plat. The windows are 3/1 with vertical lights and the porch has been rebuilt with a brick foundation and concrete steps and floor with stepped brick and concrete sidewalls. Vinyl siding covers the building.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A front-gabled, small, prefabricated shed sits in the southwest corner of the backyard.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A gambrel-roofed, prefabricated shed sits in the southwest corner of the backyard.

195. **910/912 Texas Street (c. 1915):** This large, two-story, frame, hipped-roof dwelling is unique for the neighborhood. The house has four bays, each with a pair of windows on the second story. The first story, shaded by a full-width hipped-roof porch, is more irregular. It includes two front doors, suggesting that this is a multi-unit dwelling. This lot is empty in the 1939 plat, suggesting the building may have been relocated.

196. **914 Texas Street (1900-03):** Type II workers' dwelling that appears to retain its original footprint but certainly maintains its porch profile, 6/6 wooden windows and transom, and wooden clapboard siding. Concrete block steps and a metal awning have been added to the porch and the foundation filled with concrete block.

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197. **917 Texas Street (1900-03):** Type IV workers' dwelling that appears to retain its original footprint from the street. The porch profile survives, although it has been screened in. The house's vinyl siding covers its original second front door. The house retains its original 6/6 wooden windows and the foundation filled in with brick.

198. **918 Texas Street (1900-03):** Type III workers' dwelling with a small, one-story addition to the rear of the two-story mass that is flush with its northern elevation. It retains its original porch profile, although the porch has been altered with brick steps and sidewalls, a concrete block foundation, Tuscan columns, and a metal awning attached to its roof. The windows are 6/1 replacements and vinyl siding covers the building. Only the north of the two front doors survives.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A front-gabled, frame shed sits at the rear property line facing onto the backyard.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** An additional, front-gabled, frame shed sits in the backyard.

199. **919 Texas Street (1900-03):** Type III workers' dwelling that retains its original porch profile and footprint save a small addition in the rear that is flush with the side elevations. The porch foundation has been rebuilt with brick and concrete and the posts replaced with open decorative metal supports. The house's vinyl siding covers the transom above the door as well as over the location of the original second front door, and the windows are 1/1 metal replacements.

200. **921 Texas Street (1900-03):** Type IV workers' dwelling that appears to retain its original footprint from the street. The porch profile survives, although the porch has been rebuilt with a brick foundation, poured concrete floor, brick steps with stepped brick and concrete sidewalls, and open decorative iron posts. Wooden clapboard still covers the building. The second front door has been removed and the fenestration in the southern ell and the front-gabled mass replaced with pairs of 2/2 replacement windows with horizontal lights.

201. **922 Texas Street (1900-03):** Type III workers' dwelling that retains its original porch profile, dual front doors, some of its 6/6 wooden windows, and footprint save a small, one-story addition to the rear of the two-story mass and flush with its northern elevation. The porch has been rebuilt with a concrete block foundation, concrete steps with stepped brick and concrete sidewalls, a concrete floor, and tapered wooden piers atop brick pedestals. Latticework has replaced the balusters in the balustrade between the brick pedestals

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A front-gabled, frame shed sits on the lot.

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202. **923 Texas Street (1900-03):** Type III workers' dwelling that retains its original footprint save a small addition in the rear that is flush with the side elevations. The porch profile and the transom survive, although the porch has been rebuilt in concrete and with tapered wooden posts atop brick pedestals. The transom above the door survives and the house's vinyl siding covers the second front door.

203. **925 Texas Street (1900-03):** Type IV workers' dwelling that retains its original footprint save a small addition in the crook of the rear ell. It still has two front doors and the foundation has been bricked in. The porch has been rebuilt with a brick foundation, brick steps with sidewalls, and tapered wooden posts atop brick pedestals. The original 6/6 wooden windows survive, but the house's vinyl siding covers over the transom above the door.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A one-story, frame, side-gabled outbuilding sits at the rear property line.

204. **926 Texas Street (1900-03):** Type III workers' dwelling that retains its original porch profile and footprint, save a one-story addition to the rear of the two-story mass and flush with its side elevations. The porch foundation has been filled in with brick and the southern portion is partially enclosed by plywood latticework attached to the posts. The windows are replacements and vinyl siding covers the building and the second front door. The foundation is bricked in.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A small, front-gabled, prefabricated shed faces onto the backyard from the rear property line.

205. **927 Texas Street (1900-03):** Type II workers' dwelling with a small, one-story addition to the rear that is flush with the side elevations. The building retains its original porch profile, although the porch foundation has been rebuilt with concrete, brick steps with brick sidewalls added, and its posts replaced with open decorative iron supports. The transom above the window survives and the house has vinyl siding and a concrete block foundation. The windows are 1/1 metal replacements.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A one-story, frame, side-gabled outbuilding sits at the rear property line.

206. **933 Texas Street (1900-03):** Type III workers' dwelling with small, one-story additions to the back of both of its masses that are flush with the side elevations. The building retains its original 6/6 windows, porch profile, clapboard siding, and dual front doors. The front porch has been screened in, its foundation rebuilt with brick, and concrete steps added. The house's foundation has been bricked in.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A small side-gabled shed with a lean-to attached to its northern elevation sits along the western property line in the backyard.

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207. **934 Texas Street (1900-03):** Type II workers' dwelling with a one-story addition to the rear that is flush with the side elevations. The building retains its original porch profile and transom (painted over). Concrete steps have been added to the wooden porch, the windows are 1/1 replacements, and asbestos siding covers the building.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A small, front-gabled, metal, prefabricated shed sits in the southeast corner of the backyard.

208. **936 Texas Street (1900-03):** Type IV workers' dwelling that retains its original footprint save a small rear addition in the intersection of the masses. It retains both of its front doors and its original porch profile. The porch has been rebuilt with a brick foundation, brick steps with sidewalls, and a concrete floor. The windows are the 6/6 originals, the foundation has been bricked in, and a metal awning has been added to the porch and the single window in the front gable.

**Two Non-Contributing Outbuildings:** Two sheds made out of scrap metal sit on the lot.

209. **940 Texas Street (c. 1945):** This one-story, frame, three-bay, symmetrical, single-family residence has a side-gabled roof accentuated by an attached chimney just to the north of the off-center door. A gabled porch shades the doorway; it has decorative open metal posts, a concrete floor, and brick steps. Two 6/6 windows sit south of the door; a single 6/6 window sits to the north. A side-gabled porch is attached to the north elevation and flush with the facade. Asbestos siding covers the building and an additional sunroom is attached to the rear elevation.
210. **942 Texas Street (c. 1945):** This one-story, frame, three-bay, symmetrical, single-family residence has a side-gabled roof and is slightly smaller than the dwelling to its north at 940 Texas Street. A shed-roofed extension of the roof covers the small stoop at the centrally placed door; single 6/6 windows sit in the bays to either side. The stoop has a poured concrete floor, brick steps, and open decorative metal posts. The roof extends to the south to cover a brick porch supported by metal posts on brick pedestals and a small, shed-roofed addition is attached to the rear elevation.

**Non-Contributing Building:** An additional one-story, cross-gabled, frame dwelling with a cutaway porch is located in the backyard of 942 Texas.

211. **946 Texas Street (c. 1945):** This one-story, frame residence has a cross-gabled roof and a footprint that was originally identical to its neighbor at 942 Texas Street. The porch to the south has been filled in to create another room, lengthening the originally symmetrical, three-bay facade. An attached, gabled porch covers the front door in the center of the original mass; it is flanked by 1/1 replacement windows to either side with an additional window in the amended room to the south. The stoop has a poured

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concrete floor, brick foundation and steps, and open decorative metal posts. A shed-roofed addition is attached to the rear and vinyl siding covers the building.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A front-gabled, frame garage sits at the rear of the property.

212. **947 Texas Street (c. 1939):** This cross-gabled, one-story, frame dwelling is unique for the neighborhood but matches the footprint of the building on the 1939 plat. It has a front-gabled wing that projects from a side-gabled mass to the south. It is covered in vinyl siding and has a concrete porch that stretches across the side ell. It has two front doors.

213. **948 Texas Street (c. 1945):** This one-story, frame residence has a cross-gabled roof and a footprint that was originally identical to its neighbor at 942 Texas Street. The porch to the south has been filled in to create another room, lengthening the original facade. The cross gable sits in the southernmost bay. An attached, gabled porch covers the front door in the original asymmetrical mass; it is flanked by 1/1 replacement windows to the north, a pair to the south, and an additional window in the amended room to the south. The stoop has a poured concrete floor, brick foundation and steps, and open decorative metal posts. A shed-roofed garage is attached to the south elevation and asbestos siding covers the building.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A side-gabled, plywood shed sits in the yard.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** An additional, side-gabled shed is built up against the house's south elevation.

214. **949 Texas Street (c. 1945):** This one-story, three-bay, symmetrical, side-gabled, single-family dwelling has a gabled porch shading its central front door. It is supported by wooden posts and has a concrete block foundation. Pairs of 6/6 windows sit in the bays to either side. A small, gabled addition is attached to the rear, flush with the southern elevation.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A small, front-gabled, prefabricated shed sits in the backyard.

215. **951 Texas Street (c. 1945):** This one-story, three-bay, slightly asymmetrical, side-gabled, single-family dwelling has a gabled porch shading its central front doors. It is brick and concrete and supported by open decorative metal posts. Pairs of 6/6 vinyl windows sit in the bays to either side. A small, shed-roofed addition is attached to the rear.

216. **952 Texas Street (c. 1945):** This one-story, frame, three-bay, single-family residence has a side-gabled roof. A gabled porch shades the doorway; it has decorative open

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metal posts, a concrete floor, and concrete steps. Pairs of windows sit in the bays to either side of the door. The roof is extended to cover the porch on the north side. Vinyl siding covers the building and a shed-roofed addition is attached to the rear elevation.

**Non-Contributing Structure:** Flat-roofed and gable-roofed metal and frame U-shaped structure that appears to have been built in many phases over time. Structure appears to be open on one side.

217. **953 Texas Street (c. 1945):** This one-story, frame, five-bay, symmetrical, single-family residence has a hipped-roof porch attached to its facade. Otherwise it is identical to 954 Texas Street across the street. The porch shades the center three bays, including the central front door. 6/6 windows sit in the other bays. The porch foundation is brick, the steps are poured concrete, and it is supported by decorative metal posts. A small, shed-roofed addition is attached to the rear of the house and is flush with the southern elevation and asbestos siding covers the building.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A front-gabled, frame shed sits on the lot.

218. **954 Texas Street (c. 1945):** This one-story, frame, five-bay, symmetrical, single-family residence has a cross-gabled roof and lacks the side porches of its neighbors just to the north. The cross-gable extends to create a wide porch that shades the center three bays, including the central front door. 6/6 windows sit in the other bays. The porch foundation is brick, the steps are poured concrete, and it is supported by decorative metal posts. A small, shed-roofed addition is attached to the rear of the house and is flush with the side elevations and asbestos siding covers the building.

219. **956 Texas Street (c. 1945):** This one-story, frame residence has a side-gabled roof. The porch to the north has been filled in to create another room, lengthening the original facade. An attached, gabled porch covers the front door in the original asymmetrical mass; it is flanked by pairs of 6/6 vinyl windows to the north and south, and an additional pair in the amended room to the north. The stoop has a poured concrete floor, brick steps, and open decorative metal posts. A small, shed-roofed addition is attached to the rear of the house and is flush with the side elevations and vinyl siding covers the building.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A front-gabled, frame garage with exposed rafter tails sits behind the house.

220. **957 Texas Street (c. 1945):** This one-story, frame, symmetrical, single-family has a cross-gabled roof and a gabled porch centered on its facade. The original porch is filled in to create another room; it holds an additional entrance on the south side. Pairs of 6/6 windows sit to either side of the central door.



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**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** An old, two-car, frame, front-gabled garage sits to the rear of the house and opens onto Quarry Street.

221. **960 Texas Street (c. 1945):** This one-story, frame, single-family residence has a cross-gabled roof and porch to the north. The door sits in the center of the original mass with a gabled hood and concrete and brick stoop, supported by wooden posts. Pairs of windows sit to either side of the door. Several gabled additions have been made to the rear of the building and synthetic siding covers the structure.

**Non-Contributing Building:** A large, one-story, front-gabled concrete block building, possibly a dwelling, sits in the backyard with exposed rafter tails and a metal roof.

222. **964 Texas Street (c. 1945):** This one-story, frame, single-family residence has a side-gabled roof and an asymmetrical facade. The porch on its northern end has been filled in to create another room. The door sits slightly north of center with a gabled porch with a concrete and brick stoop, supported by open decorative metal posts. Pairs of 6/6 windows sit to either side of the door and in the amended room to the north. Vinyl siding covers the building.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A large, frame, front-gabled garage sits on the lot.

223. **963 Texas Street (c. 1945):** This one-story, frame, single-family residence has a cross-gabled roof. The porch to the north has been screened-in. The door sits in the center with a gabled porch with a concrete stoop, supported by wooden posts. Single 6/6 windows sit to either side of the door. Vinyl siding covers the structure.
224. **965 Texas Street (c. 1945):** This one-story, frame, three-bay, asymmetrical, side-gabled dwelling has a chimney prominently attached to its facade. The door is shaded by a gabled porch with a concrete stoop, supported by decorative metal posts. A pair of 6/6 windows sits to the north and a single window to the south. The porch on the southern end of the dwelling has been filled in to create another room; it has a single window in its facade.
225. **968 Texas Street (c. 1945):** This one-story, frame, cross-gabled, single family dwelling has a pair of windows to either side of the door and a gabled porch with square Tuscan columns, a concrete stoop, and brick steps and sidewalls. It is covered in asbestos siding and the gable is over the southern bays.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A small shed with a lean-to roof sits on the lot.

226. **320 Virginia Street (c. 1945):** This one-story, frame, three-bay, side-gabled, single-family dwelling has a door accented by an attached chimney to its north. A gabled porch shades the door with decorative metal posts, a brick foundation, and concrete steps. A pair of vinyl windows sits in the bay to the south. The house retains its original

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porch on the north and a small, shed-roofed addition is attached to the back. It is covered in vinyl siding.

**Non-Contributing Structure:** A frame carport sits at the end of the driveway on the north side of the house.

227. **325 Virginia Street (c. 1945):** This one-story, frame, three-bay, cross-gabled, single-family dwelling features an attached chimney on its facade, just south of the centrally placed door. A gabled porch shades the door, supported by open decorative metal posts. A pair of windows sits to the north of the door, underneath the cross gable, and a single window sits south of the door. The original porch on the south elevation has been closed in and features another window. The windows are 1/1 vinyl replacements and the house is covered in vinyl siding. Multiple additions have been made to the back of the house, but are difficult to see from the street.
228. **340 Virginia Street (c. 1945):** This one-story, frame, five-bay, symmetrical, single-family residence has a porch under an extended cross gable. The porch shades the center three bays, including the central front door. 6/6 windows sit in the other bays. The porch foundation is brick, the steps are poured concrete, and it is supported by decorative metal posts. A small, shed-roofed addition is attached to the rear of the house and is flush with the southern elevation, metal awnings shade the porch and windows, and vinyl siding covers the building.
229. **355 Virginia Street (c. 1945):** This one-story, frame, cross-gabled, three-bay, single family house has a porch that extends the roof of its cross gable in its northern two bays. The porch has a concrete floor. The side porch has been filled in, 6/6 wooden windows sit to either side of the door, and asbestos siding covers the building.
230. **405 Virginia Street (c. 1945):** This small, one-story, frame, side-gabled, single-family dwelling has a front-gabled, cutaway porch in its southern corner. The facade has three 6/6 wooden windows, the front door opens southward onto the cutaway porch, and a rear addition is flush with the side elevations.
231. **410 Virginia Street (c. 1945):** This one-story, frame, single-family dwelling has a cutaway porch in its northwestern corner. Its front door faces north onto this porch; a fixed picture window sits in the front part of the facade; a single window sits in the inset porch. A projecting pediment with dentils accentuates the porch.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A large garage sits in the back of the lot.

**Non-Contributing Building:** A two-story, frame dwelling sits at the back of the lot, facing onto the vacant lot along Granby Lane.

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232. **415 Virginia Street (c. 1945):** This small, one-story, frame, gable-on-hip-roof, single-family dwelling has a hipped-roof cutaway porch in its southeastern corner. The facade has three 6/6 wooden windows and the front door opens southward onto the cutaway porch. It is covered in vinyl siding.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A prefabricated, front-gabled shed sits in the backyard.

233. **420 Virginia Street (c. 1945):** This hipped-roof, asymmetrical, single-family dwelling originally had a cutaway porch on its northern corner and three 6/6 vinyl windows on the façade. Two additions sit at the rear: one is flush with the southern elevation. The house is covered in vinyl siding.

234. **425 Virginia Street (c. 1945):** This one-story, frame, gable-on-hip-roof, single-family dwelling has a hipped-roof cutaway porch in its southeastern corner. The facade has three 6/6 wooden windows and the front door opens southward onto the cutaway porch. It is covered in asbestos siding.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A metal shed sits in the backyard.

235. **445 Virginia Street (c. 1945):** This one-story, frame, cross-gabled, single-family dwelling has a cutaway porch in its southeastern corner. The facade has three 1/1 replacements windows and the front door opens southward onto the cutaway porch. The building is covered in vinyl siding and a single wooden post supports the porch. The building has two additions to the rear that are difficult to see from the street.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A small, prefabricated shed sits in the backyard.

236. **450 Virginia Street (c. 1945):** This one-story, frame, cross-gabled, single-family dwelling has a door centered underneath its central cross-gable, enhanced by an attached chimney to its north. A single 1/1 vinyl replacement window sits to the south and a gabled porch shades the door. The porch on the north elevation has been filled in and a large fixed picture window inserted. Asbestos siding covers the building and gabled addition is added to the rear.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A large concrete block outbuilding sits in the backyard and has a door that opens onto Granby Lane.

237. **455 Virginia Street (c. 1945):** This one-story, frame, gable-on-hip-roof, single-family dwelling has a hipped-roof cutaway porch in its southeastern corner. The facade has three 1/1 replacement windows and the front door opens southward onto the cutaway porch. It is covered in vinyl siding.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A front-gabled, frame shed sits in the backyard.

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**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A prefabricated, gambrel-roofed shed sits on the lot.

**Non-Contributing Structure:** A prefabricated, metal carport sits next to the gambrel-roofed shed.

238. **465 Virginia Street (c. 1945):** This one-story, frame, gable-on-hip-roof, single-family dwelling has a hipped-roof cutaway porch in its southeastern corner. The facade has three 1/1 replacement windows and the front door opens southward onto the cutaway porch. It is covered in asbestos siding.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A front-gabled, frame garage opens onto Quarry Street.

239. **505 Virginia Street (c. 1945):** This one-story, frame, cross-gabled, single-family dwelling has pairs of 6/6 wooden windows to either side of its small gabled front porch. The cross gable sits above the southern bays, it is covered in asbestos siding, and the additional original porch on the southern elevation has been filled in with an additional window. A gable addition is attached to the rear.

240. **515 Virginia Street (c. 1945):** This small, one-story, frame, cross-gabled, single-family dwelling has a symmetrical facade. The door sits in the middle, shaded by a gabled porch supported by open decorative metal posts. Single 1/1 replacement windows sit to either side. The original porch on the north elevation has been screened-in and a concrete porch added to connect the original stoop with this side porch. A metal awning shades the amended porch. Even with these changes, the original massing and organization of the facade is still easily discernible. A shed-roofed addition is attached to the rear elevation.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A side-gabled shed sits in the backyard.

**Two Non-Contributing Structures:** Two prefabricated metal carports sit on the lot.

241. **525 Virginia Street (c. 1945):** This small, one-story, frame, cross-gabled, symmetrical single-family dwelling has a symmetrical facade. The door sits in the middle, shaded by a gabled porch supported by open decorative metal posts. Pairs of 1/1 replacement windows sit to either side. The porch on the northern elevation has been screened in.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A small, front-gabled shed sits on the lot.

242. **535 Virginia Street (c. 1945):** This one-story, frame, side-gabled, single-family dwelling has an asymmetrical facade with an attached chimney enhancing the centrally placed door. A gabled porch shades the door. The original porch on the southern elevation has been filled in and an addition made to the rear of the dwelling.

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243. **555 Virginia Street (c. 1945):** This one-story, frame, side-gabled, single-family dwelling has an asymmetrical facade with an attached chimney enhancing the centrally placed door. A gabled porch shades the door. The original porch on the southern elevation remains and an addition made to the rear of the dwelling. The house has asbestos siding and single 6/6 windows to either side of the door.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A small, open shed with a lean-to roof sits on the lot.

244. **1000 Virginia Street (1900-03):** Type IV workers' dwelling with small additions at the crook of the rear ell and at the very back of the southern elevation, flush with the rear elevation. The porch profile and the buildings 6/6 wooden windows survive. The porch has been screened in, the foundation rebuilt with concrete block with concrete steps added. This is the only house on the east side of Virginia Street that appears on the 1939 plat. The house's asbestos siding covers over the transom and the original second front door.
245. **1001 Virginia Street (1900-03):** Type IV workers' dwelling that appears to retain its original footprint from the street. Its porch profile survives, but the foundation has been rebuilt with brick and concrete. The house's vinyl siding covers the second front door and the transom. The windows are 6/6 vinyl replacements.
246. **1003 Virginia Street (1900-03):** Type I workers' dwelling with a small addition to the rear that is flush with the side elevation. The porch profile survives, but the foundation has been rebuilt with concrete block and a poured concrete floor and steps. A window replaces the southernmost of the two front doors, but the surviving door retains its transom. Vinyl siding covers the building and the windows are 2/2 vinyl replacements.
247. **1007 Virginia Street (1900-03):** Type II workers' dwelling that was likely moved to this lot from elsewhere in Olympia: the lot is marked empty on the 1939 plat. It retains its original porch profile and structure. The building has a one-story addition on the rear that is flush with its side elevations. The windows are a mix of originals and replacements and a variety of synthetic siding cover the building.
248. **100 Wayne Street – Trinity Chapel (1901):** The Cornerstone Baptist Church (originally Trinity Chapel) is a Gothic Revival building with a modified Greek cross plan with a cross-gabled roof. Built of brick laid in Flemish bond with wooden and concrete details painted white and a concrete water table painted grey, the building's south-facing nave is a bit longer than the building's other arms. The east end of the transept is polygonal in shape. The building has large arched windows with simple Gothic tracery and stained glass in its north, west, and south-facing arms. The transept's east end has a pair of smaller stained glass windows in three of its faces. A two-story tower marks the building's northwest corner. It is open to the north and west with pointed arches supported by brick pilasters on its first story. The west side connects to

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the street via a concrete walk and three low concrete steps; the north side has a handicapped ramp. Thin belt courses divide the tower's other two levels: a set of short casement windows with jack arches and a pair of louvered lancet windows above fill one level, with brick pilasters continuing from the tower's first story on its edges. Above is a concrete cornice of blind arches topped by brick crenellation and abstracted gargoyles on each of the tower's four corners. A corbelled cornice wraps around the building with a metal fascia and a small cross tops each of the gabled ends. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles. Additional entrances are located on the western elevation of the nave's south arm and via a brick vestibule in the corner of the east and south arms. This shed roof vestibule lacks the details of the rest of the building but is Flemish bond in its brick work. A frame shed sits at the corner of the nave's north arm and the east transept.

**Contributing Building (c. 1953):** This one-story building has a rectangular footprint with its short, gabled end facing onto Heyward Street. This facade has three bays with double, half-glass doors and a small concrete and brick stoop in its central bay. The other two bays and all of the window bays on the other elevations are 2/2 single-hung metal windows. An additional entrance with an awning is located on the west elevation, facing onto the small yard that separates it from Cornerstone Baptist Church. The building appears on the 1956 Sanborn Map, but not the 1950 Sanborn Map.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A small, front-gabled, prefabricated shed sits in the northeast corner of the lot.

249. **110 Wayne Street (1916):** This frame, hipped roof, two-bay Foursquare has a wrap-around veranda and has been recently renovated. In keeping with the houses around the corner on Whaley Street, its porch has Tuscan columns and the house has deep eaves. Unlike its neighbors, its veranda is circular in plan on its northern end and it wraps around the corners of both the northern and southern elevations of the house. Staggered wooden shingles painted a dark green cover its second story; its first story is wooden clapboard painted beige. The door is located in the southern bay of the west-facing facade; the other bay of the first floor features three sets of French doors that open directly onto the poured concrete porch. The second story features double, 1/1 wooden windows with simple wooden surrounds in each of its two bays. Asphalt shingles cover the roof, modillions are attached to its wooden frieze, and the houses features brick end and interior chimneys.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A large, one-story, frame, hipped-roof garage sits long the eastern property line.

250. **Wayne and Whaley Street – “Spirit of the American Doughboy” (1930):** "The Spirit of the American Doughboy" monument sits in the center of Wayne Street, at the important intersection of Wayne and Whaley Streets, and commemorates the community's participation in World War I. The bronze, figural sculpture of a single

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soldier sits atop a high, four-sided granite base with battered sides. He strides forward with one arm raised with a grenade and his other arm grasping a gun. Broken tree trunks poke out of the ground on which he walks. Artist Ernest Moore Viquesney mass-produced the sculpture, one of many identical doughboy monuments across the country. The bronze plaque on the front of the base features the nine members of the Olympia community who died in the war; the rear plaque lists the names of the 250 men who fought. The two African American members of the community are listed separately. Surprisingly, no patrons are listed on the monument.<sup>19</sup>

251. **200 Wayne Street – Pacific Park (c. 1909):** Pacific Park was likely coordinated with the transformation of the original Mills Avenue Department Store into the community's YMCA in 1909. Today, a baseball diamond occupies more than half of the approximately 2.5 acre parcel. An asphalt basketball court, concrete spray ground, and sand playground sit on the half closer to Wayne Street. The Art Deco park building (see #194 below) sits in the northeast corner of the park.
252. **200 Wayne Street – Pacific Park Building:** Pacific Park's long, one-story, side-gabled, stuccoed, concrete block building runs parallel to Wayne Street; its principal entrance is located in a front-gabled wing attached perpendicularly to the building's northeastern corner. Labeled as a “kindergarten” on the 1950 Sanborn map, the building has 1/1 replacement windows arranged regularly along its side elevations; the symmetrical gabled entrance has a centrally located door, topped by a transom and a flat awning; single windows sit to either side. The building has modest Art Deco details, including streamlined quoins to either side of the door, the ridged awning above the door, and ridged panels beneath the windows.

**Non-Contributing Structure:** A metal, prefabricated carport sits along the eastern property line.

253. **701 Whaley Street – The Pacific Community Association Building (1903; 1918; 1923):** The Pacific Community Association Building, now known simply as “701 Whaley,” consists of a series of buildings constructed and added onto over time. The principal, original structure is a two-story, brick building sitting at the corner of Whaley and Wayne Streets. Designed by W. B. Smith Whaley in 1903 to serve as the department store for his mill villages, the rectangular structure is typical of commercial architecture of its time: the first story of the Whaley Street facade consists almost entirely of large plate glass display windows with four inset entrance bays – all in cast-iron. The ten bays of narrow replacement windows (many of which are in pairs via a regular pattern) have corbelled surrounds and an elaborate brick cornice articulates the top of the shallow-stepped parapet wall. The rectangular brick pool building was added to this original structure's northern elevation in 1918 and is currently under renovation. The two-story gymnasium was added in 1923. All sections of the building are brick,

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<sup>19</sup> Andrew Walgren, “A Monument to Industrial Harmony: The Olympia Doughboy Statue, 1919-1940” (student paper, ARH 544: American Art and Memory, University of South Carolina, 2015).

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have flat roofs, and open onto one another. The Pacific Community Association Building was listed in the National Register in 2007.

254. **702 Whaley Street – Southside Baptist Church (1901; 1946; 1959-60):** The Gothic Revival Southside Baptist Church commands attention on the corner of Whaley and Wayne Streets. It is made of brick laid in running bond with stone details. The northern end of its long, tall, gabled nave opens onto Whaley Street with an asymmetrical facade dominated by double doors inset into deep stone pointed arches and a towering stained glass window. A tall tower with a metal spire sits at the building's northwest corner and has two levels of delicate, tall lancet windows and a heavy crenelated top. The spire itself is delicate and clad in stone. The entire building has attached and tapered brick buttresses. The nave's long east and west elevations have four bays, each with a high pointed arch window with stained glass fronted by solid panes of protective glass; each bay is separated from the next by a buttress. A concrete and brick handicapped ramp on the building's west side connects to the sidewalk along Wayne Street. Asphalt shingles cover the roof. A two-story, front-gabled, brick Educational Building was built as an addition to the church in 1946. The addition is connected to the south end of the sanctuary's nave via a short, two-story hyphen with a door opening onto the church's west-facing handicapped ramp. Its facade opens onto Wayne Street with a high, crenelated parapet wall that hides its metal gabled roof. The facade's five bays are symmetrically distributed; the central three bays projects slightly proud of the wall plane. The central bay has two large glass doors in the center of the first floor topped by a segmental arch with tracery in the transom and a triple window with a segmental transom on the second. Tall, thin 2/2 windows flank that bay to either side. The outermost bays have 6/6 vinyl replacement windows. Buttresses that match those of the sanctuary punctuate the end of the projecting three central bays and the outer edges of the elevation. Soldier courses sit above the windows. The south-facing elevation has ten bays that face onto an alley, each articulated by a tapered buttress. The brick is laid in running bond and the building's details are concrete. A plaque above the door identifies the addition as the "Educational Building" and the date of construction as 1946. Attached to the east elevation of the hyphen that also attaches Southside Baptist's sanctuary to its Educational Building, is a two-story, flat-roofed, four-bay boxy gymnasium is made of brick laid in running bond. It faces onto Parker Avenue. The first story of its east-facing facade is completely blank except for a pair of double metal doors in its southernmost bay. Large, three-part metal windows with brick sills occupy each bay on the second story. A concrete entablature borders the boxy structure's roofline and a metal awning shades an entrance on the eastern corner of its north elevation. An additional entrance is located on its north elevation with a single metal door with an awning and a concrete stoop. The hyphen with running bond brick attaches the structure's west elevation to the Educational Building. Stone details on three small windows articulate the hyphen's north-facing elevation.
255. **704 Whaley Street (1918):** This large, frame, three-bay house has Colonial Revival details and a hipped-roof covered in asphalt shingles. It is used by Southside Baptist



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Church and surrounded by other church buildings on its west and south, but it is not directly connected to these other structures. White vinyl siding covers the first story and brown wooden shingles in a staggered pattern cover the second. The second floor windows sit on the belt course that separates the two stories and the overhanging eaves create deep shadows throughout the day, hinting at a Prairie School vibe for the simple house. Its two side bays each feature 6/6 wooden sash windows while the central bay has a pair of slightly smaller 6/6 windows on the second floor. A substantial hipped-roof porch covers the central bay's door on the first floor. Trios of Tuscan columns support its outer two corners; simple Tuscan pilasters mirror these clusters against the exterior wall. The half-glass door has sidelights and a transom. Matching hipped roof, end wall porches with Tuscan columns and pilasters are attached to the east and west elevations; each shelters the two northern bays of the four-bay side elevations. Three interior brick chimneys emerge from the roof and a hipped-roof wing projects slightly from the rear, southern-facing elevation and is flush with the east elevation. This addition has a porch and access to the basement on its west side. The house sits on a brick foundation.

256. **726 Whaley Street (1918):** This large, frame, three-bay house has Craftsman details and a side-gabled roof covered in asphalt shingles and articulated with exposed rafter tails. Vinyl siding covers the first story and blue-painted stucco cover the second. The second floor windows sit on the belt course that separates the two stories and the overhanging eaves create deep shadows throughout the day. Its two side bays each feature 6/1 vinyl sash windows while the central bay has a pair of slightly smaller 6/1 windows on the second floor. Inoperable vinyl shutters adorn the facade's windows. A substantial front gabled porch covers the central bay's door on the first floor with exposed rafter tails. Trios of Tuscan columns support its outer two corners; simple Tuscan pilasters mirror these clusters against the exterior wall. The half-glass door has sidelights and a transom. Matching front-gabled, end wall porches with Tuscan columns and pilasters are attached to the east and west elevations; each shelters the two northern bays of the four-bay side elevations and the eastern porch is screened-in. Two gable end brick chimneys emerge from the roof and a front-gabled wing projects slightly from the rear, southern-facing elevation. The house sits on a brick foundation with a prominent sill.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A gambrel-roofed, prefabricated shed sits behind the house.

257. **729 Whaley Street (1900-01):** This frame, two-story, three-bay residence with a side-gabled roof appears to be a single-piled I-house, but has a one-story lean-to on its rear north elevation that is flush with its side elevations. It sits on a brick pier foundation that has been filled in with brick. Multiple small additions to the back further complicate the roofline and are roughly flush with the side elevations. The house has a boxed cornice wrapped in vinyl and asphalt shingles cover its roof. Staggered wooden shingles fill the interior of the boxed cornices. A hipped roof, square plan veranda

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shades the first-story of the facade and part of the east elevation. The porch features simple turned posts, a balustrade with simple squared balusters, and a set of six concrete stairs with stepped, brick wing walls. Except for the central bay, which has a half-glass door flanked by divided sidelights, each of the facade's bays has a single, 1/1 vinyl window. The house has vinyl clapboard siding painted white.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A hipped roof, frame, one-story garage sits in the northwest corner of the lot. It has exposed rafter tails and a lean-to attached to its southern elevation.

258. **730 Whaley Street (1918):** This large, frame, three-bay house has Craftsman details and a side-gabled roof with clipped gables, exposed rafter tails, and asphalt shingles. Vinyl siding covers the first story and beige-painted stucco covers the second. The second floor windows sit on the belt course that separates the two stories and the overhanging eaves create deep shadows throughout the day. Its two side bays each feature 6/1 sash wooden windows while the central bay has a pair of slightly smaller 6/1 windows on the second floor. Inoperable vinyl shutters adorn the windows. A substantial front gabled porch covers the central bay's door on the first floor with exposed rafter tails. Trios of Tuscan columns support its outer two corners; simple Tuscan pilasters mirror these clusters against the exterior wall. The half-glass door has sidelights and a transom. Matching front-gabled, end wall porches with fluted Doric columns and pilasters are attached to the east and west elevations; each shelters the two northern bays of the four-bay side elevations. The eastern porch has been screened in and is accessed by a wooden ramp. Two gable end brick chimneys emerge from the roof and a front-gabled wing projects slightly from the rear, southern-facing elevation. The house sits on a brick foundation with a prominent sill.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A gambrel-roofed, prefabricated shed sits behind the house.

259. **803 Whaley Street (1900-01):** This frame, two-story, three-bay residence with a side-gabled roof appears to be a single-piled I-house, but has a one-story lean-to on its rear, south elevation that is flush with its side elevations. It sits on a brick pier foundation that has been filled in with brick. Two small additions to the back further complicate the roofline and are roughly flush with the side elevations. The house has a boxed cornice wrapped in vinyl and asphalt shingles cover its roof. A hipped roof, square plan veranda shades the first-story of the facade and part of the east elevation. The porch features simple squared posts and a balustrade with simple squared balusters. Except for the central bay, which has a door flanked by divided sidelights, each of the facade's bays has a single, 1/1 metal window. The house's asphalt siding is painted a light blue.
260. **805 Whaley Street (c. 1945):** Built by 1950, this one-story, side-gabled, five-bay house with a rear ell is clad in running bond brick veneer. It boasts Colonial Revival details including a boxed cornice with returns and a small pediment over its entrance in

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the central bay. 6/1 wooden windows occupy the other bays and the central door is flanked by articulated brick pilasters, covered by a simple awning, and topped by a transom. A one-story, side-gabled infilled porch is attached to the building's west elevation. Asphalt singles cover the roofs of both the main block and the additions and an interior brick chimney peaks out asymmetrically from the main block.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A front-gabled, frame garage sits on the property.

261. **807 Whaley Street (c. 1945):** Built by 1950, this one-story, side-gabled, five-bay house with a real ell is clad in running bond brick veneer. It features a boxed cornice with returns and a small front-gabled porch with simple wooden posts and articulated wooden pilasters in its central bay. 1/1 vinyl windows occupy the other bays and are supported by brick sills. A one-story, side-gabled screened-in porch is attached to the east elevation. Asphalt singles cover the roofs of both the main block and the additions and an interior brick chimney peaks out asymmetrically from the main block.
262. **816 Whaley Street (1900-01):** This frame, two-story, three-bay residence with a side-gabled roof appears to be a single-piled I-house, but has a one-story lean-to on its rear, south elevation and flush with its side elevations. It sits on a brick pier foundation that has been filled in with brick and covered with white vinyl siding. Multiple additions on the south elevation further complicate the roofline and are largely flush with the original block's side elevations. The house has a boxed cornice wrapped in vinyl and asphalt shingles cover its roof. A hipped roof, square plan veranda shades the first-story of the facade and the east elevation. The porch features squared Tuscan posts and a balustrade with simple squared balusters. Except for the central bay, which has a door flanked by divided sidelights, each of the facade's bays has a single, 6/6 vinyl window with inoperable vinyl shutters.
263. **828 Whaley Street (1900-01):** This frame, two-story, three-bay residence with a side-gabled roof appears to be a single-piled I-house, but has a one-story lean-to on its rear, south elevation that is flush with its side elevations. Multiple additions on the south elevation further complicate the roofline including a screened-in porch on the building's southeast corner. The house has a boxed cornice wrapped in vinyl and asphalt shingles cover its roof. A hipped roof, square plan veranda shades the first-story of the facade and part of the east elevation. The porch features a mix of turned and straight posts and a balustrade with simple squared balusters. Except for the central bay, which has a half-glass door with divided sidelights, each of the facade's bays has a single, 6/1 wooden window with inoperable wooden shutters. It sits on a brick pier foundation that has been filled in with brick, features two interior brick chimneys, and has been covered with beige vinyl replacement siding.
264. **1200 ½ Whitney Street (1900-03):** Type IV workers' dwelling that was likely moved to the site; its current lot straddles the lot line between 1202 and 1200 Whitney Street on the 1939 plat. It retains the porch profile and the footprint, save a small addition in

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the crook of the rear ell. Its second front door survives on the projecting ell. The front door retains its original transom. The windows are 1/1 vinyl replacements, open decorative metal posts support the porch, and vinyl siding covers the building.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A shed sits in the northeast corner of the backyard.

265. **1202 Whitney Street (1900-03):** Type III workers' dwelling that retains its original 6/6 wooden windows, dual front doors, transom above one front door, some of its wooden clapboard siding, and footprint save a small, one-story addition to the rear of the two-story mass. The porch has been rebuilt with a concrete block foundation, poured concrete floor, concrete steps with stepped sidewalls, and wooden posts atop brick and concrete pedestals.

266. **1203 Whitney Street (1900-03):** Type V workers' dwelling that appears to retain its original footprint from the street. Small, shed-roofed additions are attached to the rear elevation flush with the western elevation and to the very back of the eastern elevation, flush with the rear elevation. The porch profile survives, along with the two front doors. The porch has been rebuilt with a concrete block foundation, poured concrete floor, brick steps, and open decorative metal posts. The windows are 1/1 replacements, concrete block fills in the foundation, and the house is covered in vinyl siding.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A large, front-gabled, concrete block shed is covered by a standing-seam metal roof.

267. **1205 Whitney Street (1900-03):** Type III workers' housing that maintains its original porch profile and dual front doors. The porch's foundation has been filled in with concrete block and concrete block steps and a metal awning added. The windows are 1/1 replacements and the house is covered in wooden clapboards. A one-story addition on the rear connects to a screened-in causeway that attaches to a one-story, frame, hipped-roof house with a portico. This dwelling faces east onto Kentucky Street and bears the address 637 ½ Kentucky Street.

268. **1206 Whitney Street (c. 1945):** This one-story, double-gabled, single-family, brick house has an M-shaped roof and distinctive details around and beneath the louvered vents in each of its gables. A small front porch is attached to the asymmetrical facade. The building replaced a Type III workers' dwelling according to the 1939 plat.

269. **1207 Whitney Street (1900-03):** Type III workers' dwelling that retains its original porch profile and its footprint – save a small, one-story addition to the back of the two story mass, flush with its side elevations. The porch has been rebuilt with a brick foundation, and squared wooden posts. A window replaces the eastern door and all windows are 6/6 vinyl replacements.

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270. **1208 Whitney Street (1900-03):** Type III workers' dwelling that retains its original porch profile and footprint – save a small, one-story addition to the back of the two story mass, flush with its side elevations. The porch has been rebuilt with a brick foundation, poured concrete floor, and round posts. The siding is a mixture of wooden clapboards and asbestos siding.
271. **1210 Whitney Street (1900-03):** Type III workers' dwelling that appears to retain its original footprint from the street, but has a one-story addition to the rear of the one-story mass that is flush with its eastern elevation. Its original porch profile and dual front doors survive (one with a transom). The windows are 1/1 replacements and synthetic siding covers the building. The porch has been rebuilt with a brick foundation, poured concrete floor, and brick steps with sidewalls. The foundation is bricked in.
272. **1211 Whitney Street (c. 1905):** This square-shaped, hipped roof, one-story, frame single-family dwelling is unique in the neighborhood, but its distinct footprint appears on the 1939 plat unchanged except for the porch. The veranda is likely an addition: it wraps partially around the north-facing facade and the eastern elevation and the facade is asymmetrical. Windows are 2/2 metal replacements and vinyl siding covers the building.

**Two Non-Contributing Outbuildings:** Two front-gabled, prefabricated sheds sit in the backyard, one along the rear property line.

273. **1217 Whitney Street (1900-03):** Type II workers' dwelling that appears to retain its original footprint from the street. Its porch profile remains, but the foundation has been rebuilt with brick and open decorative metal posts now support it. Its transom remains and the rest of the windows are 1/1 vinyl replacements. The porch floor is concrete and has two brick steps. Synthetic siding covers the building.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A frame, front-gabled shed sits on the lot.

274. **1218 Whitney Street (1900-03):** Type IV workers' dwelling with an addition in the crook of the rear ell that is flush with the western elevation. The building retains its original porch profile and dual front doors (both on its south elevation). The porch has been rebuilt with a brick foundation, poured concrete floor, and tapered wooden piers atop brick pedestals. Vinyl siding covers the building and the windows are 6/6 vinyl replacements.

**Non-Contributing Building:** A prefabricated trailer sits behind 1218 Whitney Street, along its northern property line.

275. **1219 Whitney Street (c. 1945):** This one-story, frame, front-gabled, single-family house has a hipped-roof porch that stretches across its entire facade. Only a single front door and one window open onto the porch, suggesting that this was once a duplex that

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has since been altered. A Type III workers' dwelling sat on this lot according to the 1939 plat.

### Properties Not Contributing to the Character of Olympia Mill Village Historic District

1. **102 Alabama Street (1900-03):** Type II workers' housing. The hipped-roof porch has been extended to partially shade the side elevations and screened in. A two story addition has been made to the rear, south-facing elevation. The house has 4/1 vertical light vinyl replacement windows, retains the transom above the front door, concrete block filling in the house and porch foundations, and is covered in vinyl siding.
2. **204 Carolina Street (1972):** This is a one-story, prefabricated metal trailer with a significant, screened-in porch attached to and covering most of its east elevation. It replaces a Type II workers' dwelling according to the 1939 plat.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A front-gabled fiberboard shed sits at the end of the driveway, which runs along the eastern side of the property.

3. **210 Carolina Street (c. 1960):** This lot was formerly the site of a Type II workers' dwelling, but the building was demolished between 2014 and 2018. A later, front-gabled, concrete block dwelling with a fixed picture window remains on the lot.
4. **216 Carolina Street (1900-03):** Type II workers' housing with an addition made to its western elevation. Flush with the facade, this one-story, one-room, side-gabled addition confuses the building's footprint with a Type III. Covered in vinyl siding and with 6/6 replacement vinyl windows, it also has a small addition on its rear and the porch has been rebuilt in concrete with a deck added. Vinyl siding covers the building.
5. **700 Catawba Street (c. 1969):** The one-story, flat-roofed, concrete block building is a service and administration center for the Richland County Schools' vehicular fleet.

**Non-Contributing Structure:** This one-story steel car shed is partially clad in metal and open to the elements on all four sides so that cars and trucks may enter and be serviced or parked.

6. **299 Delaware Street (c. 2000):** This recently constructed, two-story, frame, hipped-roof, single-pile dwelling has 6/6 vinyl windows, vinyl siding, and an entrance vestibule on its western elevation.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A small, front gabled shed sits behind the house.

7. **300 Delaware Street (1900-03):** This one-story, gable and ell cottage features a chimney attached to the facade at the intersection of its cross-gabled roof. It is likely a

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Type IV workers' housing that has been changed beyond recognition; a Type IV appears on this lot on the 1939 plat. The pitch of the front gable continues on the other side of the chimney but appears slightly disjointed. A shed-roofed front porch on a concrete block foundation shades the eastern wing. The house retains its original 6/6 wooden windows in its gable and wing, has a rear addition, and is covered in vinyl siding. Concrete blocks fill in the house's foundation.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A front-gabled, concrete block shed sits in the backyard.

8. **306 Delaware Street (c. 1990):** This front-gabled, frame, one-story dwelling has an attached, front-gabled front porch that covers most of its symmetrical three-bay facade. It sits on a concrete block foundation and has vinyl siding. The building is likely of recent construction; there is no building on this triangular lot in the 1939 plat.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A small front-gabled shed sits west of the house. It rests on a concrete pad and has a lean-to for storage on its west elevation.

9. **1304 Dover Street (c. 1970):** This lot hosts a prefabricated trailer. According to the 1939 plat, a Type II workers' house formerly sat on this lot.

**Two Non-Contributing Outbuildings:** Two small sheds are on the property.

10. **1314 Dover Street (1900-03):** Type II workers' housing with an addition made to its western elevation. Flush with the facade, this one-story, one-room, side-gabled addition confuses the building's footprint with a Type III and compromises its formal integrity. Covered in vinyl siding and with vinyl windows, it also has a small addition on its rear and the porch has been rebuilt in concrete and brick.
11. **1316 Dover Street:** A prefabricated, side-gabled shed sits on this otherwise vacant lot. It hosted a Type V workers' dwelling according to the 1939 plat.
12. **1318 Dover Street (1900-03):** Type II workers' housing with matching additions made to its western and eastern elevations. Flush with the facades, these one-story, hipped-roof additions mask the building's original footprint and confuse it with a Type III. Wooden clapboard covers the building, open decorative iron posts support the porch, and a large fixed picture window has replaced the window at the center of the facade. The other windows are 6/6 vinyl and the door's transom has been painted over.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A front-gabled shed sits in the backyard.

**Non-Contributing Structure:** A metal carport sits on the driveway.

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13. **1319 Dover Street (1900-03):** Type II workers' housing with a one-story addition to the south side that confuses the building with a Type III. The porch has been extended across the addition and rebuilt with a brick foundation, poured concrete floor, brick steps and sidewalls, and thin battered wooden piers. The house retains its clapboard siding but the windows are vinyl replacements.
14. **1322 Dover Street (c. 1945):** Difficult to see because of overgrowth, this altered, one-story, frame, single-family home has a cross-gabled roof and an L-shaped footprint that differs from the Type I workers' house indicated on the 1939 plat. It is covered in asbestos siding and appears to have numerous alterations, including the infill of a porch and one or more additions.
15. **1323 Dover Street (1900-03):** Type IV workers' house significantly altered by the infill of the most of the original front porch and the addition of a new front porch. These alterations resulted in substantial changes to the footprint and roofline of the building, which no longer conveys its original form. It has a roof shaded in part by an extension of the eastern ell's roof and in part by a hipped roof. It is covered in vinyl siding. It sits on a brick foundation.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A large, prefabricated metal shed sits in the backyard.

16. **1325 Dover Street (1900-03):** Type II workers' housing retains its original footprint and is immediately recognizable in type, although it has been converted into a duplex. The second story window is now a door and the porch has been rebuilt with concrete to extend around the east elevation and to support a flight of stairs and porch leading to the second-story unit. The porch's roof is an extension of the main hipped roof. A small, one-story addition is attached to the rear, south-facing elevation. It has vinyl siding and windows.
17. **400 ½ Florida Street (1900-03):** Type II workers' dwelling with its longer elevations parallel to the street. The original porch has been filled in and an additional porch added to the northeast corner. It is covered in vinyl siding.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A metal carport shades the driveway to the west of the house.

18. **351 Florida Street (2005):** Sitting on a concrete block foundation, this frame, two-story, asymmetrical, three-bay dwelling is curiously wedge shaped to fit the narrow, triangular lot. It has a concrete block porch and hooded entrance in its central bay and a concrete block wall blocking a view of the rear of the house on its east side. This lot was empty on the 1939 plat.



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19. **400 Florida Street (1900-03):** Type II workers' housing retains its original footprint but significantly altered as a result of its conversion into a duplex. The second story window is now a door and the porch has been rebuilt with a concrete block foundation to extend around the west elevation and to support a flight of stairs and porch leading to the second-story unit. The porch's roof is an extension of the main hipped roof. A small, one-story addition is attached to the rear, east-facing elevation. The building retains its original 6/6 wooden windows and has vinyl siding.
  20. **403 Florida Street (2000):** This recently constructed, one-story, frame, three-bay, side-gabled house replaced a Type III workers' house as recorded on the 1939 plat. It has a small front portico and its massing and details are in keeping with the contributing resources on Florida Street.
  21. **409 Florida Street (2013):** This recently constructed, one-story, frame, front-gabled, three-bay structure has a front porch and a poured concrete foundation and replaced a Type II workers' house as recorded on the 1939 plat. Its symmetrical facade has pairs of 6/6 vinyl windows on either side of the central door. The porch shades the western two bays and it is covered in vinyl siding.
  22. **412 Florida Street (1900-03):** Type IV workers' dwelling, but its cross-gabled wing is attached to the northern elevation of the house rather than its south elevation, adjacent to the cutaway porch. The house gives the appearance of being an altered Type V. Additions are located to the front and rear of the side wing, flush with its side elevations. The front porch is screened in and slightly expanded to the south.
  23. **414 Florida Street (1900-03):** This gable end and ell cottage probably has a Type IV wrapped inside of it, but the roofline has been altered and the porch moved. The projecting ell on the building's south side has been expanded towards the wing to encompass the porch, probably when the house was made into a single-family home. The 1939 plat does show a Type IV with a north-facing gabled wing. The house has a wooden porch approached by a flight of stairs on a diagonal, 6/6 vinyl windows, and is covered in vinyl siding.
- Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A two-story, front-gabled garage with two car openings sits in the backyard.
24. **416 Florida Street (1900-03):** Type I workers' housing with a small addition on the back and flush with the side elevations; it has been broken into at least three units on the interior. A second level has been added to the porch; it is accessed via a metal stair along the building's north elevation and its doors with transoms replace its windows. The structure is covered in wooden clapboards and has vinyl windows. The foundation has been filled in with concrete block.

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25. **420 Florida Street (2005):** This one-story, front-gabled, frame dwelling sits on a high concrete block foundation and is in keeping with the scale and setback of the contributing properties on the street. It is covered in vinyl siding and shingles, it has a cutaway porch approached by a welcoming arms staircase, and its windows are 6/6 vinyl. It replaces a Type II workers' dwelling according to the 1939 plat.
26. **425 Florida Street (2005):** This two-story, frame, three-bay, symmetrical, side-gabled Colonial Revival house has a small gabled porch in its central bay. Sitting on a brick foundation on a triangular lot, this piece of property was empty in the 1939 plat.
- 27-32. **106/108/110/112/114/116 Gadsden Street (1986):** This frame townhome community has two-story units with Colonial Revival details and staggered front elevations that reduce the complex's mass. Four two-bay units face onto Whaley Street, each with its own hooded stoop. Two additional rows of six identical units each line up behind the Whaley-facing four and share sidewalls: six face west onto Gadsden Street and six face east onto Mulberry Lane. While a yard with a low brick and metal railing fence fronts the four units that face north onto Whaley Street and that block does maintain the general set-back of the block's historic buildings, the other three elevations of the complex are surrounded by surface parking. Each unit has its own fenced-in, small yard.
33. **202 Gadsden Street (c. 1904):** This two-story, frame, symmetrical, five bay, side-gabled, house is likely a mill supervisor's house akin to its neighbors on Whaley Street (e.g. 803 or 805 Whaley), but it has been changed heavily. A two-story block faces the street with a long, one-story, gabled tail attached to the southeast corner and stretch to the back of the lot. A simple gabled porch with poured concrete steps now replaces the original cutaway front porch that wrapped around part of the façade and southern elevations.<sup>20</sup>
34. **215 Gadsden Street (c. 1914-16):** This frame, one-story, side-gabled, single-family house has a small cross-gabled addition made by 1918.<sup>21</sup> Judging by its roofline and shape, it is likely a Type VI duplex that has been changed. Its front-gabled porch centered on its facade does not appear on the 1950 Sanborn and is likely a more recent addition. The house's foundation has been filled in with brick, its windows are 6/1 vinyl replacements and the house is covered in vinyl siding.
35. **505 Georgia Street (1900-03):** Type II workers' housing that retains its original footprint except for a small, one-story, shed-roofed addition to the south elevation. It's far enough back from the house's front elevation that the building cannot be confused with a Type III. The porch has been rebuilt and its roofline slightly changed: it now stretches along the south elevation. The brick piers of the porch have been filled in with

<sup>20</sup> The 1918 and 1950 Sanborns show a footprint that is similar to the present building, save the cutaway front porch.

<sup>21</sup> The addition appears on the 1939 plat and 1918 Sanborn map.

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brick and brick steps with stepped sidewalls added. The house is covered in vinyl siding and the windows are 1/1 metal replacements.

36. **518 Georgia Street (1900-03):** The 1939 plat confirms that this is a Type II workers' dwelling that has been altered with a one-story, frame addition on the north elevation flush with the facade. This confuses the building with a Type III. The window and door openings on the main, two-story block are original. A porch stretches across the facade of both the original block and the addition, asphalt siding covers the building, and it retains only some of its original windows.
37. **528 Georgia Street (1900-03):** Type IV workers' housing that retains its original porch profile but part has been filled in. It has an addition on the side wing flush with the gabled ell. The windows are 1/1 replacements. An additional cross-gabled addition sits on the southern elevation. It is covered in vinyl siding.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A gambrel-roofed, prefabricated shed sits behind the house.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A prefabricated, front-gabled shed sits underneath a prefabricated metal carport in the side yard.

**Non-Contributing Structure:** A prefabricated metal carport sits in the side yard.

38. **532 Georgia Street (1900-03):** Type II workers' housing that retains its original roofline, but its apertures and porch profile have been altered dramatically. Each of the two stories' facades now have three bays: each with a door in the center and full-length stained glass window to either side. The porch has been rebuilt as two stories and there are two one-story additions on the rear that are flush with the side elevations. The house is covered in vinyl siding. It was moved to this site; the lot was empty in the 1939 plat.
39. **537 Georgia Street (c. 1914-15):** Type VI workers' dwelling that has suffered a devastating, ruinous fire.
40. **540 Georgia Street (2018):** This is a new frame, one-story, single-family gable and ell cottage with a concrete block foundation. It has a porch that covers its side wing and 6/6 vinyl windows that make it quite similar to a Type IV workers' dwelling.
41. **541 Georgia Street (c. 1914-15):** Type VI that has been altered significantly: its porch reads as an extension of the main roof, its central bay has been reworked into an elaborate 3-part door, and a second story added to the rear that is clearly visible because of the house's location on a corner lot. Another addition was made to the rear of the building.

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42. **800 Heyward Street (2009):** This frame, one-story, asymmetrical, front-gabled cottage was constructed recently. It sits slightly further back on its lot than the other buildings on the block. A front-gabled porch supported by Tuscan columns shades the eastern bays of the three-bay facade, including the front door. A mix of buildings sat on this lot in 1950, including a small, one-story frame store, according to the 1950 Sanborn map.
43. **818 Heyward Street (1990):** This one-story manufactured building is made of metal and has a flat metal roof, two doors, and two garage door openings. A series of one and two-story frame dwellings sat on this lot in 1950, according to the 1950 Sanborn map.
44. **836 Heyward Street (c. 1970):** This one-story power station lacks windows and is surrounded by a chain link fenced topped with spirals of barbed wire. It has a flat roof, steel frame, and its walls are covered in exposed aggregate panels.
45. **607 Kentucky Street (1900-03):** Type IV workers' housing retains its original footprint, although the porch has been filled in to create a vestibule, changing the character of the house significantly. Brick steps with a single wooden rail lead up to the front door, which is flanked by sidelights. 6/6 vinyl windows are located in the original fenestration openings. Decorative bric-a-brac sits in the front gable and brick fills in the foundation.  
  
**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A side-gabled frame shed sits in the backyard.
46. **608 Kentucky (1900-03):** Type IV workers' housing that has been altered significantly both in terms of footprint and apertures. The facade of the wing on the north side has been extended so that it is now flush with the front-gabled ell and another addition sits on the rear and flush with the north elevation. The building lacks a porch and now has a simple brick and concrete stoop and gabled hood. A large, three-part picture window sits in the side wing.
47. **609 Kentucky Street (1900-03):** Type IV workers' housing that has been altered significantly both in terms of footprint and apertures. The facade of the wing on the north side has been extended so that it is now flush with the front-gabled ell. The building lacks a porch and now has a simple brick and concrete stoop and gabled hood. A large, three-part picture window sits in the side wing.
48. **614 Kentucky Street (1900-03):** Type II workers' housing with an addition to its north elevation that is flush with the facade. Although the building retains its original porch profile, the addition confuses the building with a Type III, thus compromising its integrity. The porch has been rebuilt with brick, the windows replaced with 1/1 vinyl windows, and the house is covered in vinyl siding.

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49. **615 Kentucky Street (1984):** This one-story, frame, asymmetrical, three-bay, side-gabled house with a brick portico supported by open decorative metal posts sits where a Type I once stood according to the 1939 plat.
50. **620 Kentucky Street (c. 1960):** This flat-roofed, prefabricated, one-story trailer sits on the lot with its short side oriented to the street. It has recently been remodeled with 1/1 replacement windows and new siding. According to the 1939 plat, a Type I workers' house originally sat on this lot.
51. **624 Kentucky Street (1900-03):** Type IV workers' housing that has been altered significantly both in terms of footprint and apertures. The facade of the wing on the north side has been extended so that it is now flush with the front-gabled ell and another addition sits on the rear and flush with the north elevation. The building lacks a porch and now has a simple concrete stoop with a metal awning. It has 2/2 replacement windows and asphalt siding.
52. **628 Kentucky Street (2003):** A recently built, one-and-a-half-story, frame, front-gabled house with a front-gabled, projecting ell on its north side sits on a lot that was empty on the 1939 plat. It has a porch that wraps around part of the facade and south elevation. It is slightly larger than the historic houses in the neighborhood and has Colonial Revival details. It is similar to its neighbors at 630 and 632 Kentucky.
- Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A prefabricated, front-gabled shed sits in the backyard.
53. **629 Kentucky Street (c. 1940):** This one-story, frame, cross-gabled duplex has two entrances that open onto a wooden deck. The building has vinyl siding and replacement windows, and overall lacks historic character. It sits on a concrete block foundation and its lot was empty on the 1939 plat.
54. **630 Kentucky Street (2004):** A recently built, one-and-a-half-story, frame, front-gabled house with a front-gabled, projecting ell on its south side sits on a lot that was occupied by a brick store according to the 1939 plat. It has a porch that wraps around part of the facade and south elevation. It is slightly larger than the historic houses in the neighborhood and has Colonial Revival details and sits on a brick foundation. It is similar to its neighbors at 628 and 632 Kentucky.
- Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A prefabricated, front-gabled shed sits in the backyard.
55. **631 Kentucky Street (1900-03):** Type II workers' dwelling that was likely moved to this lot: it is marked empty on the 1939 plat. The building retains its original footprint (save a one story addition to the rear that is flush with the side elevations), but its apertures have been changed to transform it into a duplex. The front door and porch

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have been removed and replaced by a single 1/1 vinyl window. A shed-roofed, two-story porch has been added on the north elevation with a stair that leads to a unit on the second story. Wooden clapboards cover the house and the single original window on the first floor survives.

56. **632 Kentucky Street (2002):** A recently built, one story, frame, front-gabled house with a front-gabled, projecting ell on its south side sits on a lot that was empty on the 1939 plat. It has an attached portico and a high brick foundation. It is slightly larger than the historic houses in the neighborhood and has Colonial Revival details. It is similar to its neighbors at 628 and 630 Kentucky.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A prefabricated, front-gabled shed sits in the backyard.

57. **632 ½ Kentucky Street (2000):** A recently built, one story, L-shaped, frame, gable and ell cottage sits on a high brick foundation and has a front porch that stretches across the northern wing before terminating in the projecting, front-gabled ell on the south. Although its roofline differs from that shared by 628, 630, and 632 Kentucky, its details and size are similar. This lot was empty on the 1939 plat.
58. **633 Kentucky Street (1900-03):** Type II workers' housing likely moved to this site; this lot was empty on the 1939 plat. The house has been altered significantly: a two story addition flush with its side elevations is attached to its rear, west-facing elevation, a two-story porch sits on its facade, and French doors replace its second-story window. The windows are 1/1 replacements and the house is covered with vinyl siding.
59. **637 ½ A Kentucky Street (c. 1970):** A prefabricated trailer sits along the eastern elevation of 1205 Whitney Street, its front-gabled end facing onto Whitney Street. It is entered via an attached wooden porch on its eastern elevation.
60. **639 Kentucky Street (1900-03):** Type IV workers' housing with some significant alterations to the porch that change the footprint and character of the house. The porch along the northern wing has been filled in so that it now sits closer to the front elevation of the gabled ell; a three-part picture window sits in this elevation. A small vestibule has also been added to the front door, further pushing the facade towards the street. The house's foundation has been filled in with brick and it is covered in asphalt siding.
61. **640 Kentucky Street (2016):** This recently constructed, frame, one-story gable and ell house is similar in massing and size to a Type IV workers' house. It has a porch that stretches across its southern wing and terminates on the projecting, front-gabled ell. It sits on a concrete block foundation that has been covered in stucco and according to the 1939 plat, it replaces a Type II workers' house.

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**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A prefabricated, front-gabled shed sits in the backyard.

62. **646 Kentucky Street (1900-03):** Type III workers' housing that retains its original porch profile, but its porch has been altered to compromise its integrity. The northern end of the porch has been filled in and the southern end screened-in, leaving only the portion of the porch with the front door open. The porch was rebuilt sometime before this alteration with a brick foundation: its wooden battered piers atop brick pedestals are visible in the addition. An additional one-story addition is attached to the rear, flush with the side elevations.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A small, front-gabled, prefabricated shed sits in the southeast corner of the backyard.

63. **117 Lincoln Street (c. 1914-15):** Type VI workers' housing converted into a single-family dwelling with a series of changes that compromise its integrity: vinyl siding covers the northern of its two original front doors. The porch has been altered significantly: its foundation has been rebuilt in brick, posts replaced by slender Tuscan columns, brick steps added, and an extension made around the house's northern elevation to create a carport. The carport dead-ends onto an addition to the back of the house that projects beyond the northern elevation. Another addition sits on the southwest corner of the dwelling, flush with the southern elevation.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A prefabricated, frame, front-gabled shed sits in the backyard.

64. **700 Maryland Street (1900-1):** This house is likely a Type IV workers' dwelling that has been altered significantly, compromising its integrity. Its basic roofline is consistent with the Type IV dwelling seen on this large corner lot in the 1939 plat, but a cross-gabled addition has been made to the facade and the front porch filled in to create a double-gabled, flush facade. A small porch sits in the southern bay of the four-bay facade, vinyl siding covers the building, and the windows are a mix of sizes and types.
65. **702 Maryland Street:** A small, flat-roofed, frame shed sits on this vacant lot. A Type IV workers' dwelling appeared on this lot in the 1939 plat.
66. **704 Maryland Street (1900-03):** A new, two-story, frame, double-crossed-gabled duplex is under construction on this site. A Type I workers' dwelling recently stood here, but was demolished after a significant fire.
67. **705 Maryland Street (1900-03):** Type V workers' housing with a wing added onto its southern elevation, altering the building's footprint and confusing it with a Type IV workers' dwelling. The porch maintains its profile, the house its 6/6 windows, and the door its original transom. The house is covered in vinyl siding and the porch's

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foundation has not been filled in. There are multiple additions to the rear of the building as well.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A one-story, frame, front-gabled shed sits in the backyard.

68. **713 Maryland Street (2008):** Although this single-family house is quite similar to a Type II workers' dwelling in massing, its footprint does not line up with the Type II workers' dwelling that appears on the 1939 plat. It is a narrow, frame, two-story, front-gabled dwelling with a two-story, shed-roofed front porch. The second story has a door that opens onto the veranda.
69. **718 Maryland Street (1973):** This low-pitched, side-gabled, concrete block, one-story building with multiple commercial tenants and entrances facing west onto Maryland Street sits on a series of lots marked empty in the 1939 plat.
70. **719 Maryland Street – Pacific Masonic Lodge (1971-1973):** The Pacific Masonic Lodge is a one-story, concrete block building with an ell plan. Each of its wings (one faces east onto Maryland Street, the other south onto a surface parking lot) are front gabled. Entrances are located at the intersection of the two wings and on the end of the southern-facing wing. The building has no windows and its roof is standing seam metal. This lot – including its large parking lot to the south of the building – was left empty on the 1939 plat.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A one-story, front-gabled, concrete block and frame outbuilding sits to the south of the Pacific Masonic Lodge. Its facade faces onto the lodge's south-facing entrance.

71. **730 Maryland Street (1900-03):** Type III workers' housing with a one-story addition flush with the northern elevation on its rear two-story mass and an additional one-story addition to the back of its side ell, flush with the building's southern elevation. The southern end of the porch is enclosed to enlarge the house's front room, replacing the second front door and changing the house's massing. A pair of 6/6 vinyl windows sits in this altered addition. The porch steps have been replaced with concrete and the porch extended on the northern end to accommodate a long handicapped ramp that runs along the northern elevation.

**Non-Contributing Structure:** A front-gabled, carport sits to the north of the house in an otherwise empty adjacent lot.

**Two Non-Contributing Outbuildings:** Two additional, one-story, front-gabled, prefabricated sheds sit on the property: one behind the frame shed and the other behind the house.



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72. **733 Maryland Street (2007):** This relatively new, frame, one-story, three-bay, front-gabled single-family dwelling replaced Type IV workers' housing as seen on the 1939 plat. The building's footprint and massing are compatible with the block's contributing dwellings. A front-gabled porch with stout square piers covers the southern two bays of the facade.
73. **736 Maryland Street (1900-03):** Type IV workers' housing that has been altered, likely when converted into a single-family home. Its porch has been filled in to make the facade flush. A small porch replaces the cutaway entrance and a pair of 6/6 windows sits in the originally projecting ell. A chimney is attached to the front elevation and a screened-in porch sits on the northern elevation flush with the facade.
74. **745 Maryland Street (c. 2015):** This is a recently constructed, one-and-a-half story, frame gable and ell cottage that is in keeping with the massing and materials of the contributing resources on the street. It has gabled dormers lighting its upper story. It replaces a Type IV workers' dwelling, as seen on the 1939 plat.
75. **751 Maryland Street (1900-03):** Type V workers' dwelling with a side-gabled ell attached to its southern elevation, confusing the building with a Type IV and thus compromising its integrity. In its conversion to a single-family dwelling, the door on the projecting ell has also been covered over with vinyl siding. A metal awning shades the house's facade, obscuring the original porch profile.
76. **752 Maryland Street (1900-03):** Type V workers' dwelling with an ell attached to its southern elevation that confuses the building with a Type IV workers' dwelling. The porch has also been changed to wrap around the facade and the window in the front gable replaced with a pair of 1/1 windows. Vinyl siding covers the building, the porch floor has been replaced with poured concrete, and circular brick steps approach the porch.
77. **760 Maryland Street (c. 1960):** This is a one-story, front-gabled, concrete block storage building with brick facing on the facade. It has a metal roof and metal fills in the front gable. A metal awning covers a garage and regular door. Ghosts in the brick reveal an additional door and large square aperture that have since been filled in. It was built at the back of the lot of 1317 Dover Street.
78. **761 Maryland Street (1900-03):** Type V workers' housing that retains its original footprint, but has lost its distinctive porch profile thanks to an enclosure of the porch. The house now appears to be a simple rectangle with a front-gabled, asymmetrical facade. A wooden deck is attached to the facade.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A small, front-gabled, metal, prefabricated shed sits to the south of the house.

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79. **764 Maryland Street (1900-03):** Type II workers' dwelling that retains its original footprint except for small rear additions. Its porch has been filed in to create another interior room. A narrow picture window now sits in this mass and a vestibule has been attached to its northern side.

80. **766 Maryland Street (1900-03):** Type V workers' dwelling that has been altered. The porch has been partially enclosed, but the opening on the facade remains. A cross-gabled addition to the southern elevation is set far enough back on the structure to prevent its confusion with a Type IV dwelling. The windows are 1/1 replacements, the house is covered with vinyl siding, and the foundation has been filled in with brick. A flight of brick steps with brick and concrete sidewalls now approaches the dwelling.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A small, prefabricated shed sits directly behind the house.

81. **767 Maryland Street:** Lot that until recently held a Type II workers' dwelling. Now only a front gabled, frame garage sits on the lot.

82. **103 Mulberry Lane (c. 1927):** This frame, one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, single-family house has an attached, front-gabled porch on its northern corner and a projecting bay on its northern elevation. Its roof has been raised to add a second, half story. The house and porch's foundations have been bricked in and stuccoed over, the windows are 6/6 vinyl, and vinyl siding covers the building.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A one-story, frame, hipped-roof garage sits at the northwest corner of the lot.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A prefabricated, front-gabled, metal shed sits in the yard.

83-88. **105/107/109/111/113/115 Mulberry (1986):** This frame townhome community has two-story units with Colonial Revival details and staggered front elevations that reduce the complex's mass. Four two-bay units face onto Whaley Street, each with its own hooded stoop. Two additional rows of six identical units each line up behind the Whaley-facing four and share sidewalls: six face west onto Gadsden Street and six face east onto Mulberry Lane. While a yard with a low brick and metal railing fence fronts the four units that face north onto Whaley Street and that block does maintain the general set-back of the block's historic buildings, the other three elevations of the complex are surrounded by surface parking. Each unit has its own fenced-in, small yard.

89. **108 Mulberry Lane (c. 1927):** This frame, one-story, intersecting hipped-roof has an attached front-gabled porch that has been glassed in shading the northern portion of its facade. The house's footprint differs from that on both the 1939 plat and the 1950

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Sanborn and its stucco finish further suggests that it is a later structure. It sits on a high brick foundation and has a 6/6 vinyl windows.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A small, gable, hipped-roof shed sits in the southeast corner of the lot.

90. **200 Mulberry Lane (c. 1904-1918):** Type V workers' housing with a wing added to the southern elevation, flush with the facade, sometime after 1939.<sup>22</sup> The porch has been filled in and a pair of 3/1 vertical light windows now sits in the gabled end of the original block. A large picture window sits in the addition, the house rests on a brick foundation, and the front door is approached by a flight of brick steps centered on the facade.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A front gabled, frame garage sits on the lot.

91. **205 Mulberry Lane (c. 1904-1918):** Type V workers' housing with a wing added to the southern elevation sometime before 1939.<sup>23</sup> The original Type V dwelling is visible: it retains its cutaway porch profile and single window in its gabled end, although the porch has been partially enclosed with the house's vinyl siding. The fenestration on the southern wing is irregular and has clearly been changed; there is an addition on the north elevation.
92. **365 Nevada Street (1940):** This one-story, three-bay, cross-gabled, single-family house has a gabled porch. The stoop is concrete; the posts are wrapped in plastic columns. Pairs of vinyl replacement windows flank the door and the cross gable sits above the southernmost two bays. Vinyl siding covers the house. The rear elevation has a shed-roofed addition and a large covered deck; an additional porch is attached to the southern end and another side-gabled addition is attached to the northern elevation.

**Non-Contributing Building:** A one-story, cross-gabled dwelling covered in vinyl siding and sitting on a concrete foundation sits behind 365 Nevada Street.

93. **801 Ohio Street (1900-03):** This one-story, frame, cross-gabled dwelling is likely the same Type IV dwelling shown on the 1939 plat; its east elevation sits right up against one of the few surviving alleys in the neighborhood, just as pictured on the plat. Alterations to the structure have left it unrecognizable as one of the district's six original building types. It has a three-bay facade with a door in the central bay and 6/1 wooden windows in the bays to either side. A front-gabled porch covers most of the northern two bays of the facade atop a brick foundation, the house has an addition on its north elevation, and it is covered in vinyl siding.

<sup>22</sup> It does not appear on the 1939 plat or 1950 Sanborn map.

<sup>23</sup> Its distinctive T-shape appears on the 1939 plat and 1950 Sanborn and the northern portion of the building matches that shown on the 1918 Sanborn.

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94. **815 Ohio Street (c. 1960):** This one-story, front-gabled, frame house sits on a lot marked vacant on the 1939 plat. It has a small, front-gabled porch shading the northern two bays of its asymmetrical, three-bay facade.
95. **817 Ohio Street (1960):** Sitting on a double lot marked vacant on the 1939 plat, this two-story house is unique for the neighborhood and sits much farther back on its lot than its neighbors. Its first story is concrete block and features two doors (one is a garage door). The second story is accessed by an exterior stair and is covered in wooden clapboard siding. The side-gabled roof is covered in standing seam metal.
96. **819 Ohio Street (1900-03):** This one-story, cross-gabled, frame, single-family house appears to be a significantly altered Type IV dwelling. Though it bears some resemblance to the Type IV form, the extended wraparound porch and the size of the rear ell differ significantly from the footprint shown on the 1939 plat. The window apertures have also been modified. The house has a porch that covers most of its facade and wraps around the northern elevation with battered wooden piers.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A small, prefabricated, side-gabled shed sits in the northwest corner of the lot.

97. **826 Ohio Street (1900-03):** The Type V dwelling shown on this lot in the 1939 plat is likely still embedded in the northern portion of this one-story, frame, cross-gabled dwelling, but it has been so enveloped in additions and its roofline changed so drastically that it is no longer recognizable as such. A porch suggests the distinctive notch-like entrance of a Type V dwelling, but additions to the masses on either side have changed its character. The house is covered in vinyl siding and has pairs or trios of windows on its facade.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A one-story shed sits on the rear property line.

98. **827 Ohio Street (1900-03):** Type IV workers' housing that retains its original footprint, but not its porch profile: its porch has been converted into an enclosed vestibule around the entrance. The rest of the porch has been removed and two 2/2 metal windows sit in the house's south wing. A wooden deck fronts the entrance instead, further differentiating the house from the contributing properties in the district.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A one-story, front-gabled, concrete block shed sits in the southwest corner of the lot.

99. **829 Ohio Street:** Lot where a Type II workers' dwelling once stood. Now a one-story, frame shed sits in the backyard.

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100. **830 Ohio Street (1900-03):** Similar to 826 Ohio, the Type V dwelling shown on this lot in the 1939 plat is likely still embedded in the northern portion of this one-story, frame, cross-gabled dwelling, but it has been so enveloped in additions and its roofline changed so drastically that it is no longer recognizable as such. The house has a front-gabled porch that covers the central bay of its three-bay facade. Single 1/1 windows sit in the other two bays. The house sits on a brick foundation and is covered by vinyl siding.

**Two Non-Contributing Outbuildings:** Two small, prefabricated, front-gabled sheds sit neatly next to one another in the northwestern corner of the lot.

101. **835 Ohio Street (1900-03):** Type IV workers' housing that has been almost completely enveloped by an addition on the southern elevation. The roofline has been changed to a symmetrical gable and the porch amended to wrap around the facade, giving the building the appearance of a bungalow. The cutaway porch on the northern elevation is the only hint at the original type of this building.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A small shed sits in the southwest corner of the backyard.

102. **839 Ohio Street (1900-03):** Type II workers' housing that retains its original porch profile, but a one-story addition to the northern elevation that is slightly setback from the facade confuses the building with a Type III. The house retains its transom over the door. The porch has been extended along the addition and its posts replaced with squared Tuscan posts atop brick pedestals.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A front-gabled shed sits in the backyard.

103. **841 Ohio Street (1900-03):** Type IV workers' housing with a significant addition to the southern elevation that confuses the building with a Type IV to create a cross-gabled roofline. A single window opening still sits in the original facade; another is in the front of the addition. The cutaway porch on the building's north side hints at the original type of the structure. The house's vinyl siding covers over the second front door.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A large, flat-roofed, prefabricated, metal carport sits directly behind the house.

104. **842 Ohio Street (1900-03):** Type V workers' housing with a projecting ell addition off the southern elevation, confusing the building with a Type IV. A gabled front porch is attached to the facade and is screened in, further masking the building's original type. The original cutaway porch is still visible on the house's northern side and the building is covered in a mix of vinyl and clapboard siding.

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105. **845 Ohio Street (1900-03):** Type III workers' housing that retains its distinct massing, but the porch profile has been added and the side ell amended to make the house appear squatter and larger. A window now sits in place of the ell's door, a change probably made to convert the building into a single-family dwelling. A pair of 4/4 vinyl windows also replaces the single window on the second story of the southern mass, further altering the appearance of the dwelling. The porch has been rebuilt with brick and concrete.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A large, frame, two-story, front-gabled garage and apartment unit sits behind the house in the southwest corner of the lot.

106. **848 Ohio Street (1900-03):** Type V workers' housing, as indicated by the 1939 plat, which has been amended with a projecting ell addition on its northern elevation to confuse the building with a Type IV. The cutaway porch was shortened when the addition was built and then extended down the front of the addition. Vinyl siding covers the building.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A metal, front-gabled, prefabricated carport covers a portion of the driveway just adjacent and south of the house.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A small, prefabricated, gambrel-roofed shed sits in the southeast corner of the property.

107. **849 Ohio Street (1900-03):** Type V workers' housing with a small addition on the northern elevation that confuses the building with a Type IV and a rear addition that is flush with the side elevations. This addition has a door and cutaway porch on its facade, suggesting that it is an additional, separate unit. The original profile of the cutaway porch remains, as does the transom above the door, the clapboard siding, and the original 6/6 wooden windows. Concrete block fills in the foundation.
108. **1015 Olympia Avenue (c.1950):** Divine Truth Ministries is a frame, two-story building with a distinctive double-gabled roof with each gable featuring a different asymmetrical profile. The double-doored entrance is the only opening on the first story of its west-facing elevation. It is covered by a small front-gabled porch with a boxed cornice, returns, and simple square posts. A plastic and metal sign also adorns the first story and a single stained-glass window sits in the tall gable above. An additional entrance is located on the north facing elevation with an awning and stoop. A cross gable with a chimney also sits on the north elevation. The building is covered in blue vinyl siding and sits on a brick foundation.
109. **1102 Olympia Avenue (1900-03):** Type II workers' housing that has been altered to include an additional apartment and is now confused with a Type III workers' dwelling. A one-story addition on the north elevation is flush with the facade of the original two-story mass. The porch stretches across the facade to partially wrap around the southern

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elevation with a brick foundation, brick steps, stepped brick and concrete sidewalls, and decorative metal posts atop brick pedestals. The house has two front doors next to one another in the center of the first story. Another one-story addition is attached to the rear; flush with the southern elevation, it was likely added when the building was still a single-family dwelling.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A front-gabled, frame garage with a metal roof sits directly behind the house and has a lean-to on its eastern elevation.

110. **1106 Olympia Avenue (1973):** This one-story, irregularly shaped, front gabled concrete block commercial or storage building has a cross-gabled addition on its northern elevation that is flush with the facade. Three rectangular openings are cut into the Olympia-facing east elevation and the entrance with a small stoop is in the northern addition. A garage door is cut into the main mass of the building on the northern side and the roofs of both sections are covered in standing seam metal. A Type I workers' dwelling sat on this site according to the 1939 plat.

**Non-Contributing Structure:** A prefabricated, metal shipping container sits on the lot.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A two-story, hipped-roof dwelling sits in the backyard. It has a concrete block first story and a frame second story and irregularly distributed windows. A door opens onto its eastern elevation, opening onto the backyard.

111. **1108 Olympia Avenue (1900-03):** Type II workers' housing that has been altered to include an additional apartment and is now confused with a Type III workers' dwelling. A one-story addition on the north elevation is flush with the facade of the original two-story mass. The porch stretches across the entire facade with a brick foundation and steps. The house has one front door in the center of the first story. Another one-story addition is attached to the rear; flush with the side elevations it was likely added when the building was still a single-family dwelling.
112. **1113 Olympia Avenue (1900-03):** Type II workers' dwelling with a deck in place of its original front porch. The deck has a brick foundation and brick steps with sidewalls. The front door and windows are still in their original locations; the house's vinyl siding covers over the transom. The windows are 1/1 vinyl replacements.
113. **1114 Olympia Avenue (1900-03):** Type II workers' dwelling with a one-story addition to its eastern elevation, flush with the facade, which confuses the building with a Type III. The porch extends across the entire facade. There are two windows in the addition, while the single window and door openings on the first floor of the two-story block are original.

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**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A small, metal shed sits at the end of the driveway on the western side of the lot.

114. **1116 Olympia Avenue (1900-03):** Type I workers' dwelling that appears to retain its original footprint from Olympia Avenue. Its dual front doors (with transoms) survive. The porch has been rebuilt with a concrete floor, brick steps, and open decorative metal posts. A two story, cross-gabled addition is attached to the rear of the building and is flush with the side elevations. The windows on the first floor have been replaced with pairs of 6/6 vinyl windows. Vinyl siding covers the building. A small, one-story addition is attached to the rear of the building, flush with the side elevations.
115. **1117 Olympia Avenue (1900-03):** Type I workers' dwelling that has been amended in multiple ways. The porch extends around the southeast corner of the building to shade part of the eastern elevation; a window replaces the eastern of the two original front doors (the other retains its original transom); and multiple additions complicate the rear elevation. The windows are vinyl replacements and clapboard siding covers the building. The porch has been rebuilt with a solid foundation and concrete steps with stepped brick sidewalls.

**Non-Contributing Structure:** A prefabricated, metal, flat-roofed carport abuts the house at its northeast corner.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A two-story, hipped-roof dwelling sits in the backyard of 1117 Olympia. It has a concrete block first story and a frame second story and irregularly distributed windows. A door opens onto its eastern elevation.

116. **1120 Olympia Avenue (1971):** The one-story, prefabricated, metal automobile repair shop replaces a Type I workers' dwelling. The building has a side-gabled roof and six garage door openings on its western-facing facade.
117. **1133 ½ Olympia Avenue (c. 1940):** This one-story, concrete block building sits within a few feet of the east elevation of 1133 Olympia Avenue. It has a three-bay façade and a stepped false commercial front.
118. **1143-5 Olympia Avenue (1900-03):** Type I workers' housing that has been amended significantly: a second story has been added to the porch, doors cut into window openings on the second story, and one-story and two-story rear additions that are flush with the side elevations. The house retains its original 6/6 wooden windows and dual front doors with transoms on the first floor (painted over). The porch foundation has been filled in and stuccoed over; concrete steps have been added. Asbestos siding covers the building.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A front-gabled, prefabricated, metal shed sits on the lot.



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**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A front-gabled, prefabricated shed also sits on the lot.

119. **1144 Olympia Avenue – Church in the Lord Jesus Christ of the Apostles’ Doctrine (c. 1960):** The Church in the Lord Jesus Christ of the Apostles' Doctrine is a large, front gabled brick church with a tower and spire on its northeast corner. The Olympia Avenue end of the building is blank, decorated only with a large stylized cross and brick and stone details on the north-facing elevation. A one-story brick fellowship hall is attached to the eastern elevation and opens onto Maryland Street.
120. **1146 Olympia Avenue (1970):** This multi-part structure replaces a Type II workers' dwelling according to the 1939 plat. It consists of a long, side-gabled, two-story, prefabricated metal mass with a one-story, brick, frame, and concrete block shed-roofed addition along its western elevation with multiple entrances.
121. **1147 Olympia Avenue (1900-03):** This heavily amended Type II workers' dwelling has several additions made before 1939, including an addition to the western elevation that now hosts the building's front door and another addition to the eastern elevation that is flush with the rear.<sup>24</sup> Since, however, the building has been changed multiple times, including another addition to the southeast corner of the building (and an extension of the front porch) and a brick addition to the northwest corner of the building.
122. **1150 Olympia Avenue (1996):** This long, one-story, frame, multi-family, front-gabled dwelling replaces a Type II workers' dwelling according to the 1939 plat. It has pairs of 6/6 vinyl windows, a vestibule attached to its northern elevation, and is covered in vinyl siding.
123. **1154 Olympia Avenue (c. 1950):** This one-story, brick, front-gabled, single-family house replaces a Type II workers' dwelling according to the 1939 plat. The character of the house was radically altered c. 2007, when a rear addition was built and the exterior (previously a non-masonry material) was veneered with red brick. The building has a cutaway porch on its northwest corner with a c. 2007 arched entry and rounded brick steps. The windows are vinyl replacements and the asphalt shingles cover the roof.
124. **1158 Olympia Avenue (1968):** This one-story, metal, prefabricated building has four large garage doors on its eastern elevation. The building replaces a Type IV workers' dwelling according to the 1939 plat.
125. **1159 Olympia Avenue (1900-03):** Type IV workers' dwelling that has been severely altered: its side el has been extended towards the building's facade, encompassing the

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<sup>24</sup> These additions appear on the 1939 plat

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porch. Single, square, fixed picture windows replace the windows on the facade and a gabled porch now mark the front door. Asbestos siding covers the building, there is another addition in the crook of the rear L, and a sunroom was added to the east elevation.

138. **103 Parker Avenue (c. 1918):** This frame, one-story, single-family house is unlike any other in the district, but it matches the footprint of that on the 1939 plat and on the 1950 Sanborn map. It was likely a duplex, but has since been converted into a single-family home. It is shaped like an H, with a lateral hipped-roof intersected on its northern and southern ends with projecting, cross-gabled wings. An enclosed hipped-roof front porch sits in between the wings. The foundations of the house and porch are brick and a flight of concrete steps with stepped concrete sidewalls now leads up to the porch. The house has 6/1 vinyl windows and the house is covered in vinyl siding. An addition on the southwest corner also appears on the 1950 Sanborn map.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A front-gabled, frame shed sits on the lot.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A large, frame, front-gabled outbuilding with a carport also sits on the lot.

139. **731 Silver Street (1994):** This two-story, front-gabled, utilitarian-looking house sits further back than its neighbors on its lot. Its first story is a raised basement of concrete block. It has three bays with an entrance in the center and a 6/6 wooden window to either side. The second story has a full-length front porch created by an extension of the gabled roof. It has square wooden posts. This house replaced an earlier building shown on this lot in the 1950 Sanborn map.
140. **735 Silver Street (c. 1916-18):** This modified L-shaped, cross-gabled, one-story, frame house sits atop a relatively high concrete block foundation covered in stucco. Ells project forward from the main body of the house on its western side towards Silver Street and northward towards the rear of the lot on its eastern side. The front ell was added after 1950.<sup>25</sup> A hipped-roof porch covers the hipped-roof wing to the east. The door is nestled into the crook of the ell on the eastern wing and the wing's other bay has a single 1/1 wooden window. A triangular dormer with an attic ventilator sits in the hipped-roof of the eastern wing. White vinyl siding covers the building.
141. **821 Silver Street (1918-1940):** This one-story, frame, hipped roof, five-bay bungalow has a screened-in porch with a hipped-roof that shades its asymmetrical facade. A hipped-roof dormer peeks out at the center of the roof with a large louvered attic ventilator. The porch has a brick foundation and poured concrete floor. The entrance sits in the bay just to the west of the facade's center. The house's outermost bays each have a pair of 2/2 wooden windows. The front door and a single 2/2 wooden window sit

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<sup>25</sup> The footprint of the building differs from that visible on the 1950 Sanborn map

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in the bays just inside these outermost bays; the facade's central bay is blank. A two-story frame addition is flush with the east elevation.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A front-gabled, frame garage sits on the lot.

142. **900 Texas Street (1900-03):** Type IV workers' housing that retains its original footprint, although it has been completely refaced with a variegated, light-colored brick. The porch profile and transom remain, but the building's character has been fundamentally changed with the shift in material. A pair of 1/1 wooden windows replaces the original opening in the front gable; all other windows are 6/6 wooden originals.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A front-gabled, metal, prefabricated carport sits at the end of the driveway that runs along the building's southern elevation.

143. **902 Texas Street (1996):** This house is a small, side-gabled, one-story, frame single-family dwelling with a small, gabled front porch. The house sits on a concrete block foundation. This lot and the few to the south on this eastern side of Texas Street are empty in the 1939 plat due to the northeast-traveling creek that cut through the southern portion of the district.
144. **906 Texas Street (1996):** This one-and-a-half story, frame, single-family dwelling has a sharply pitched, front gabled roofline and is identical to the house to the south at 908 Texas Street. Its symmetrical facade has a small, shed-roofed front porch with 6/6 vinyl windows to either side and a single, 6/6 vinyl window in the gable. It rests on a stuccoed concrete block foundation.
145. **907 Texas Street (1900-03):** Type II workers' housing with a one-story addition on the southern elevation that confuses the building with a Type III. The original two-story mass of the Type II dwelling is still visible and its porch profile intact; a pair of windows replaces the single aperture on the first floor. Vinyl siding covers the building and the foundation of the porch has been rebuilt with brick and concrete steps.
146. **908 Texas Street (1996):** This one-and-a-half story, frame, single-family dwelling has a sharply pitched, front gabled roofline and is identical to the house to the north at 906 Texas Street. Its symmetrical facade has a small, shed-roofed front porch with 6/6 vinyl windows on either side and a single, 6/6 vinyl window in the gable. It rests on a stuccoed concrete block foundation.
147. **909 Texas Street (1984):** This lot and the few to the south on this western side of Texas Street are empty in the 1939 plat due to the northeast-traveling drainage ditch that cut through the southern portion of the district. This single-family house is a one-story, frame, front-gabled dwelling with a small shed-roofed porch shading the entrance in the center of its symmetrical facade. It is covered in vinyl siding.

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148. **911 Texas Street (1984):** This single-family house is almost identical to its neighbor at 909 and exactly identical to that at 913 Texas Street. It is a one-story, frame, front-gabled dwelling with a small shed-roofed porch in the center of its symmetrical facade. It is covered in vinyl siding.

149. **913 Texas Street (1984):** This single-family house is almost identical to its neighbor at 909 and exactly identical to that at 911 Texas Street. It is a one-story, frame, front-gabled dwelling with a small shed-roofed porch in the center of its symmetrical facade. It is covered in vinyl siding and set back from the street further than its contributing neighbors.

150. **915 Texas Street (1984):** This one-story, frame, single-family dwelling sits on a lot that is empty in the 1939 plat. Its entrance is on its northern elevation via an attached, shed-roofed porch. The roof is front-gabled with a pent. The house has vinyl siding, two 1/1 metal windows, and the building's concrete block foundation has been stuccoed.

151. **916 Texas Street (1900-03):** Type V workers' dwelling that retains its original porch profile, although the porch has been slightly shortened. A small sunroom is attached to the southeast corner of the building and a gabled addition to the northeast corner. Vinyl siding covers the original transom and the windows are 6/6 vinyl replacements. The foundation has been filled in with brick, brick steps with sidewalls added to the porch, and a single, open, decorative metal post supports the cutaway porch.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A shed with a lean-to roof sits on the lot.

152. **920 Texas Street (1900-03):** The porch of this Type IV dwelling (as indicated on the 1939 plat) has been enclosed and the ell on its southern elevation amended so that the facades of the two masses are flush. The porch is a simple gabled porch and a chimney is attached to the front of the southern mass. The siding is vinyl and the foundation filled with brick and stuccoed concrete block.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A one-story, front-gabled, concrete block garage sits on the rear property line.

153. **924 Texas Street (1900-03):** This dwelling is difficult to see from the street because of advanced vegetation growth and an enclosed, temporary tented structure sitting in front of the dwelling. The 1939 plat indicates a Type V workers' dwelling on this lot, a fact confirmed by the cutaway porch that is visible on the dwelling. An addition to the southern elevation confuses the building with a Type IV dwelling and compromises its integrity.

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154. **928 Texas Street (1900-03):** Type IV workers' dwelling with an ell that has been so altered (enlarged with a new roofline) that the building is barely recognizable as a Type IV building. The opening for the cutaway front porch and the general feel of the porch, which still runs along the facade of the ell on the southern side, does remain. The building is covered in vinyl siding, its foundation filled in with brick, and the porch floor replaced with poured concrete.
155. **929 Texas Street (1900-03):** Type III workers' dwelling that has been amended so that it is no longer immediately recognizable. Its perpendicular ell has been enlarged so that it is flush with the facade of the front-gabled mass and the cutaway porch enclosed to create a singular facade plane. A large, 3-part picture window sits in the southern ell and a simple hood-and-stoop now marks the entrance. The building is wrapped in vinyl siding and the windows are 3/1 vinyl replacements.
156. **931 Texas Street (1900-03):** Type V workers' dwelling with a cross-gabled addition to its northern elevation. The cutaway porch, transom, and single window in the gabled mass still distinguish the original type, but the form could easily be confused with a Type IV. All windows are replacements, the building is covered in vinyl siding, and the porch has been rebuilt with open decorative metal posts, a concrete floor, and a brick foundation.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A large, frame, front-gabled garage with a metal roof sits parallel to the rear of the property line and faces onto the driveway, which runs along the northern elevation of the house.

157. **932 Texas Street (1900-03):** Type II workers' dwelling with a one-story addition to its northern elevation that confuses the building with a Type III. The addition is flush with the facade of the original mass, extends the front porch across its facade, and has its own front door; it's clear that this was added to create an additional unit on the property. The house is covered in wooden clapboards. The porch has a continuous concrete foundation and two sets of wooden steps that lead to the two units.
158. **935 Texas Street (c. 1970):** This is a one-story, flat-roofed, prefabricated trailer placed parallel to the street. A long porch with a brick foundation and metal awning roof shades most of the facade. This building replaces a Type III workers' dwelling according to the 1939 plat.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A shed sits in the backyard.

159. **937 Texas Street (1900-03):** Type V workers' dwelling with a cross-gabled addition to its northern elevation that confuses the building with a Type IV, even though its cutaway porch can still be discerned and a single 1/1 vinyl window sits in place of the original gable-end fenestration. A shed-roofed porch extends the length of the cross gabled addition, which has a three-part picture window and a brick foundation.

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160. **961 Texas Street (c. 1945):** This one-story, frame, side-gabled dwelling has an attached, hipped-roof porch. It was likely identical to 953 Texas originally, but has since been amended multiple times. Its facade is much longer and it is covered in plywood siding. A shed-roofed addition and a screened-porch are attached to the rear of the dwelling.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A long, side-gabled, frame building covered in plywood sits behind the house.

161. **962 Texas Street (c. 1945):** This one-story, frame, single-family residence has a cross-gabled roof accentuated by an attached chimney. The porch to the north has been filled in to create another room, lengthening the original facade. The door sits in the center of the original mass with an attached gabled porch supported by open decorative metal posts. A single window sits in the bay to the south of the door; to the north is a trio of 1/1 vinyl replacements that creates an effect quite different from other houses on the street that also had their porches changed. A shed-roofed addition is attached to the rear of the building and flush with the northern elevation.

**Non-Contributing Structure:** A large prefabricated metal carport sits behind the house.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** An additional, side-gabled outbuilding sits to the rear of the house. It has a metal roof.

162. **966 Texas Street (2008):** This one-story, frame, three-bay, front-gabled house was constructed recently. A porch with Tuscan columns shades its central front door and the pair of windows in its northern bay. A pair of windows sits to the south.
163. **300 Virginia Street (c. 1945):** This one-story, frame, three-bay, cross-gabled, single-family dwelling has a side-gabled northern addition that is flush with its facade. This was a porch that was filled in and extended further north to create a larger room. The original mass has three bays: a door with a gabled porch sits in the center flanked by single 6/6 replacement windows. The house has multiple additions, including a polygonal screened-in porch, at its rear.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A side-gabled, frame shed with an attached carport sits along Whitney Street.

164. **305 Virginia Street (c. 1945):** This one-story, frame, three-bay, cross-gabled, single family dwelling has a large, attached screened-in porch on the southern side of its facade, in its cross-gable. This obstructs the original facade, although the rest of the building's massing survives intact. The porch on its northern side has been filled in to

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create a room. The windows and siding are vinyl and a chimney is attached to the facade, north of the front door.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A prefabricated, front-gabled shed sits on the lot.

165. **310 Virginia Street (c. 1945):** This one-story, frame, three-bay, cross-gabled, single-family dwelling has a shed-roofed porch that stretches across part of its facade. This is a later alteration that compromises its integrity. The porch on the northern side of the building has been filled in. The original mass is symmetrical with a central door flanked by pairs of windows on each side. There is a shed-roofed addition attached to the southeast corner of the house.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A prefabricated, metal shed sits on the lot.

166. **315 Virginia Street (c. 1945):** This one-story, frame, cross-gabled, single family dwelling has a screened porch added to the northern part of the facade, partially obscuring the original gabled porch. The foundation of this porch addition is brick; it is partially enclosed by wooden lattice and topped by a metal roof. The cross-gable is in the center of the facade, the windows are 6/6 vinyl replacements, and vinyl siding wraps the building. The original porch on the north elevation has been filled in to create a room.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A large, one-story, front-gabled outbuilding sits in the backyard.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** An outbuilding sits in the backyard.

167. **330 Virginia Street (c. 1945):** This one-story, frame, side-gabled, single-family dwelling has a front door flanked by pairs of 6/6 windows; its roof has been extended for an addition. The porch on the northern side has been filled in and enlarged and another pair of windows added. A gabled porch shades the central door, a cross-gabled addition was added to the back.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A large, front-gabled, frame garage sits in the backyard.

168. **335 Virginia Street (c. 1945):** This one-story, frame, side-gabled, single-family dwelling was originally symmetrical with a central door flanked by two 6/6 windows on each side. The porch on the southern side has been filled in and enlarged another window added. The hipped-roof porch shades the central three bays and is supported by square Tuscan posts.

169. **345 Virginia Street (c. 1945):** This one-story, frame, cross-gabled, single-family dwelling has an addition to its facade that extends the front rooms towards the street

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and which replaced all of the original apertures. The door still sits in the center of the facade and the cross-gable peaks out above the extended roof. The porch on the north side was filled in and sits slightly behind the amended facade.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A small shed sits on wooden piers.

170. **350 Virginia Street (c. 1945):** This one-story, frame, three-bay, cross-gabled, single-family dwelling has multiple additions to its rear, front, and north side that significantly compromise its integrity. The porch on the northern side of the building has been filled in and enlarged and a new porch added across the entire facade.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A prefabricated shed sits in the backyard.

171. **360 Virginia Street (c. 1945):** This one-story, frame, cross-gabled, single-family dwelling has multiple additions to its rear, front, and north side that significantly compromise its integrity. The porch on the northern side of the building has been filled in and enlarged and a new porch added across the entire facade. It is covered in synthetic siding.

172. **365 Virginia Street (c. 1945):** This one-story, frame, side-gabled, single-family dwelling has large additions to its facade and southeast corner that obscure its original form and apertures. It also has a long addition to the rear, flush with the southern elevation. It is covered in vinyl siding and lacks a porch.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A side-gabled, frame shed sits on the lot.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** An additional front-gabled, frame shed sits on the lot.

173. **400 Virginia Street (c. 1945):** This one-story, frame, cross-gabled, single-family dwelling has an additions to its facade that compromise its integrity. A shed-roofed attached vestibule disrupts original porch and fenestration pattern. Additional rooms have been added to the rear.

**Non-Contributing Building:** A small, side-gabled dwelling sits in the backyard of 400 Virginia Street and opens onto Dover Street.

174. **405 Virginia Street (c. 1945):** A one-story, front-gabled, three-bay dwelling sits in the backyard of 405 Virginia Street and opens onto Dover Street.

175. **430 Virginia Street (c. 1945):** This one-story, frame, side-gabled dwelling has a gabled front porch, likely an addition, shading the southern two bays. The windows are 1/1 replacements and the porch on the north side has been filled in.



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176. **435 Virginia Street (c. 1945):** This one-story, frame, side-gabled, single-family dwelling has a gabled-roof cutaway porch in its southeastern corner. The facade has three 6/6 wooden windows and the front door opens southward onto the cutaway porch. A porch on its northern elevation has been filled in and enlarged; it now features a single 1/1 vinyl window. The porch is supported by open decorative metal posts and the building is covered in vinyl siding.
177. **440 Virginia Street (c. 1945):** This one-story, frame, side-gabled, single-family dwelling has an asymmetrical shed-roofed addition on its facade that obscures its original arrangement and compromises the building's integrity. There is no front porch; the porch on the southern elevation has been filled in.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A frame shed with a shed roof and small carport sits in the yard.

178. **460 Virginia Street (c. 1945):** This frame, cross-gabled, single-family dwelling has been changed in multiple ways to compromise its integrity. A second story has been added at the rear of the dwelling. The gabled porch that shades the door beneath the central cross gable has been changed to open onto the north. All of the windows are replaced: those to the south of the door with a pair of 1/1 vinyl replacements and a single large picture window to the north. The porch on the north elevation has been filled into create a sunroom. A screened-in porch is attached to the rear, flush with the side elevations.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A front-gabled garage sits in the backyard.

179. **545 Virginia Street (c. 1945):** This one-story, frame, cross-gabled, single-family dwelling has been changed in multiple ways to compromise its integrity. The original porch shading the door, beneath the central gable, has been extended along the northern half of the facade. The porch on the north elevation has been filled in and enlarged towards the street to create a front-gabled room and vinyl siding covers the building.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A shed-roofed, frame shed sits on the lot.

180. **1009 Virginia Street (1998):** This two-story, frame, hipped-roof dwelling has two units, a poured concrete foundation, and is covered in vinyl siding. The units are accessed via a hipped-roof vestibule that stretches across the facade. This lot was empty on the 1939 plat, due to the drainage ditch that ran through the southern grid.
181. **1011 Virginia Street (1998):** This duplex is identical to the one next door at 1009 Virginia Street, but it is turned on its lot to face north.

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182. **711 Whaley Street (1989):** A one-story, concrete block building just east of 701 Whaley. It was recently refaced with brick and a substantial porch added to its south elevation.
- 183-186. **800/802/804/806 Whaley Street (1986):** This frame townhome community has two-story units with Colonial Revival details and staggered front elevations that reduce the complex's mass. Four two-bay units face onto Whaley Street, each with its own hooded stoop. Two additional rows of six identical units each line up behind the Whaley-facing four and share sidewalls: six face west onto Gadsden Street and six face east onto Mulberry Lane. While a yard with a low brick and metal railing fence fronts the four units that face north onto Whaley Street and that block does maintain the general setback of the block's historic buildings, the other three elevations of the complex are surrounded by surface parking. Each unit has its own fenced-in, small yard.
187. **809 Whaley Street (c. 1990):** This frame, one-story, L-shaped triplex opens onto the southeast corner of its lot, which is occupied by a large asphalt parking lot. This lot was empty in the 1939 plat. It has an intersecting gabled roof covered in asphalt shingles, is covered in beige vinyl siding, and rests on a brick foundation. Each of the building's apartments has its own entrance accessed by a brick stoop with metal railings. The house's small wooden windows are all 6/6 squares and adorned with vinyl, paneled shutters.
188. **1200 Whitney Street (c. 1945):** This one-story, frame, front-gabled, single-family house with a small, attached, front gabled porch sits on a lot that was empty on the 1939 plat (along with a number of lots to its north along Georgia Street). The foundation is multi-colored brick and sits proud of the elevations. Vinyl siding covers the building and its windows are 1/1 vinyl.
189. **1204 Whitney Street (1900-03):** Type II workers' housing that has been altered with a one-story addition to the eastern elevation, confusing the building with a Type II. It has two front doors, wooden clapboard siding (on some elevations, including the second story of the two-story mass), and a small, one-story addition to the rear of the two-story mass. The porch has been rebuilt with a brick foundation, brick steps with sidewalls, a poured concrete floor, and slender Tuscan columns. The windows are 1/1 vinyl replacements and asbestos siding covers the transoms above the front doors on the first story.
190. **1209 Whitney Street (1900-03):** Type IV workers' dwelling with an altered facade. The facade of the side ell has been moved forward, eliminating the porch on that end of the building and inserting a large, three-part picture window. A small, shed-roofed addition is attached to the eastern elevation, flush with the rear elevation and an additional addition sits in the crook of the rear ell. The porch has been rebuilt, the windows are vinyl replacements, and vinyl siding covers the building.

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**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A front-gabled, frame shed sits in the lot's southwest corner.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** An additional, front-gabled shed sits up against the lot's eastern property line.

191. **1212 Whitney Street (1900-03):** Type IV workers' dwelling that has been changed significantly: its western wing has been altered, bringing its front elevation flush with the projecting ell to enclose the cutaway porch. A small gabled porch sits where the original porch once did, with brick and concrete steps. The windows are vinyl and asbestos siding covers the building.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A small shed sits on the rear property line.

192. **1213 Whitney Street (1900-03):** Type II workers' dwelling that has been altered significantly. Its front door has been moved to the western elevation, reorienting the building to Maryland Street and leaving two windows in the first story of the Whitney Street-facing first floor. What's left of the porch on the one-story, eastern end is partially enclosed. A two-story porch has been added to the western elevation to allow access to each of the two-story mass' two units. Vinyl siding covers the building.
193. **1214 Whitney Street (1900-03):** Type II workers' dwelling that has been altered significantly. Its front door has been moved to the eastern elevation, reorienting the building to Ohio Street and leaving only a single window in the first story of the Whitney Street-facing first floor. An attached gabled porch sits in the southern of its two bays on the reoriented facade. Vinyl siding covers the house and a small one-story addition on the northern elevation is flush with the eastern-facing facade.
194. **1215 Whitney Street (1900-03):** Type V workers' dwelling that has been altered, confusing the building with a Type IV. A cross-gabled wing has been added onto the western elevation. The porch profile survives and the porch continues along the front of the western elevation. A small addition in the crook of the rear ell created by the cross-gable is flush with the back elevation. The porch has been rebuilt with concrete and brick, open metal posts support the porch, the windows are 2/2 metal replacements, and asbestos siding covers the building.
195. **1220 Whitney Street (c. 1970):** A total of three prefabricated trailers sit on this lot. A poured concrete sidewalk and pad indicates that at one point there was another trailer in the lot's southeast corner. Two trailers are placed parallel to one another and Texas Street. The other is up against the rear, northern property line.
196. **1221 Whitney Street (1900-03):** Type IV workers' dwelling that has been altered: the porch along the side wing has been filled in and two windows and a door added. The cutaway porch is still visible and retains its original 6/6 wooden window. A shed-

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roofed carport has been built into the east elevation to shade a patio. The porch has been extended with brick and concrete to create a ramp that opens onto the driveway.

197. **1222 Whitney Street (1900-03):** Type II workers' dwelling that has been severely altered: its apertures and porch have been rearranged to accommodate more units. The front porch survives only on the one-story mass on the building's eastern end. A single window sits asymmetrically in the Whitney Street-facing elevation of the two-story mass. A double-story porch now provides access to the two apartments in the two-story mass. Vinyl siding covers the building and the windows are 6/6 vinyl replacements. A fire recently damaged the unit on the eastern side of the building.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A gambrel-roofed, prefabricated shed sits in the backyard.

**Non-Contributing Building:** A one-story, stucco, gabled dwelling sits behind 1222 Whitney Street.

198. **1223 Whitney Street (c. 1970):** Two prefabricated metal trailers sit on the lot.
199. **1224 Whitney – Richland County School District One Central Kitchen Facility (c. 1990):** The Richland County School District One Central Kitchen Facility is a large, one-story, concrete block and metal building with a slightly pitched, front-gabled roof. Loading doors are located on the north elevation and the building is surrounded by asphalt parking lots and a chained link fence.
200. **1225 Whitney Street (after 1939):** Four prefabricated trailers placed parallel to one another, each with a lean-to built up against one of their side elevations, sit on the lot.

#### **Vacant Lots in the Olympia Mill Village Historic District**

1. **W/S Bluff Road (Parcel R08816-02-20):** Vacant lot that marks where the railroad once crossed through the village.
2. **1306 Dover Street:** Vacant lot that used to house a Type IV workers' house according to the 1939 plat.
3. **1308 Dover Street:** Vacant lot that used to house a Type III workers' house according to the 1939 plat.
4. **1309 Dover Street:** Vacant lot that used to house a Type III workers' house according to the 1939 plat.

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5. **1310 Dover Street:** Vacant lot that used to house a Type II workers' house according to the 1939 plat.
6. **1311 Dover Street:** Vacant lot that used to house a Type III workers' house according to the 1939 plat.
7. **1312 Dover Street:** Vacant lot that used to house a Type IV workers' house according to the 1939 plat.
8. **510 Georgia Street:** Vacant lot that once had a Type IV workers' dwelling.
9. **534 Georgia Street:** Vacant lot that was also vacant in 1939.
10. **536 Georgia:** Vacant lot that was also vacant in 1939.
11. **602 Georgia Street:** Vacant lot that once featured a Type IV workers' house according to the 1939 plat.
12. **604 Georgia Street:** Vacant lot that once featured a Type V workers' house according to the 1939 plat.
13. **606 Georgia Street:** Vacant lot that once featured a Type V workers' house according to the 1939 plat.
14. **608 Georgia Street:** Vacant lot that once featured a Type IV workers' house according to the 1939 plat.
15. **701 Granby Lane:** Vacant lot.
16. **Granby Lane (Parcel R11202-05-01):** Vacant lot.
17. **Granby Lane (Parcel R11202-05-02):** Vacant lot.
18. **626 Kentucky Street:** Vacant lot that is also vacant on the 1939 plat.
19. **763 Maryland:** Vacant lot that hosted a Type II workers' dwelling according to the 1939 plat.
20. **765 Maryland:** Vacant lot that hosted a Type V workers' dwelling according to the 1939 plat.
21. **NX202 Mulberry (Parcel R08913-06-02):** Vacant lot that is also vacant on the 1940 plat.

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22. **1100 N Olympia:** Vacant lot that is also vacant on the 1939 plat, thanks to Rocky Branch Creek and the railroad line.
23. **814 Ohio:** Vacant lot also marked vacant on the 1939 plat.
24. **828 Ohio:** Vacant lot on which a Type II workers' dwelling sat according to the 1939 plat.
25. **834 Ohio:** Vacant lot that hosted a Type IV workers' dwelling according to the 1939 plat.
26. **1115 Olympia:** Vacant lot that hosted a Type II workers' dwelling according to the 1939 plat.
27. **1126 Olympia:** Vacant lot that replaces a Type II workers' dwelling according to the 1939 plat.
28. **1129 Olympia:** Parking lot for St. Luke's Lutheran Church. A Type I workers' dwelling sat on this lot in 1939.
29. **1132 Olympia:** Vacant lot that replaces a Type IV workers' dwelling according to the 1939 plat.
30. **1138 Olympia:** Vacant lot that replaces a Type II workers' dwelling according to the 1939 plat.
31. **1156 Olympia:** Vacant lot that replaces a Type III workers' dwelling according to the 1939 plat.
32. **1161 Olympia:** Vacant lot that was also vacant in 1939.
33. **930 Texas:** Vacant lot that once featured a Type IV workers' dwelling according to the 1939 plat.
34. **955 Texas:** Vacant lot.
35. **NX909 Texas (Parcel R11203-10-07):** This vacant lot has been carved out of the lot just south of 907 Texas Street. It was empty on the 1939 plat.
36. **721 Whaley:** Parking lot for 701 Whaley that formerly housed the Satterlee Settlement House
37. **1201 Whitney:** Vacant lot that housed a Type II workers' dwelling according to the 1939 plat.

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38. **N/S Whitney (Parcel R11203-10-18):** Vacant lot that housed a Type II workers' dwelling according to the 1939 plat.

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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

### Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Industry

Community Planning and Development

Social History



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Architecture  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**  
1899-1954  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**  
1916  
1940  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**  
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**  
William Burroughs Smith Whaley  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**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 Olympia Mill Village Historic District is eligible for listing at the local level of significance under Criterion A: Industry, Community Planning and Development, and Social History; and under Criterion C: Architecture. Under Criterion A, the district is significant for its associations with the local textile industry, the development of company-controlled mill villages to support that industry, the mill village society that emerged as a result, and the consequences of the mill's divestment of its residential property. Under Criterion C, the district's mill-built commercial, civic, and residential buildings exemplify the combination of regional vernacular traditions and

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national trends common to late nineteenth-century industrial villages in the South. Five buildings within the district have already been listed individually on the National Register of Historic Places. These include the Olympia Mill, the Pacific Community Association Building (701 Whaley), the Olympia Mill School, the Olympia Armory, and the Olympia Union Hall.<sup>26</sup>

The Olympia Mill Village Historic District served as a supporting village to the Olympia Mill. In addition to the workers' housing, which constitutes the majority of the district, the district also contains several blocks of houses in its northern grid that served as housing for mill supervisors and more skilled laborers. The district also contains religious, educational, and commercial buildings. The period of significance dates from the construction of the Olympia Mill in 1899 until the completion of the residential construction on the Granville plat, the construction of St. Luke's Lutheran Church, and the Pacific Mill's sale of its final holdings in the village in 1954.

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

### **Industry**

From its inception at the very end of the nineteenth century through the changes of the twentieth, the Olympia Cotton Mill and its accompanying village exemplified the industrial trends of cotton manufacturing in South Carolina. Historians have long established the significance of the industrialized textile industry to South Carolina as a state and to the development of Columbia as a city.<sup>27</sup> Critical to the construction of the concept of a New South and likewise to the state's urbanization, the textile industry utterly transformed the economic, social, and architectural landscapes of South Carolina. The state had long been a leader in growing cotton, yet by the middle of the nineteenth-century, competition in cotton production led many journalists and early industrialists to advocate for the state also to become a hub for cotton manufacturing.

Textile manufacturing in South Carolina began its rapid growth in the mid-nineteenth century: William Gregg set the template with his Graniteville Manufacturing Company, opened in 1847. Like the mills in New England, Graniteville provided housing and community amenities for its workers in an attached village.<sup>28</sup> Between 1895 and 1907, sixty-one more mills were built in the state, the scale of which were significantly larger than in the rest of the South.<sup>29</sup> The majority of this industrial expansion took place in the upper Piedmont, where a combination of

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<sup>26</sup> John T. Blake, "Olympia Armory, Columbia, SC," National Register of Historic Places Nomination, passed 1994; Cynthia Rose Hamilton, "Olympia Mill, Columbia, SC," National Register of Historic Places Nomination, passed 2005; Staci Richey, "Olympia Mill School, Columbia, SC," National Register of Historic Places Nomination, passed 2018; Meg Southern, "Olympia Union Hall, Columbia, SC," National Register of Historic Places Nomination, passed 2016; Steven Wells, "Pacific Community Association Building, Columbia, SC," National Register of Historic Places Nomination, passed 2007.

<sup>27</sup> Broadus Mitchell and George S. Mitchell, *The Industrial Revolution in the South* (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1930).

<sup>28</sup> Stephen L. Shapiro, "The Growth of the Cotton Textile Industry in South Carolina, 1919-1930 (master's thesis, University of Oklahoma, 1961), 5-8.

<sup>29</sup> Walter Edgar, *South Carolina: A History* (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1998), 456.

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environmental advantages and state improvements to highways and power production led to its domination of the state's textile industry by the 1930s.<sup>30</sup>

The most noteworthy exception to this geographic trend was a group of four mills built in Columbia between 1895 and 1901 by W. B. Smith Whaley & Company.<sup>31</sup> One of the most prolific mill developers in South Carolina, William Burroughs Smith Whaley designed twenty cotton mills over the course of his career. Born in Charleston, Whaley studied engineering and mechanical engineering as a college student at Bingham Military Institute, Stevens Institute of Technology, and Cornell University. Whaley began his professional career as an architect and engineer for the Providence-based firm Thompson & Nagle, which specialized in textile development. Whaley's prominent mentor was D. M. Thompson, the manager of mills for the Knight Company and President of the New England Cotton Manufacturers' Association in 1900.<sup>32</sup> After visiting Columbia on a business trip for Thompson & Nagle, Whaley saw an opportunity to bring his newly acquired textile expertise back to his home state. He opened an office in Columbia in 1892 and established W. B. Smith Whaley & Company with business partner Gadsden E. Shand in 1894. The firm went on to build fifteen mills in South Carolina. The Olympia Mill and Village is generally agreed to be W. B. Whaley's crowning achievement.<sup>33</sup>

Whaley himself managed four of the mills designed by W. B. Smith Whaley & Company: Richland Cotton Mill (1894-1895), Granby Mill (1896-7), Capital City Mill (1900), and Olympia Mill (1899-1900).<sup>34</sup> Together the mills were commonly referred to as the Whaley Mills or the Olympia Mills. Unlike many mill developers at the time who borrowed from textile businessmen in the North, Whaley was determined to keep the funding for his projects local; nearly all of the initial investments in his Columbia mills originated in South Carolina.<sup>35</sup>

Fully intending Olympia to be the largest and most technologically advanced of his mills, Whaley deeded 102 acres of property adjacent to his recently completed Granby Mill for the

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<sup>30</sup> Analysis of the "unbalanced growth" of the state presented by David Carlton helps to identify the liminal position of Columbia in the midst of the radically uneven development of the state wherein the Piedmont by 1930 contained 80% of the state's textile manufacturing. David Carlton, "Unbalanced Growth and Industrialization: The Case of South Carolina," *The South, the Nation, and the World: Perspectives on Southern Economic Development* (Charlottesville: University of Virginia Press, 2003), 138-9.

<sup>31</sup> Shapiro, "The Growth of the Cotton Textile Industry," 21; Edgar, *South Carolina*, 256.

<sup>32</sup> National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, *Transactions of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers*, vol. 68 (Waltham, MA: Press of E. L. Barry, 1900), 126. The Knight Company would later become Fruit of the Loom.

<sup>33</sup> *The South Carolina Encyclopedia*, s.v. "Whaley, William Burroughs Smith," by Andrew W. Chandler, accessed June 2018, <http://www.scencyclopedia.org/sce/entries/whaley-william-burroughs-smith/>; John Hammond Moore, *Columbia and Richland County: A South Carolina Community, 1740-1990* (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1993), 305-6.

<sup>34</sup> Granby Mill Village Historic District is already listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Larry G. Young and Bob Guild with SHPO staff, "Granby Mill Village Historic District," National Register of Historic Places nomination, passed 1993.

<sup>35</sup> Moore, *Columbia and Richland County*, 305.

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Olympia Mill and Village in 1899 and construction began immediately.<sup>36</sup> His aspirations for the plant were even encoded in the name, which was inspired by Admiral Dewey's flagship, the USS Olympia, which led America's victory at the Battle of Manila Bay in 1898.<sup>37</sup> The mill distinguished itself both architecturally and technologically from Whaley's prior constructions. Its sheer scale was noteworthy: when it opened in 1899, Olympia was widely recognized to be the "the largest cotton mill under one roof in the world."<sup>38</sup> It had more than 100,320 spindles whereas Whaley's next largest plant, Granby, had just over half of that number at 57,000.<sup>39</sup> Olympia was a fully integrated textile mill, meaning all steps in the production process took place on site. The mill produced fine print cloth made from sea island cotton, unique at a time when most southern textile mills produced rough, unfinished cloth.<sup>40</sup> Upon its completion, Olympia Mill was praised within South Carolina and beyond. After touring the mill shortly after its completion, a Chicago journalist wrote, "The Olympia Mill is probably the most complete factory in existence. There is nothing in New England to compare with it from any point of view."<sup>41</sup>

Among Whaley's greatest contributions to mill design was his focus on the power source for the mill. In his 1903 text *Modern Cotton Mill Engineering*, he wrote: "The power plant requires the greatest amount of engineering skill in its design. It is the very life of the mill, and the weakest point in the structure."<sup>42</sup> He refined his solution to the power source incrementally over the course of designing his Columbia mills. Richland relied on a traditional steam generator in which a single steam engine was connected to the shafting by a rope drive. Granby was powered by hydroelectricity generated at the Columbia Canal and distributed through the mill by a series of transformers for general power and lighting, and separate motors for each different piece of machinery.<sup>43</sup> At Olympia, Whaley retained the model of electric power distribution installed at Granby, but freed the mill from the irregularities of power generated at Columbia Canal by generating power onsite with three large General Electric generators. He designed a power plant building on the south (rear) side of the mill to house the generators; they were directly attached to the shafts of steam engines, which powered the individual motors.<sup>44</sup> He designed the plant to generate enough power to eventually supply electricity to Olympia Mill, his other mills, the Columbia Electric Street Railway, and the railway's uptown station.<sup>45</sup> Whaley purchased the Columbia Electric Street Railway, Light, and Power Company with a group of investors in 1899, fully integrating his manufacturing and transportation ventures with Olympia's innovative power

<sup>36</sup> W. B. Smith Whaley to Olympia Cotton Mills, August 6, 1899, Deed Book A-D, pg. 321, Richland County Register of Deeds, Columbia, SC.

<sup>37</sup> Moore, *Columbia and Richland County*, 306.

<sup>38</sup> Hamilton, "Olympia Mill"; "Peerless Olympia," *State* (SC), July 8, 1901.

<sup>39</sup> August Kohn, *The Cotton Mills of South Carolina* (Columbia: S. C. Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Immigration, 1907), 93-94.

<sup>40</sup> Hamilton, "Olympia Mill."

<sup>41</sup> "Curtis Saw Things When in Carolina," *State* (SC), May 24, 1901, 3.

<sup>42</sup> Whaley, *Modern Cotton Mill Engineering*, 15.

<sup>43</sup> J. Tracy Power and Frank Brown III, "Textile Mills in South Carolina Designed by W. B. Smith Whaley, 1893-1903," National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, submitted 1990.

<sup>44</sup> Power and Brown, "Textile Mills in South Carolina."

<sup>45</sup> "Pushing for Plenty of Light and Power," *State* (SC), June 16, 1900; Hamilton, "Olympia Mill"; Whaley, *Modern Cotton Mill Engineering*, 31.

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plant.<sup>46</sup> By uniting his textile manufacturing with the city's growing transportation infrastructure and electrical supply networks, Whaley strove to emulate northern precedents in which the mills reduced production variables by owning or controlling the utilities and transportation routes that kept the factories running.<sup>47</sup> When dozens of mill operators from New England visited the Olympia Mills in 1901, their express purpose was to learn of the advantage of "the most modern of the greatest types of electrical power." At his address to the assembled crowd, South Carolina Governor Miles Benjamin McSweeney spoke of Whaley as one of South Carolina's most progressive citizens, and gave him partial credit for the state now rivaling Massachusetts as the country's cotton manufacturing hub.<sup>48</sup>

Olympia was also praised widely for the amenities and lifestyle its village provided to its thousands of workers. *The State* newspaper reported that "Every convenience is provided for the benefit of operatives and every precaution for the protection of their health. The houses they occupy in the village around the mill are all built on artistic plans and finished in the most perfect manner."<sup>49</sup> Some of Olympia's workers came from as far as Tennessee, as noted enthusiastically in *The State*, but most of the workers living in Olympia were born in South Carolina, and most of their parents were as well.<sup>50</sup> Despite being born in state, most of the workers were new to Columbia, and thus uprooted from the social structures upon which they had once relied. Whaley's mill villages followed the basic tenets of industrial paternalism by offering a fully functioning (and self-contained, just outside of the city) community in which workers' educational, religious, medical, social, and of course financial needs would be met.

Boosters of the mill emphasized the quality of the village amenities and the sincerity of Whaley's progressive intentions at a time when concern and outrage about the working conditions of South Carolina's men, women, and children was growing. By the turn of the century, South Carolinians had already identified the "mill problem" and the human costs of the state's rapid industrial growth.<sup>51</sup> Conditions in New England mills were notoriously unsafe and inhumane, and widely publicized thanks to Progressive reformers such as Jacob Riis who photographed and decried the lives of America's mill workers. Closer to home, a 1903 muckraking expose titled *The Woman Who Toils* depicted Olympia Mill, under the alias

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<sup>46</sup> *South Carolina Encyclopedia*, s.v. "Olympia Cotton Mill," by Bruce E. Baker, accessed June 2018, <http://www.scencyclopedia.org/sce/entries/olympia-cotton-mill/>; Moore, *Columbia and Richland County*, 307.

<sup>47</sup> A downside to this ambitious integration was that when the Olympia power supply plant malfunctioned or needed maintenance, production slowed in all four of Whaley's plants. And unlike the New England factories that Whaley was emulating, the Columbia plants were geographically distant. The wait for new equipment or specialized repairmen to arrive from New England cost the Columbia mills tremendously. See Pamela C. Edwards, "Southern Industrialization and Northern Industrial Networks: The New South Textile Industry in Columbia and Lyman, South Carolina," *South Carolina Historical Magazine* 105 (2004): 292. For further discussion of Whaley's power contracts with the Columbia Water Power Company and Columbia Street Railway and Electric Company, see Fenelon Devere Smith, "The Economic Development of the Textile Industry in the Columbia, South Carolina, Area from 1790 to 1916" (PhD diss., University of Kentucky, 1952), 262-3.

<sup>48</sup> "New Englanders Pleased with Place," *State* (SC), April 11, 1901.

<sup>49</sup> "Curtis Saw Things When in Carolina."

<sup>50</sup> "Tennessee Mountaineers," *State* (SC), November 9, 1900; information derived from the U.S. Census Bureau, 1910 and 1920 US Census of Columbia, Richland County.

<sup>51</sup> Edgar, *South Carolina*, 457-8.

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“Excelsior,” as no better than its northern counterparts with regard to its safety, its cleanliness, nor its reliance on child labor.<sup>52</sup> Local concerns about the growing industrial population were also racialized, as the creation of a class of white wage earners and tenants collapsed the myth of white unity and exposed the unforeseen social complexity of the New South.<sup>53</sup> As historian David Carlton wrote in his study of this transformation: “Most men of the ‘New South’ may have spent their lives on the farm, but the future of their society lay with the factory.”<sup>54</sup> Life in the factory town was not the autonomous existence promised by American agrarianism, but instead was a highly contingent one. Nonetheless, mill operatives were suspicious of reformers’ meddlesome, if well-intentioned, presence in their lives and the relationship between the two groups was contentious.<sup>55</sup>

In spite of his self-proclaimed concern for workers’ well-being, Whaley was notoriously hostile to their unionization. In the village’s 1900 Labor Day parade, members of the National Union of Textile Workers marched in unsettling (to the management) numbers and called for child labor legislation, the formation of a state bureau of labor with inspection powers, and reduced working hours. The following March, the management of Whaley Mills attempted to make amends by promising to erect a public hall, library, and school for workers, and to contribute land and starter funds for a church (in fact, the mill funded two churches in 1901: Southside Baptist Church and Trinity Chapel).<sup>56</sup> Their gesture did not appease the workers, but it did epitomize what would become a regular attempt on the part of management to respond to unrest by promising capital funds and charity donations in lieu of directly addressing worker requests. Further exasperating workers, when Labor Day approached in 1901, Whaley ordered his operatives to work overtime to make up for time they planned to spend at the upcoming parade; those who refused found themselves locked out of the mill the next morning. Impromptu rallies in the streets by union members after being locked out of the mills were short-lived, as workers quickly met to discuss the situation.<sup>57</sup> A strike began on August 28, 1901, and reports as to how many workers had walked out were so varied that *The State* posted journalists at the entrances to the Richland, Granby and Olympia Mills and took their own count. A total of 710 workers were counted arriving to all three mills. Whaley told the press that three-fourths of his employees had arrived to work, but *The State*’s count suggested it was less than one-half.<sup>58</sup> Although the strike ended quickly, the damage to Whaley’s reputation arguably had longer-lasting ramifications.<sup>59</sup>

Although Whaley’s initial intent had been to establish his Columbia mills as entities separate from New England’s textile industry by funding their construction with only local investors, this

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<sup>52</sup> Richey, “Olympia Mill School”; Edgar, *South Carolina*, 460. See Mrs. John Van Vorst and Marie Van Vorst, *The Woman Who Toils: Being the Experiences of Two Gentlewomen as Factory Girls* (New York: Doubleday, Page & Company, 1903).

<sup>53</sup> David L. Carlton, *Mill and Town in South Carolina, 1880-1920* (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1982), 5; Richey, “Olympia Mill School.”

<sup>54</sup> Carlton, *Mill and Town*, 7.

<sup>55</sup> Carlton, *Mill and Town*, 171-214.

<sup>56</sup> Moore, *Columbia and Richland County*, 311.

<sup>57</sup> “Mill Trouble is Developing,” *State* (SC), August 27, 1901.

<sup>58</sup> “But Little Change in the Situation,” *State* (SC), August 31, 1901.

<sup>59</sup> Moore, *Columbia and Richland County*, 312.

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self-imposed autonomy from the northern industry could not last. The Whaley Mills characterized the difficult position that southern textile entrepreneurs found themselves in: although the relatively low cost of labor and land in the South gave it an advantage in the development of factories, its relative scarcity of capital, transportation routes, and marketing skills ultimately limited the extent to which southern entrepreneurs could establish their textile businesses independent of the northern textile economy.<sup>60</sup> Despite his desire for funding to be local, Whaley's ambition to build the most cutting-edge facility in the country required that he draw upon northern firms for the mill's machinery (produced by established machinery manufacturers in New England), which he paid for in part with stock subscriptions.<sup>61</sup> This meant that after the initial sale of Olympia Mill common stock shares in 1900, four of the nine holders of Olympia Mills stock were New England machinery manufacturing firms.<sup>62</sup>

The initial stock subscriptions were nonetheless inadequate and mounting debt haunted the Whaley mills' first years. Only three years after opening the enormously expensive, state-of-the-art centerpiece of the Columbia mills, the entire outfit was in crisis. The combined indebtedness of all four Olympia mills was \$1.7 million, and Whaley could not pay the \$37,500 annual payment on the debt. A bond measure did not suffice, and the Olympia Mills board members demanded reorganization. They called for the centralized administration of all four Columbia mills under the leadership of Lewis W. Parker. Whaley willingly resigned as president of the mills in 1903.<sup>63</sup>

Whaley's successor, Lewis W. Parker, led the reorganization of the Whaley Mills under the name Hampton Cotton Mills Company, and oversaw continued development and improvements of the village. *The State* covered Whaley's November 1903 resignation positively, writing that his choice exhibited "unbounded faith in Columbia's future," and explaining that he stepped down as president to prevent bankruptcy and to protect the small shareholders in the company.<sup>64</sup> Creditors trusted Parker to see the Whaley Mills through this precarious financial moment because of his reputation and experience. Originally from Abbeville, Parker had already made a name for himself as the co-founder and treasurer of Monaghan Mill in Greenville County.<sup>65</sup> He and his partner at Monaghan, cousin Thomas F. Parker, had earned a reputation for being especially committed to "welfare work" and were known to have contributed personal funds to the establishment of community activities and amusements for the benefit of their employees.<sup>66</sup>

<sup>60</sup> For more extensive discussions of the burgeoning southern textile industry's relationship to the established northern one, see Edwards, "Southern Industrialization," 283-5. See also C. Vann Woodward, *Origins of the New South, 1877-1913* (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1951), 306-8.

<sup>61</sup> Whaley's means of securing capital was significantly more complex than the simple exchange of stock for machinery, however. Smith closely traces Whaley's convoluted (and ill-advised) strategies in his dissertation. An example: Whaley would make an initial purchase of machinery with funds he secured personally, use that ownership of the machinery to buy stocks in the mill, and use stocks as his collateral for additional loans. Smith, "Economic Development," 207-9.

<sup>62</sup> Smith, "Economic Development," 153-8; Edwards, "Southern Industrialization," 291.

<sup>63</sup> Edwards, "Southern Industrialization," 295-6.

<sup>64</sup> "Mr. Whaley and the Mills," *State* (SC), November 15, 1903.

<sup>65</sup> Smith, "Economic Development," 215-6.

<sup>66</sup> Kohn, *Cotton Mills*, 125-128; Judith T. Bainbridge, "The Greenville Communities," (undated), 5, The South Carolina Room, Greenville Public Library, Greenville, SC.

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The task handed Parker was immense. In his first years as president, power and labor shortages and production curtailments plagued the mills. Parker began a search for the most profitable type of cloth to produce at the mills and initiated several machinery and production changes.<sup>67</sup> But the mills remained only minimally profitable.<sup>68</sup> The next step was reorganization and recapitalization in 1910, funded through a merger of the Hampton Mills with several upcountry mills including Beaver Dam Mills in Edgefield, Appalache Mills and Greer Manufacturing Company in Greer, and Parker's own Monaghan Mills in Greenville. The merged group became known as the Parker Cotton Mills Company (so named after Lewis Parker and his cousin, president Thomas F. Parker) and the four Columbia mills retained their group name as the Hampton Cotton Mills Company.<sup>69</sup>

The 1910s were a challenging time for the cotton market, as boll weevil invasions raised fears about cotton futures as well as prices of raw materials.<sup>70</sup> The beginning of World War I also threw global markets into a panic; by 1914, Parker Cotton Mills was at the brink of bankruptcy. That same year Lewis Parker resigned.<sup>71</sup> Parker Cotton Mills hit a wall in 1916: the holders of some \$5.8 million in notes announced that they would not renew the loans for another year. M. C. Branch and W. E. Beattie, officials in the reorganization committee for Parker Cotton Mills, announced a plan to sell the Hampton Mills group, all still running at capacity, in order to save the entire conglomerate from bankruptcy.<sup>72</sup> In June 1916, the Boston-based Pacific Mills Company – at that point one of the most stable and largest textile firms in the world – purchased the Hampton Mills, despite attempts in federal and state courts to prevent the sale.<sup>73</sup> The purchase price was \$2.55 million.<sup>74</sup> The remaining Parker Mills were renamed the Victor-Monaghan Group, of which Branch and Beattie continued on as the president and vice president respectively.<sup>75</sup> The fact that the Piedmont-based mills were able to secure regional investors whereas the Columbia mills were not speaks to the capitol city's continued marginal position outside of the state's established manufacturing region.<sup>76</sup>

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<sup>67</sup> Edwards, "Southern Industrialization," 296.

<sup>68</sup> "Parker Mills' in Good Order," *State* (SC), November 21, 1907.

<sup>69</sup> "Merger of Mills is No Surprise," *State* (SC), December 14, 1910.

<sup>70</sup> *South Carolina Encyclopedia*, s.v. "Cotton," by Charles F. Kovacic, last updated September 13, 2016, <http://www.scencyclopedia.org/sce/entries/cotton/>; "Says the Mills are Prosperous," *State* (SC), November 19, 1913.

<sup>71</sup> "Parker Resigns as Merger Head," *State* (SC), November 5, 1914.

<sup>72</sup> "Chance to Sell Hampton Mills," *State* (SC), April 7, 1916.

<sup>73</sup> Both of the court cases were eventually lost by the plaintiffs. For a more extensive discussion of the two lawsuits brought against the Hampton Mills during the negotiations of its sale to the Pacific Mills, see Edwards, "Southern Industrialization," 298; Smith, "Economic Development," 306-317; "Transfer Mills to Boston Firms," *State* (SC), June 28, 1916.

<sup>74</sup> Hampton Cotton Mills Co. to Pacific Mills, June 27, 1916, Deed Book B-K, pg. 522, Richland County Register of Deeds, Columbia, SC.

<sup>75</sup> Parker resigned from all mill management in 1915, but his original mill, Monaghan Mills, stayed in operation as a textile mill and village through the 1980s. For further information on the Parkers and their mills, see Bainbridge, "The Greenville Communities."

<sup>76</sup> For further discussion of the ways that capital development outside of the Piedmont was structurally hindered in the first decades of the twentieth century, see Carlton, "Unbalanced Growth," 189-9.



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Reactions to the Pacific Mills' purchase of the Hampton Mills were mixed. An opinion piece from *The Greenville News* called the deal a "business fiasco" in which the still-profitable Hampton Mills were sold in a rush for half of their value. Better business practice, the editorial argued, would have been for Parker Mills to go into bankruptcy and sell each of their holdings at market rate. *The State* published a defensive response, declaring the buyout a "godsend." Proposing that stability for shareholders and for employees was the ultimate goal, *The State* pointed to the fact that stock prices remained stable through the transition as proof of the wisdom of the sale. Furthermore, the editorial argued, the Hampton Mills (and presumably their villages) were badly deteriorated and in need of necessary improvements that were not within the Parker Cotton Mills' grasp.<sup>77</sup> Pacific Mills would bring much needed capital to the four Columbia mills. The purchase was an integral part of Pacific Mills' ultimate plan to vertically integrate its production by internally producing enough fabric to supply their separate finishing, dye, and print works facilities. The Pacific Mills' southern foothold expanded in 1923 with the construction of Lyman Mill Village, along with a textile mill and a bleaching and finishing facility.<sup>78</sup>

Through all of these changes within the Parker Cotton Mills Company and the transition from Hampton to Pacific Mills, one figure in particular rose through the ranks and became an invaluable member of the business and the Olympia community. William Pinckney Hamrick began his career as a division head (his specialty was carding) with the Pacolet Mills in Pacolet, South Carolina, then moved to Columbia where he began to make himself increasingly invaluable to Whaley's group in 1900.<sup>79</sup> He was first hired as superintendent of the Richland and Capital City Mills and promoted to superintendent of Olympia Mill when Lewis Parker took over management.<sup>80</sup> After serving eight years in that position, Hamrick was promoted to superintendent of the entire Hampton Mills Cotton Company and remained in the position after the Pacific Mills purchase.<sup>81</sup> In 1920, he also replaced Irving Southworth as agent for the mills, becoming responsible for sourcing raw material and marketing the finished product.<sup>82</sup> Exemplifying the connections between the community and the mills, he also served on Columbia's City Council, the board of public works, the school board, and as president of the Columbia Chamber of Commerce, the Rotary Club, the Southern Textile Association, and the Travelers' Aid Society over the course of his career.<sup>83</sup> In Olympia during the Pacific Mills era, Hamrick also served as president of the cooperative store and as president of the village's Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA).<sup>84</sup> Following his death, Hamrick was remembered as a "public spirited man" who was able to understand workers' needs in part because he had served so many different roles in mill management. Given the diversity of his roles in the mill and the

<sup>77</sup> "A Business Fiasco: Greenville News Comments on Parker Mills Case," *State* (SC), May 17, 1916.

<sup>78</sup> Edwards, "Southern Industrialization," 300-304; Smith, "Economic Development," 320-1.

<sup>79</sup> "Hampton Board Picks Hamrick," *State* (SC), August 19, 1915; "W. P. Hamrick Dies; Funeral at 6 Today," *State* (SC), July 19, 1948.

<sup>80</sup> "Mill Men Make Many Changes," *State* (SC), October 19, 1905.

<sup>81</sup> "Hampton Board Picks Hamrick."

<sup>82</sup> "Southworth to Go to Lawrence, Mass," *State* (SC), February 24, 1920.

<sup>83</sup> "Hamrick Named for President," *State* (SC), July 4, 1910; "Travelers' Aid Elects Hamrick," *State* (SC), September 29, 1922; "W. P. Hamrick Dies."

<sup>84</sup> "Hampton Board Picks Hamrick," *State* (SC), August 19, 1915.

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community, he was mourned as both a mill authority and a neighbor.<sup>85</sup> Hamrick's role in the community was both personal and strategic, as mills frequently relied on such figures to give a personal face to mill management. Such familiarity was believed to reduce worker agitation and organization and to increase worker loyalty to their employer and thus to their community.<sup>86</sup>

The Pacific Mills owned and operated the four Columbia Mills – Richland, Granby, Capital City, and Olympia – from 1916 until 1954. This era was the longest and most stable in the history of the mills' ownership. Even today, the mills are frequently referred to as the "Pacific Mills." The new ownership began making improvements to the mills and the villages immediately after the purchase. Many of the improvements were sorely needed, as the cash-strapped end of the Parker era had halted regular upkeep. In addition, mill agent Irving Southworth promised an increase in wages for many of the 1,700 operatives working in the four mills.<sup>87</sup> The mill's initial offer, in lieu of a wage increase, was to introduce a bonus wage scale in which employees making full time for four consecutive weeks would receive a 10% bonus; 5% would be earned when just one week of full time was completed. It would seem that structure did not satisfy, as a month later a representative from Pacific Mills announced an across-the-board raise for all employees in a large meeting at the village's YMCA.<sup>88</sup>

The influx of capital into the mill and its village must have been a radical change after more than a decade of deferred maintenance. Certainly a large part of the explanation for the financial about-face had to do with the purchase by a company that had money to spend. But the mills themselves were also increasing in productivity at the time: World War I had ended up benefiting the cotton business despite the uncertainty in the market that it caused initially. Operatives were proudly told in 1918 that war orders constituted 50% of the mills' capacity. Management insisted to employees that their work was as important to the effort as that of the enlisted.<sup>89</sup>

The Great Depression of course had a profound effect on the cotton market, but it also served as a powerful lure for workers to continue to move to mill villages. Especially following the Pacific's Mills' improvements to village living conditions, the steady work and clean facilities drew a second wave of workers from the countryside. About 30,000 white men and women found jobs in South Carolina's textile industry during the Depression, despite the fact that its wages were the lowest in the industry. But the industry at large was struggling. Cloth prices were falling due to overproduction and mills across the country began to curtail production, and reduce work hours in 1929.<sup>90</sup> Labor unrest returned with renewed strength.

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<sup>85</sup> "W. P. Hamrick Dies."

<sup>86</sup> In-person access to management was especially common in mills such as Olympia that had a strong commitment to welfare work. Jacquelyn Dowd Hall et al., *Like a Family: the Making of a Southern Cotton Mill World* (New York, NY: W.W. Norton & Company, 1989), 130-136.

<sup>87</sup> "Pacific Mills Improve Their Columbia Plant," *State* (SC), November 17, 1916.

<sup>88</sup> "Increases Wages at Pacific Mills," *State* (SC), February 11, 1918.

<sup>89</sup> "Enthusiastic Meet of Pacific Employees," *State* (SC), March 12, 1918; Edgar, *South Carolina*, 488.

<sup>90</sup> Edgar, *South Carolina*, 487-488.

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Collective bargaining finally began to influence and guide Olympia's labor politics in the 1930s. Although mill operatives had historically been suspicious of unions (likely for similar reasons that led them to resist reformers' interference during the first decades of the century), nearly one half of South Carolina's mill operatives belonged to the United Textile Workers (UTW) by 1934. When the UTW organized a General Textile Strike in September of 1934, Pacific millhands participated in the walkout. Such demonstrations in Olympia were much more peaceful than the violent protests that raged in many American mill villages.<sup>91</sup> But peacefulness did not indicate passivity. Pacific Mill workers continued to organize and a turning point of sorts arrived in July of 1938, when the owners of all of Columbia's major mills agreed to sign union contracts.<sup>92</sup> In 1939, the Textile Workers Union of America (TWUA) was founded and Local 254 became the Olympia chapter. Local 254 did not have a designated Union Hall until 1944, so they began by holding meetings in the Olympia School Auditorium and later in the former YMCA.<sup>93</sup> Following an announcement by the Pacific Mills of a 12.5% wage reduction, the Olympia chapter of the TWUA planned a strike that began in August of 1939 and was still being mediated in October. The strike closed all four mills and left 2,000 workers idle for months.<sup>94</sup>

The Pacific Mills retained ownership of the Olympia Mill until 1954 but sold all of the mill housing save several blocks of supervisory housing between Heyward and Whaley to private developer Ebert Realty Company in 1940.<sup>95</sup> Pacific Mills' sale of the mill village immediately followed this enormous upheaval in the labor politics of the mill, but was not exclusively caused by it. Across the industry during the 1930s, mills were beginning to divest themselves of their villages. The end of child labor in the 1930s made it less cost-effective for mills to house entire families when only one or two residents were working there. Furthermore, access to automobiles made it less urgent that mills provide nearby housing for their workers. And finally, federal minimum wage legislation that passed in 1938 made many mill owners decide to cut the maintenance costs of villages and put the money toward increased wages.<sup>96</sup>

The sale of the mill village in 1940 marked the end of the paternalistic era in Olympia's history. The man behind the purchase, Robert E. Ebert, had formerly worked as a paymaster and cost accountant for Pacific Mills, then had gone on to open a series of grocery stores that expanded into the Winn-Dixie grocery store chain. When he purchased 574 houses from the company, he

<sup>91</sup> G. C. Waldrep, *Southern Workers and the Search for Community: Spartanburg County, South Carolina* (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 2000), 53-64; Edgar, *South Carolina*, 505; Southern, "Olympia Union Hall"; "No Disorder Here," *State* (SC), September 24, 1934.

<sup>92</sup> Moore, *Columbia and Richland County*, 313.

<sup>93</sup> Southern, "Olympia Union Hall"; Wells, "Association Building."

<sup>94</sup> "No Pacific Parley Seen Rest of Week," *State* (SC), August 31, 1939; "Pacific Strike Board Report Kept Secret," *State* (SC), October 5, 1939; "Union Reports it Has Offered to End Strike," *The Columbia Record*, October 10, 1939.

<sup>95</sup> Pacific Mills to Ebert Realty Company, June 29, 1940, Deed Book E-W, pg. 30, Richland County Register of Deeds, Columbia, SC.

<sup>96</sup> Brent D. Glass, *The Textile Industry in North Carolina: A History* (Raleigh: Division of Archives and History, North Carolina Dept. of Cultural Resources, 1992), 84-85. See also: Toby Moore, "Dismantling the South's Cotton Mill Village System," in *The Second Wave: Southern Industrialization, 1940-1970*, ed. Douglas Flamming (Athens, GA: University of Georgia Press, 2000), 114-145; Douglas Flamming, *Creating the Modern South: Millhands and Managers in Dalton, Georgia, 1884-1984* (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1992), 262-81.

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did so “with the stipulation that the employes [sic] would have first opportunity to purchase them in resale.”<sup>97</sup> He “resold these houses to workers then occupying them. The response was enthusiastic and the purchasers [were] proud of the investment they made.”<sup>98</sup> After current village residents were given the chance to purchase homes, Ebert Realty also sold to non-mill workers, making the 1940s a turning point in the social and professional composition of the Olympia Mill Village.

The Pacific Mills era finally came to an end when the conglomerate sold the last of its holdings – including the Olympia Mill and its remaining few blocks of houses just east of the mill – to Burlington Industries in 1954. The mill sold several more times over the following decades: Burlington sold to M. Lowenstein and Sons in 1955, at which point its name changed to Lyman Printing and Finishing Company, and in 1986 to Springs Corporation, when downsizing began in earnest.<sup>99</sup> The mill stayed in operation until 1996, yet employed fewer and fewer workers during its final decades. The village attached to the mill continued to evolve into a community apart from the mill, yet remained geographically and historically tied to the history of South Carolina’s expansive textile industry.

### **Community Planning and Development**

Architect and Olympia Cotton Mills president Williams Burroughs Smith Whaley planned and built the Olympia Mill Village in 1899-1903 to advertise and to further the success of his industrial enterprise. Like many mill owners, he also designed the built landscape to communicate the hierarchy and power of the mill’s management to those who worked and lived there. Standardized building types and gridded streets organized the planned community into a unit distinct from the city of Columbia and mill-sponsored churches and commercial enterprises supplemented workers’ wages and furthered the village’s separateness from the city. Like many other industrial villages in the New South, Olympia’s landscape confirmed the business’ paternalistic role in its workers’ lives.

The clarity and scale of Whaley’s plan and construction program insured its endurance through subsequent reorganizations as the “Hampton Mills” and the “Pacific Mills.” The continued use of the property as a mill village also guaranteed that it was in the shifting operations’ best interest to preserve the village’s plan and buildings, only repairing or infilling as maintenance demanded. Like most South Carolina cotton mill operations, the mill sold its residential property and drew back from its paternalistic role in its workers’ lives on the eve of World War II. Grocery store entrepreneur Robert Edwin Ebert purchased the property and finally developed the village’s remaining vacant land for residential use between 1940 and the early 1950s.

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<sup>97</sup> “Pacific Sells 574 Homes to R. E. Ebert,” *State* (SC), June 30, 1940.

<sup>98</sup> “Sidelights on Pacific Mills, Columbia’s Largest Industry and of Biggest Communities,” *State* (SC), September 15, 1946.

<sup>99</sup> “A Message to the Citizens of Columbia and Richland County,” *State* (SC), December 21, 1955; Hamilton, “Olympia Mill.”

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### *Initial Planning and Construction*

William Burroughs Smith Whaley imagined the Olympia Mill and its accompanying village as the pinnacle of his architectural and industrial empire: it would project success to his industrialist peers and wow prospective and current employees. An image of the mill in its park-like setting served as the frontispiece for his 1903 self-promotional booklet, *Modern Cotton Mill Engineering*, and hung prominently on the wall in his downtown Columbia architectural office.<sup>100</sup> He specifically desired Olympia's size, technology, production, and healthfulness to outperform other cotton mill operations in the region and nation. After learning the lessons of mill building from previous projects, he aimed to make Olympia "as nearly perfect in every respect as possible."<sup>101</sup>

Like other southern industrialists of the late nineteenth century, Whaley imagined a paternalistic community in which people would live, work, and play under the benevolence of their employer. Prevailing theories suggested that this "cradle to the grave" philosophy guaranteed a stable workforce, suited the southern worker coming from a rural background (rather than a northern, urban population), and allowed for the mill company to prevent labor unrest most efficiently.<sup>102</sup> Industrialist D. A. Tompkins, for example, argued against labor laws or direct influence from the mill in "improving the condition of working people." Instead, he advocated for businesses to provide space and opportunities for their workers "to help themselves."<sup>103</sup> At Olympia, Whaley built a village that allowed "operatives" to make their own lives – but always under the shadow of the mill.

Whaley's location of Olympia southwest of the city and adjacent to the river, Rocky Branch Creek, and numerous railroad lines was highly strategic.<sup>104</sup> The Southern Augusta, Seaboard, and Atlantic Coast Line Railways all criss-crossed the property: the Southern to the north, the Seaboard to the south and east, and the Atlantic to the east.<sup>105</sup> The railways offered transportation options for moving the mill's products and raw materials. The creek provided water for condensing and cooling the power plant's boiler.<sup>106</sup> West of Whaley's Richland Cotton Mill and Capital City Mill and just east and south of Granby Mill, Olympia could also share managerial and physical infrastructure with his other properties.<sup>107</sup> Whaley Street acted as the spine for all four mills, connecting them and organizing the mill-provided amenities.

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<sup>100</sup> The image of Whaley's office is in Whaley, *Modern Cotton Mill Engineering*, 10.

<sup>101</sup> Whaley, *Modern Cotton Mill Engineering*, 30.

<sup>102</sup> Hall et al., *Like a Family*, 113-19.

<sup>103</sup> D. A. Tompkins, *Cotton Mill, Commercial Features; A Text-Book for the Use of Textile Schools and Investors* (Charlotte, 1899), 113-5.

<sup>104</sup> Before Whaley's purchase, the land had been owned by the Roane family since the 1850s. See James L. Roane to Robert W. Gibbes, MD, February 27, 1908, Deed Book A-R, pg. 411, Richland County Register of Deeds, Columbia, SC; James L. Roane to W. B. Smith Whaley, Deed Book A-E, pg. 299; Richland County Register of Deeds, Columbia, SC.

<sup>105</sup> "Graham property has been purchased," *State* (SC), June 25, 1899; W. B. Smith Whaley to Olympia Cotton Mills, Deed Book A-D, Richland County Register of Deeds, Columbia, SC.

<sup>106</sup> Whaley, *Modern Cotton Mill Engineering*, 31.

<sup>107</sup> "Graham Property Has Been Purchased"; Power, "Textile Mills in South Carolina."

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Whaley also exploited the land's natural topography, its relationship to Columbia's grand orthogonal grid, and the interruptions made by the railroad and creek to separate and emphasize the hierarchy of employees and to reinforce the mills' power. Sitting at the corner of Whaley Street and Wayne Street/Olympia Avenue, the Olympia Mill was the fulcrum of the village's two distinct residential areas: mill management and the most skilled laborers in the northern grid and rank-and-file workers to the south. When it opened in 1899, Olympia stood as a literal and figural center of village life.

As he executed the design and construction of the majority of the village in 1900-03, Whaley concentrated the mill-sponsored amenities, including an athletic field (now Pacific Park), multiple churches, and a department store (now 701 Whaley) at the intersection of Whaley and Wayne Streets across from the mill. These conveniences provided a centralized location for the community to define its collective identity. Whaley's hand in the design of many of the buildings reinforced the mill's paternalism, even when the buildings were largely operated by mill workers and their families. Whaley designed the Southside Baptist Church at 702 Whaley Street (directly across from his department store and the mill) in 1901, for example, after a congregation had been meeting in private homes for several years.<sup>108</sup>

A number of service structures originally located along Whaley Street and essential to Olympia and Whaley's neighboring operations are no longer there. These included stables that housed horses used in the mills and a fire department with "a hook and ladder truck, hose wagon, and chemical engine."<sup>109</sup> Warehouses provided essential storage.<sup>110</sup> A fire alarm system, centralized in one of Olympia's iconic towers, ran throughout the Granby, Richland, Olympia and Capital City Mill Villages.<sup>111</sup> These features were presumably demolished as technology changed or as the city of Columbia's services improved and expanded into the village.

Whaley planned the supervisory housing on higher land contiguous with the city's grid and just east of the mill. These residential streets grouped the mill's management near the factory; those who held positions of power lived closer to the mill and in an area organized to feel like an extension of the city of Columbia. This pragmatically ensured that the employees who would be most likely to need to rush to the mills at odd hours would be physically closest. These buildings also projected the idea that the mill and the management were integral to the city's success and that the workers living to the south were supporting actors. To anyone visiting from the city, they were evidence of the mill's prosperity. The mill built two-story, frame dwellings that appear to be single-pile I-houses from Whaley Street in the first wave of residential construction in 1900-01. With little detail, they were distinguished from the workers' housing to the south by their size as well as the width and depth of their almost-square lots. The earliest Sanborn Fire Insurance

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<sup>108</sup> Loye E. Nations, ed., *120 Years of Christian Ministry: A Brief History of Columbia Metro Baptist Association and Its Churches* (Columbia: privately printed, 1983), 144

<sup>109</sup> Whaley, *Modern Cotton Mill Engineering*, 47.

<sup>110</sup> Additional warehouses were built in 1907 and 1909. See "Real Estate Transfers," *State* (SC), July 27, 1907; "Olympia Notes," *State* (SC), October 15, 1909.

<sup>111</sup> Whaley, *Modern Cotton Mill Engineering*, 43.

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map to feature the village, dating to 1918, documents these houses and the slight variations between them. This indicates that the buildings had been standing for some time by 1918 and that the mill had upgraded or improved the buildings as requested by its higher-profile employees.<sup>112</sup> The mill built a handful of houses north of Whaley Street in this initial construction period, including a smattering of dwellings that matched the workers' housing types in the southern grid.<sup>113</sup> The mill under Whaley did not develop the streets just to the south between Whaley and Rocky Branch Creek.

The southern grid of the district, located on either side of the wide Olympia Avenue between Alabama Street to the west and Granby Lane/Bluff Road to the east, exclusively housed mill workers. Besides using a series of consistent building types, Whaley exploited the topography to distinguish this area from the northern grid and to create a sense of community that was adjacent to and dependent on the mill, but still had a sense of separateness. His plan seems to have allowed workers to "live to themselves," per Tomkins' suggestion. Olympia Avenue follows a ridgeline to create the spine of the grid, offset 45-degrees from that of the city of Columbia. Its slight curves also broke sight-lines from the mill and management housing to the north. Rocky Branch Creek and the Seaboard Railway tracks furthered this sense of separation: they effectively cut the Olympia Mill Village in half, enforcing differences between workers of various stations and the residential and operational parts of the settlement. Removed after the period of significance and certainly by 1970, the raised Seaboard Railway created an especially important division.<sup>114</sup> Slicing across Olympia Avenue just south of the creek and running west to the river, its raised trestle created a barrier of sound and sight between the two grids.<sup>115</sup>

Construction on the village began within months of the mill building: excavations for the Olympia Mill started in October 1899 and the contract for the construction of the village's houses was awarded to George Sestrunk of Varnville just six months later.<sup>116</sup> *The State* eagerly tracked the completion of the "neat and conveniently arranged cottages" of Olympia's "magic city" during the first years of construction. Estimates for the number of houses ranged from 162 to 325 in the press, which used the mill and its shiny new village as evidence of the city and state's prosperity.<sup>117</sup> Whaley himself numbered the mill's residences more accurately at "about" 300.<sup>118</sup> He devised five distinct types for the workers' housing, consciously differing these

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<sup>112</sup> *Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps of Columbia, South Carolina* (New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1918).

<sup>113</sup> This is an assumption based on the fact that the mill did not continue to build workers' housing of the five original types after the initial construction period.

<sup>114</sup> 1970 aerial photograph, University of South Carolina Library, Aerial Photographs of Richland County, South Carolina, accessed June 2018, <http://library.sc.edu/digital/collections/aerials/sccola-1970.html>

<sup>115</sup> Tomlinson Engineering Co., Map Showing Property of Pacific Mills, Hampton Division, Columbia, SC, Purchased by Ebert Realty Company, April 10, 1940, Plat Book I, pg. 71, Richland County Register of Deeds, Columbia, SC.

<sup>116</sup> Additional research did not definitively conclude that Sestruck finished the job. See "Olympia Mill Work to Begin at Once," *State* (SC), October 15, 1899; "Olympia Village Contract," *State* (SC), April 6, 1900.

<sup>117</sup> See "Many More Cottages Yet to Be Erected in the Olympia Mill Village," *State* (SC), December 23, 1900; "The Olympia's Advantages," *State* (SC), February 12, 1901; "Columbia's Monumental Mill," *State* (SC), February 14, 1901; "In the Mill District Various Paragraphs of Interest," *State* (SC), March 24, 1901.

<sup>118</sup> Whaley, *Modern Cotton Mill Engineering*, 47.

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buildings in massing and density from the exclusively single-family supervisory housing on Whaley Street.

Besides new buildings, the mill provided numerous infrastructural systems to attract workers and to protect and advertise its substantial investment. Electricity, running water, streetcar service, and limited sewerage brought the modernity of the mill operation to the everyday experiences of mill workers. They serviced the mill's financial and production interests while offering a standard of living out of reach for most South Carolinians. Whaley's industrial critics deemed such amenities "extravagant" and they probably contributed to his accumulating financial woes.<sup>119</sup> Others recognized that these improvements could "bring better husbands and wives" to work in the mill, assuming that a higher quality workforce would improve production and increase profits.<sup>120</sup> Whaley defended these expenditures in his 1903 booklet: "Every effort has been made to give the help neat, comfortable and substantial houses, much better than the average mill village affords."<sup>121</sup>

Unlike other southern mill villages of the period, Whaley's novel harnessing of electricity for the Olympia Mill ensured that each of the village's homes was wired for electricity.<sup>122</sup> This was not only a ploy to attract a better class of workers; it also emphasized Whaley's refinement of the mill's power source. *The State* proclaimed the system "the most beautiful, the most majestic, and upon close investigation, the most admirable specimen of mechanical construction in the realm of Southern industrial activity."<sup>123</sup> A system of yard hydrants and wells provided drinking water to each house in the village.<sup>124</sup> This also protected the mill's investment: well-distributed access to running water guaranteed that fires in the mill-owned buildings could be extinguished more quickly.

Whaley's ownership of the Columbia Electric Street Railway provided an attractive service to potential mill employees in addition to monopolizing the company's control over the city's electricity: it connected them to Columbia and its amenities. The first electric street railway appeared in Columbia in 1893. The railway extended a line to the Olympia Village in the summer of 1900, the year after Whaley's purchase of the company.<sup>125</sup> Tracks initially traveled from downtown Columbia along Assembly Street to terminate on Whaley Street.<sup>126</sup> By 1903-4, the company extended the route along Wayne Street/Olympia Avenue/Bluff Road, then east

<sup>119</sup> "The Olympia's Advantages," *State* (SC), February 12, 1901.

<sup>120</sup> "New Englanders Pleased with Place."

<sup>121</sup> Whaley, *Modern Cotton Mill Engineering*, 47.

<sup>122</sup> Whaley, *Modern Cotton Mill Engineering*, 47; Hall et al., *Like a Family*, 119-20.

<sup>123</sup> "Peerless Olympia."

<sup>124</sup> Whaley, *Modern Cotton Mill Engineering*, 47; City Council Minutes of Columbia, South Carolina, November 8, 1901, South Carolina Digital Library, <http://digital.tcl.sc.edu/cdm/search/collection/citymin>.

<sup>125</sup> *South Carolina Encyclopedia*, s.v. "Olympia Cotton Mill," by Bruce E. Baker, accessed June 2018, <http://www.scencyclopedia.org/sce/entries/olympia-cotton-mill/>; Moore, *Columbia and Richland County*, 307; "Through to Granby," *State* (SC), June 22, 1900.

<sup>126</sup> "Street Railway to Connect," *State* (SC), May 25, 1903.



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along Rosewood, and north again up Assembly Street, making a polygonal path.<sup>127</sup> With two cars per hour and a fare of four cents, the “Mill Village – Fairgrounds” route was the primary means by which most Olympians traveled to downtown Columbia and to Hyatt Park to the north in the early twentieth century. Whaley deemed Olympia’s connection to the park “to be the greatest of attractions to operatives.”<sup>128</sup> The electric railway was also a way for outsiders and city dwellers to see his impressive new mills. *The State* proclaimed: “No visitor to Columbia should leave the city without riding to the terminus on the car marked ‘Granby Mill.’ The route gives a good idea of the wonderful manufacturing development of the capital city.”<sup>129</sup> As with the rest of the city’s streetcar system, the route was partially dismantled between 1922 and 1927 and finally shuttered completely in 1936.<sup>130</sup>

Besides the electric street railway, Olympia’s proximity to Columbia allowed it to share or at least tap into the city’s infrastructure – from police services to sewerage.<sup>131</sup> The mills usually paid for these improvements initially and then linked them into the city’s existing systems. The northern grid benefited especially from its location within the city limits; the southern grid was (and still is) located in Richland County. At least a portion of the northern grid was hooked into the city’s sewer system from the start.<sup>132</sup> This was likely limited to the mill, the department store, and perhaps some supervisory housing. Houses in the southern grid each had outhouses backed up to the alleys that ran through the centers of the blocks.<sup>133</sup> The streets in the northern grid were also paved long before those in the southern grid. To facilitate the movement of goods and to convey the operation’s prosperity, the mill macadamized Whaley Street as early as 1903.<sup>134</sup>

Just east of the Congaree River, Olympia’s swampy terrain required substantial investment in the land itself. The mill approached this from both practical and public relations standpoint: by draining ponds and building drainage ditches, the operation could proclaim that the village was healthful all the while transforming more of its property for development. As part of the initial phase of construction in 1899-1903, the mill drained standing water in what is now the quarry to the west of the southern grid up against the Congaree River.<sup>135</sup> This was later transformed into a dairy and eventually consumed by the growth of the quarry. The area just to the east of the mill, along Rocky Branch Creek, was more stubborn. The mill declined to purchase the entirety of the parcel bounded by Rocky Branch Creek to the south, Heyward Street to the north, Bluff Road to the east, and the lots sitting on the eastern side of Wayne Street to the west. This was the site of Fisher’s Mill, a long abandoned grist mill, and its adjacent pond (now Olympia Park). In 1900,

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<sup>127</sup> David Charles McQuillan, “The Street Railway and the Growth of Columbia, South Carolina, 1882-1936” (masters thesis, University of South Carolina, 1975), 25. See also “Car line improvements to be made at early date,” *State* (SC), February 10, 1904.

<sup>128</sup> “The Olympia’s Advantages.”

<sup>129</sup> “Through to Granby.”

<sup>130</sup> McQuillan, “The Street Railway and the Growth of Columbia,” 34-6.

<sup>131</sup> “Magistrate for Olympia,” *State* (SC), February 10, 1903.

<sup>132</sup> See Whaley, *Modern Cotton Mill Engineering*, 47.

<sup>133</sup> These would likely have been regularly maintained (including emptying) by the mill. See Tompkins, *Cotton Mills, Commercial Features*, 118.

<sup>134</sup> “Improvements at Olympia,” *State* (SC), March 25, 1903; “In the Mill District,” *State* (SC), March 24, 1901.

<sup>135</sup> “In the Mill District.”

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the state declared the pond “a menace to the health of the people of that portion of the city,” stressing its location “almost under the Olympia mill villages.”<sup>136</sup> That same year, the mill purchased a  $\frac{3}{8}$ -acre plot at the eastern edge of this parcel to gain the rights to drain the pond, which sat on land that it did own.<sup>137</sup> *The State* reported that the mill planned to use the property “as sites for houses, etc.,” but it was clear that the mill regarded the property unfit for development and desired only to rid itself of an eyesore and potential health hazard. It left the land without improvements and the old Fisher’s Mill with its overshot wheel remained until at least 1910.<sup>138</sup> It provided such a “picturesque and striking contrast” to the hulking modernity of the Olympia Mill just 300 yards away that Whaley included a photograph of the building in his 1903 booklet.<sup>139</sup>

The mill’s draining of this parcel did make it more attractive for development, just not by the mill itself. Two brothers, local doctor Robert W. Gibbes and lawyer Hunter A. Gibbes, purchased what was left of the block of land surrounded on three sides by the mill’s holdings and Bluff Road to the east for \$8,000 in 1908.<sup>140</sup> The development was speculative: neither of the brothers ever lived on the property.<sup>141</sup> Likely seeing this thirteen-acre tract as a sure bet thanks to the thriving village around it, the Gibbes’ divided the recently drained land into lots slightly narrower than those in the village’s southern grid and without alleys.<sup>142</sup> They planned Heyward Street parallel to the mill’s street of the same name, the two avenues separated by a spur of the Seaboard Railroad line (now removed). Silver Street (then Gibbes Street) was parallel to the south, up against the mill’s drained, vacant land (now Olympia Park) and the creek. They then sold the lots to private individuals to build upon.<sup>143</sup> City directories suggest that the houses on Heyward Street came first and that most were built by 1911.<sup>144</sup> The houses on Silver Street might have come slightly later: this street does not make an appearance in Columbia’s city directories

<sup>136</sup> “Fisher’s Mill Pond Menace to Health,” *State* (SC), July 28, 1900.

<sup>137</sup> James S. Roane to Olympia Cotton Mills, January 12, 1900, Deed Book A-E, Richland County Register of Deeds, Columbia, SC.

<sup>138</sup> “The Old and the New,” *State* (SC), June 20, 1910. The mill is not present on the 1918 Sanborn map.

<sup>139</sup> “Old Mill Pond Gone,” *State* (SC), March 7, 1901; Whaley, *Modern Cotton Mill Engineering*, 45.

<sup>140</sup> Robert Gibbes originally purchased the property in 1908 and then sold most of the lots to his brother the next year. James L. Roane to Robert W. Gibbes (M.D.), February 27, 1908 and Deed book A-R, pg. 411 and Robert W. Gibbes (M.D.) to Hunter A. Gibbes, May 31, 1909, Deed Book A-T, pg. 573, all Richland County Register of Deeds, Columbia, SC. On the family, see U.S. Census Bureau, 1910 US Census of Columbia, Richland County, district 79, sheet 9; “Robert Gibbes, 84, Beloved Physician, Dies,” *State* (SC), December 11, 1956; “Hunter Gibbes, Attorney of Columbia, Dies,” *State* (SC), August 22, 1956.

<sup>141</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, 1900 US Census of Columbia, Richland County, district 84, sheet 14; U.S. Census Bureau, 1910 US Census of Columbia, Richland County, district 79, sheet 9; U.S. Census Bureau, 1930 US Census of Columbia, Richland County, district 7, sheet 16A.

<sup>142</sup> E. N. Chisolm, Jr., CE, Plat of Property of Dr. Robert W. Gibbes, March 10, 1908, Plat Book B, pg. 47, Richland County Register of Deeds, Columbia, SC; James S. Roan to Olympia Cotton Mills, Deed, January 12, 1900, Deed Book A-E, Richland County Register of Deeds, Columbia, SC.

<sup>143</sup> For an example, see Hunter A. Gibbes to Wade H. Buff, March 15, 1913, Deed Book B-D, pg. 446, Richland County Register of Deeds, Columbia, SC.

<sup>144</sup> The street numbers have changed, making it difficult to determine which houses were built when according to city directories.

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until 1916.<sup>145</sup> Most of the houses on these lots were built by 1918, according to that year's Sanborn map.<sup>146</sup>

Whaley – and the subsequent owners of Olympia Mill Village – chose not to develop the lots in the middle of the blocks between Olympia Avenue and Whitney Street (then Ashley Street) on Texas, Ohio, Maryland, and Kentucky Streets (then Ninth, Eighth, Seventh, and Sixth Streets) and the eastside of Georgia Street (then Fifth Street). The mill declined to build on these lots because of drainage issues in the low-lying topography. Instead, an open drainage ditch ran from the northeast of the southern grid to its southwest corner. The expense of properly dredging the land for construction was clearly not worth it to Whaley or his successors and these lots remained undeveloped until after the village's sale in 1940.<sup>147</sup>

#### *The Village under Hampton and the Pacific Mills' Ownership*

With the village's amenities, infrastructure, and workers' housing built by the time of Whaley's 1903 resignation, his successor, Lewis W. Parker, continued Whaley's paternalistic example but made few physical improvements to the village. The mill had invested heavily so recently that there was neither a need nor available funds to further develop Olympia. Not until 1909-10, with the reorganization of the business under the Parker Cotton Mills Company, did the then-dubbed Hampton Mills begin to make significant capital changes in Olympia. These changes were likely necessary: the infrastructure and buildings had endured ten years of hard use.

Olympia Avenue was of special concern, likely because it was the most traveled lane in the village's southern end thanks to Columbia's streetcar route. The mill built brick retaining walls and drains along the wide street to manage runoff and flooding from Rocky Branch. These attempts to control water further allowed for improvements to the street surface.<sup>148</sup> The sewerage infrastructure in the mill villages also expanded in this period, connecting Granby to the city's sewer system and presumably prompting the construction of indoor bathrooms in workers' housing.<sup>149</sup> Located outside of the city limits, Olympia's southern grid would not see sewers for a few more years.<sup>150</sup> The mill used the fact that the northern grid housed those who paid taxes to the city (and were more likely to be higher earners) to justify the limitation of infrastructural expenditures to the various properties north of Rocky Branch Creek.<sup>151</sup> Tapping into the existing system was apparently easier politically and practically for the cash-strapped business.

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<sup>145</sup> Survey of Columbia, SC city directories, 1899-1916.

<sup>146</sup> *Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps of Columbia* (1918).

<sup>147</sup> See Tomlinson Engineering Company, Map Showing Property of Ebert Realty Company and Property of Pacific Mills, Hampton Division, Columbia, SC, October 1939, Plat Book I, pg. 76, Richland County Register of Deeds, Columbia, SC.

<sup>148</sup> "Play Grounds for Mill People," *State* (SC), April 9, 1909.

<sup>149</sup> "Sewerage at Granby Mills," *State* (SC), March 8, 1910; City Council Minutes of Columbia, South Carolina, May 21, 1910, South Carolina Digital Library, <http://digital.tcl.sc.edu/cdm/search/collection/citymin>.

<sup>150</sup> Heyward Street to the south and the river to the west formed the southern boundaries of the city of Columbia.

<sup>151</sup> See City Council Minutes of Columbia, South Carolina, April 13, 1915, South Carolina Digital Library, <http://digital.tcl.sc.edu/cdm/search/collection/citymin>.

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The mill made other changes with the workers' recreational pursuits in mind. It converted its land around Fisher's Mill and just north of Rocky Branch Creek into Olympia Park. Additional drainage, removal of scrubby plantings, and the addition of benches and bridges across the creek transformed the swampy land into a "delightful place" centered on the picturesque Fisher's Mill.<sup>152</sup> The Young Men's Christian Association also took over the former Mills Department Store at 701 Whaley in 1909, necessitating multiple alterations including the addition of new locker rooms and a gymnasium.<sup>153</sup>

The mill built limited new workers' housing in the village around 1914-15.<sup>154</sup> They were likely among the fourteen new houses that City Council minutes mention were linked to the city's water meter in April 1915.<sup>155</sup> Concentrated on the edges of the village on Lincoln, Mulberry, and Gadsden Streets and at the southern ends of Florida and Georgia Streets (then Fourth and Fifth Streets), these Type VI dwellings were all side-gabled duplexes distinct from the five types of workers' housing that Whaley had originally designed.<sup>156</sup> The form resembled that which Parker had previously used at his Monaghan Mill Village in Greenville. His decision not to repeat Whaley's distinctive forms suggests that he found the simple duplex cheaper or easier to build than his predecessor's five types.<sup>157</sup>

The first wave of significant, village-wide changes to sweep Olympia since its initial construction came only after the Pacific Mills Company purchased the mill and its village in 1916. By then, the village and its infrastructure were sorely in need of maintenance and updating, as in most mill settlements built at the beginning of the century.<sup>158</sup> The new, Boston-based owner also obviously desired to reassure its new employees and neighbors and to broadcast its progress to the industry at large. Newspapers praised the company for its "recent splendid improvements in accommodations for its employees and in the generous way in which it had generally bettered conditions in the plant."<sup>159</sup> Sources quoted the expenditure for the improvements across the Granby, Capital City, Richland, and Olympia Mills and their villages at more than half of a million dollars.<sup>160</sup> Mill leadership claimed that "Nothing will be left undone...to make the property first class in every particular" and that special attention would be "paid to the

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<sup>152</sup> "Play Grounds for Mill People."

<sup>153</sup> Wells, "Pacific Community Association Building"; "Play Grounds for Mill People."

<sup>154</sup> These are likely the dwellings mentioned in "Pacific Mills Improve their Columbia Plant."

<sup>155</sup> City Council Minutes of Columbia, South Carolina, April 13, 1915, South Carolina Digital Library, <http://digital.tcl.sc.edu/cdm/search/collection/citymin>. These dwellings appear on the 1918 Sanborn map and first appear in the city directories in 1919.

<sup>156</sup> Surviving dwellings include 424, 426, and 430 Florida Street; 207 and 214 Gadsden Street; 537 and 541 Georgia Street; and 113, 117, and 121 Lincoln Street; and 203 Mulberry Street. These resources appear in Columbia's city directories around 1916, are visible on the 1918 Sanborn map, or are among the fourteen new houses linked to the water system as mentioned in the city council minutes. See City Council Minutes of Columbia, South Carolina, April 13, 1915, South Carolina Digital Library, <http://digital.tcl.sc.edu/cdm/search/collection/citymin>.

<sup>157</sup> See Amanda Randall with SHPO staff, "Monaghan Mill," National Register of Historic Places Nomination, passed 2005.

<sup>158</sup> Edgar, *South Carolina*, 487.

<sup>159</sup> "Enthusiastic Meet of Pacific Employees," *State* (SC), March 12, 1918.

<sup>160</sup> "Pacific Mills Improve their Columbia Plant;" "Big Expenditures for Improvements at Local Textiles," *The Columbia Record*, November 17, 1916.

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improvement of the homes of the operatives.”<sup>161</sup> Like Whaley, the Pacific Mills’ management clearly believed that improvements to the village would increase productivity and profits.

Construction and repairs in the villages began within months of the mills’ sale and carried on through the rest of the decade, suggesting the tremendous scale of the improvements and the extent to which Parker had deferred maintenance.<sup>162</sup> Many of these changes were visible within months of the Pacific Mills’ purchase, including the painting of all buildings.<sup>163</sup> The Pacific Mills Company repaired the villages’ churches, providing a “source of just pride to both the mill officials and the congregations.”<sup>164</sup> It also built new structures throughout the village that reinforced its paternalism, including a structure for an indoor pool at the YMCA, a new store on Whaley Street that had rooms for the local fraternal orders, and a dairy (now demolished) just west of the intersection of Gist Street and the Southern Augusta Railroad adjacent to the Granby Mill on land drained under Whaley’s tenure (now a new residential development along Catawba Circle).<sup>165</sup>

New housing in the northern grid reinforced the mill’s power and helped to make its management team and their families more comfortable. The Pacific Mills constructed twenty new houses on Whaley Street, including workers’ housing and four new dwellings for mill management in 1918.<sup>166</sup> The four eight-room supervisors’ dwellings were larger and higher in style than those originally constructed for mill supervisors further east. Three of these houses survive at 704, 726, and 730 Whaley; the final dwelling sat on the lot now occupied by the townhome community at 800-806 Whaley Street.<sup>167</sup> When the community newsletter *The Spinner* featured the houses in 1921, it identified the buildings by the names of their supervisor residents, including Olympia Mill superintendent William P. Hamrick at 804 Whaley Street.<sup>168</sup> This suggests that everyone in the village knew who lived where, including workers who connected the large, high-style houses with the individuals who managed them at work. The fine dwellings also surely served as incentives for the mill’s management to stick with the company: Hamrick moved from one of the original supervisor houses into one of the four new, eight-room dwellings as soon as it was finished in 1918.<sup>169</sup>

The Pacific Mills also finally built out the northern grid, including Parker Avenue, Gadsden Street, and Mulberry Lane between Whaley and Heyward Streets. Whereas these streets north of

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<sup>161</sup> “Pacific Mills Improve their Columbia Plant.”

<sup>162</sup> See “Pacific Mill Notes,” *State* (SC), October 27, 1917; “Much Lead Stolen,” *State* (SC), April 27, 1918.

<sup>163</sup> “Big Expenditures for Improvements at Local Textiles.”

<sup>164</sup> “News of the Churches,” *State* (SC), March 11, 1917; “Share in Improvements,” *State* (SC), March 4, 1917.

<sup>165</sup> “Pacific People Receive Fine Gift,” *State* (SC), 8 Aug 1920, 11; “Property Owners Improve Holdings,” *State* (SC), 10 Oct 1919; “Olympia Notes,” *State* (SC), June 27, 1918. For the location of the dairy, see Tomlinson Engineering Company, Map Showing Property of Ebert Realty Company and Property of Pacific Mills, Hampton Division, Columbia, SC, October 1939, Plat Book I, pg. 77, Richland County Register of Deeds, Columbia, SC.

<sup>166</sup> “Holiday Season at the Cotton Mills,” *State* (SC), December 23, 1918.

<sup>167</sup> *Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps of Columbia* (1918).

<sup>168</sup> *The Spinner* 7, no. 1 (November 1922): 6.

<sup>169</sup> Hamrick lived at 807 Whaley Street (identified on the 1918 Sanborn map as one of the original supervisor houses) before moving to 804 Whaley Street in 1919. See Columbia, SC city directories, 1901-19.

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Whaley were spottily developed by the time of the transfer of ownership in 1916, the lots facing onto these streets to the south were largely empty. The houses on Gadsden and Parker were probably built first: most of these dwellings are visible on the 1918 Sanborn map. 104 Gadsden Street first debuts in the 1920 city directory, dating it to slightly later. The houses on the 100-block of Parker Street made their first appearances in the 1920 city directories. Mulberry was developed over the following decade: the street did not appear at all in the city directories until 1927 and was not residential at the time of the 1918 Sanborn map: the image shows one of the mill's large warehouses sitting in the middle of the lot between Gadsden and Lincoln. Marked "to be removed," it suggests that planning for Mulberry Lane's construction was already underway by 1918.<sup>170</sup> Additional housing constructed in this period included the foursquare at 110 Wayne Street in 1916 for the tune of \$2,500.<sup>171</sup> The mill also constructed sporadic infill in the southern grid: the appearance of numerous buildings that do not match either Whaley or Parker's types on the plats made for the 1940 sale suggest that Pacific Mills built these structures as needed sometime between 1916 and 1940.

Other changes were less visible, but surely changed the daily experiences of mill workers and their families and encouraged them to think favorably of their new employer. The mill finally built a sewerage system for the buildings in the southern grid and connected it to the city's lines in 1917-18.<sup>172</sup> It added indoor bathrooms to each unit in each building, methodically amending each type dwelling in simple and consistent ways. With both running water and sewerage installed, kitchens also presumably improved.<sup>173</sup> The mill likely demolished the village's outhouses in this period, changing the ways in which people used alleys and their backyards. Although the mill laid sewers in the northern grid before the streets to the south, Olympia's workers' houses still had sewers and running water before other Columbia residents. The city was still laying pipe and connecting various parts of the system into the late 1910s.<sup>174</sup>

### *The Sale of the Olympia Mill Village's Housing*

In June 1940, the Pacific Mills' General Superintendent William Hamrick addressed a letter to all mill employees informing them that the company was divesting itself of most of its "non-manufacturing property." He phrased the sale paternalistically: "After long and careful consideration Pacific Mills believe it to be to the best interest of the community that such employees as may care to do so be given an opportunity to own their own homes."<sup>175</sup> The mill sold all of its property associated with the Olympia, Granby, Pacific, and Richland Mills except for the mills themselves and the block of housing and churches bordered by Wayne Street to the west, Whaley Street to the north, the railroad/Lincoln Street to the east, and Heyward Street to

<sup>170</sup> *Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps of Columbia* (1918).

<sup>171</sup> "Building Permits," *State* (SC), November 3, 1916.

<sup>172</sup> City Council Minutes of Columbia, South Carolina, May 8, 1917, South Carolina Digital Library, <http://digital.tcl.sc.edu/cdm/search/collection/citymin>; "Holiday Season at the Cotton Mills." A 1916 newspaper article mentions that some houses had septic tanks installed. It is not clear which houses were involved or if the sewerage system replaced these tanks. See "Pacific Mills Improve their Columbia Plant."

<sup>173</sup> "Big Expenditures for Improvements at Local Textiles"; "Pacific Mills Improve their Columbia Plant."

<sup>174</sup> "Lacking Sewers Citizens Suffer," *State* (SC), November 14, 1917.

<sup>175</sup> "Pacific Sells 574 Homes to R. E. Ebert."

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the south for a reported cost of \$250,000.<sup>176</sup> It retained this block of buildings until it sold all of its property in 1955 for housing “overseers, second hands, office employes [sic] and other officials.”<sup>177</sup> This divestment of its residential property was typical. Shifts in labor practices and in the national housing market encouraged most southern textile mills to abandon the ownership of workers’ housing mills in the period around World War II. Mills were less likely to employ entire families – and certainly children – than in the period of the homes’ original construction, disincentivizing the provision of housing to attract whole families of workers. With mills like Pacific organizing into unions in the 1930s, housing was also no longer an attractive means of controlling labor for the industry. The national rise in private automobile ownership also decreased the imperative for workers to live within walking distance of the mill.<sup>178</sup>

The Pacific Mills’ divestment also took advantage of the national rise in home ownership and the growth of the real estate industry. Like others in the South, it relied on a local real estate agent to handle the sales of the workers’ houses – most often to the same residents who had long rented them from the mill.<sup>179</sup> Robert Edwin Ebert purchased the entirety of the Pacific Mills’ residential holdings with partner George T. McGregor under the aegis of the “Ebert Realty Company,” presumably incorporated especially for the acquisition. Ebert had worked for the Pacific Mills as paymaster and cost accountant since 1913 and, most notably, run the Hampton Mills Store for the company in the early 1920s.<sup>180</sup> By Ebert’s purchase of the mill property in 1940, he had expanded into a grocery store empire – the Home Stores – and merged with another chain to form the Dixie Home Stores. When Ebert died in 1968, the Winn-Dixie company was worth \$30 million with Ebert’s personal wealth valued at \$25 million.<sup>181</sup>

The Ebert Realty Company purchased 574 homes, including all of the more than 300 houses in Olympia’s southern grid. The mill gave workers three months to purchase property (offering them first choice of the buildings) and another three months to move out of the village.<sup>182</sup> The mill houses went cheap: they sold for less than \$1,000. For example: Mrs. Letha Floyd purchased 839 Ohio Street, a Type II workers’ dwelling, for \$650 from Ebert Realty Company in November 1940. Although *The State* reported that the then forty-year-old dwellings “had been maintained by the company and [were] in good repair” at the time of the sale, the low purchase price suggests otherwise. To compare, when Greenville’s Monaghan Mills divested of its residential properties, it sold houses from \$2,300 to \$5,000.<sup>183</sup>

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<sup>176</sup> Tomlinson Engineering Company, Map Showing Property of Pacific Mills, Hampton Division, Columbia, SC Conveyed to Ebert Realty Company, April 10, 1940, Plat Book I, pg. 71, Richland County Register of Deeds, Columbia, SC; Pacific Mills to Ebert Realty Company, June 29, 1940, Deed Book E-W, pgs. 30-34, Richland County Register of Deeds, Columbia, SC; “Pacific Sells 574 Homes to R. E. Ebert.”

<sup>177</sup> Pacific Mills to Pacific Columbia Mills, Inc., December 15, 1955, Deed Book 175, pgs. 363-84, Richland County Register of Deeds, Columbia, SC; “Pacific Sells 574 Homes to R. E. Ebert.”

<sup>178</sup> Moore, “Dismantling the South’s Cotton Mill Village System,” 114-45.

<sup>179</sup> Moore, “Dismantling the South’s Cotton Mill Village System,” 124-5.

<sup>180</sup> Ebert is first listed as president of the Hampton Mills Co-op Store in the 1922 Columbia city directory. He first lived at 203 Parker Avenue (1922 city directory), but later moved to supervisory housing at 621 Whaley Street, just east of Lincoln Street (1927 city directory). He is first listed as working for the mill in the 1913 city directory.

<sup>181</sup> “Robert E. Ebert Dies at Age 74,” *State* (SC), August 16, 1968.

<sup>182</sup> “Pacific Sells 574 Homes to R. E. Ebert.”

<sup>183</sup> See Randall, “Monaghan Mill.”

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Because the mill had developed and owned the villages' infrastructure, it too came with Ebert's purchase of its dwellings. This included the water and sewer lines in the southern grid, still located outside of the city limits in Richland County. The deed conveying the property from the Pacific Mills to the Ebert Realty Company was very specific about the industry's right to continue to run power, water, and sewage through the lines for industrial use without any obligation for their maintenance.<sup>184</sup> Deeds for Ebert's earliest sales indicate that he retained ownership of the utilities at least initially. In the 1940 deed for 839 Ohio Street discussed above, Ebert Realty Company retained the right to access power, sewer, and water lines on the property and obligated the new owner "as long as water and sewerage services and/or electric service is furnished to said lot and improvements" to "promptly pay monthly the charge made for such service" and to make any necessary improvements or repairs.<sup>185</sup> Subsequent deeds lack this language and city sewerage records note that new lines were laid in the southern grid between July and August 1942, indicating that Ebert succeeded in divesting of the utilities in 1941-2.<sup>186</sup> However, the southern grid was never absorbed into the city's water or sewer districts.

Although the sale marked the loss of the Pacific Mills' control over its workers' private lives, restrictive covenants predictably continued the business' social engineering of the community.<sup>187</sup> In each deed, Ebert inserted language prohibiting properties' use as liquor stores, to be sold or rented to anyone "of African descent" and that any commercial enterprise started on the property must first gain the mill's consent.<sup>188</sup> Olympia stayed an exclusively white community even after the mills divested of the residential property.

Ebert's purchase also included the mill's holdings west of the quarries to the Congaree River, just northwest of the southern grid. Sewer lines, a railroad spur, and a drainage canal/Rocky Branch Creek criss-crossed the swampy land.<sup>189</sup> This 120-acre lot included seven workers' dwellings on the west side of Georgia Street (then Fifth Street) between Whitney and Dover Streets (then Ashley and Berkeley Streets). In a series of sales over the next ten years, Ebert subsequently sold these houses and their lots to the Palmetto Quarries, which was looking to expand.<sup>190</sup> The Palmetto Quarries moved these dwellings from the south end of Georgia Street into the middle of the blocks long left undeveloped by Whaley and his successors. Sewerage records date this move to 1942, when fourteen new connections were approved on Georgia and

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<sup>184</sup> Pacific Mills to Ebert Realty Company, June 29, 1940, Deed Book E-W, pgs. 30-34, Richland County Register of Deeds, Columbia, SC.

<sup>185</sup> Ebert Realty Company to Mrs. Letha Floyd, Deed Book E-U, pg. 299, Richland County Register of Deeds, Columbia, SC.

<sup>186</sup> "Lines to City?", *State* (SC), February 12, 1941; Columbia, SC Inspector of Plumbing and Sewers, *Inspections of Plumbing and Sewers, 1941-*, accessed June 2018, <http://localhistory.richlandlibrary.com/cdm/ref/collection/p16817coll11/id/4714>.

<sup>187</sup> Moore, "Dismantling the South's Cotton Mill Village System," 132-3.

<sup>188</sup> Ebert Realty Company to Mrs. Letha Floyd, Deed Book E-U, pg. 299, Richland County Register of Deeds, Columbia, SC.

<sup>189</sup> Jason C. Covington, C. E., Plat of Property of Ebert Realty Co., August 26, 1940, loose in the Richland County Register of Deeds, Columbia, SC.

<sup>190</sup> Deed indexes 1945-60, Richland County Register of Deeds, Columbia, SC.



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Kentucky Streets.<sup>191</sup> This explains why mill houses of Whaley's original types appear in lots that were vacant at the time of the 1940 sale. These moved dwellings are concentrated on the west side of the southern grid, likely so that they would not have to be transported very far. These houses include those at 532 and 538 Georgia Streets; 622, 624, and 625 Kentucky Street, 727 Maryland Street, 1007 Virginia Street, and 1200.5 Whitney Street.<sup>192</sup> Presumably, Ebert or the Palmetto Quarries undertook some drainage of this land to prepare the lots to receive the buildings. All were out of the way of the drainage ditch, suggesting it remained. Aerial photographs indicate that by 1959, the quarry had extended all the way to the west side of Georgia Street and that the lots were empty (these remain vacant).<sup>193</sup>

Ebert's purchase coincided with the city of Columbia's decision to rename 239 streets in the metropolitan area in 1940. Olympia, along with Shandon, West Columbia, and Eau Claire outside of the city limits were all included in the effort. Numbered Streets such as those in Olympia's southern grid were especially targeted to address duplication. A committee of University of South Carolina professors renamed the streets after "counties, Confederate generals, Revolutionary generals, governors, lieutenant governors and United States senators from [South Carolina]; writers, investors, scientists and educators."<sup>194</sup> State names replaced numbers in Olympia's southern grid, cleverly maintaining the logic of consecutive numbers by application in alphabetical order.

#### *The Development of the Granville Plat*

None of the previous owners of Olympia had chosen to develop the eastern edge of the village's southern grid along Granby Lane for housing. The various mill conglomerates presumably found that land so far from the mills cost prohibitive or because more housing was not needed. Ebert, therefore, purchased a significant quantity of vacant land in 1940. Within a year, the Ebert Realty Company platted "Granville" on the undeveloped portion of Texas Street south of Dover Street, all of the lots south of Whitney Street on Virginia Street, and created another block of housing on Nevada Street to finish out the southern grid up against Granby Lane.<sup>195</sup> Ebert presumably named the tract after Granby Lane or was referencing the adjacent granite quarry.

Ebert depended on the ready availability of mortgages to supply buyers for the houses in the newly platted Granville tract. The Federal Housing Administration (FHA) had started to insure low interest, long-term mortgages only a few years before, finally making it possible for many

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<sup>191</sup> Columbia, SC Inspector of Plumbing and Sewers, *Inspections of Plumbing and Sewers, 1941-*, accessed June 2018, <http://localhistory.richlandlibrary.com/cdm/ref/collection/p16817coll11/id/4714>.

<sup>192</sup> Determined by comparison of current conditions with Tomlinson Engineering Company, Map Showing Property of Ebert Realty Company and Property of Pacific Mills, Hampton Division, Columbia, SC, October 1939, Plat Book I, pg. 76, Richland County Register of Deeds, Columbia, SC. House numbers have changed, making it difficult to use city directories to pinpoint exactly when these houses were moved.

<sup>193</sup> 1959 aerial photograph, University of South Carolina Library, Aerial Photographs of Richland County, accessed June 2018, <http://library.sc.edu/digital/collections/aerials/sccola-1959-4.html>.

<sup>194</sup> "Changing Names of Certain Streets in Columbia Would Avoid Duplication, Mixups," *State* (SC), June 23, 1940.

<sup>195</sup> Nevada is out of alphabetical order from the rest of the southern grid because it was platted the year after all the rest of the streets were renamed.

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working class Americans to own their own homes.<sup>196</sup> Once Granville was platted, Ebert sold the property to local builder Simon Faust to build the houses.<sup>197</sup> Faust owned numerous building and lumber companies in Columbia and had built dozens of houses near Owens Field, at Forest Lake, and in other suburban areas of the city.<sup>198</sup> Like other “merchant builders” of the period, Faust found customers for his speculative developments thanks to the FHA’s mortgage program.<sup>199</sup> Faust built out all of the available lots on Virginia Street and at least half of what was available on Texas and Nevada Streets.<sup>200</sup> He turned the property over quickly, constructing some of the minimal traditional dwellings in a matter of months. For example: one month after purchasing one bank of eighteen lots from Ebert for \$3,200 on January 2, 1942, Faust turned over 465 Virginia Street to G. T. Moore for \$3,000 and 942 Texas Street to C. A. Benton for the same price.<sup>201</sup>

Faust’s experience in the industry and his ability to build fast suggests that he constructed the majority of the Granville tract before the end of WWII. His death after a long illness in May of 1949 also suggests that the houses were likely completed by the end of the decade; his obituary lists Granville amongst the “hundreds of houses in and around Columbia” he had developed in his lifetime.<sup>202</sup> City directories, however, suggest that while the houses might have been constructed, they were actually inhabited more sporadically. The first houses occupied were those on Texas Street south of Dover and on Virginia Street between Whitney and Granby Lane. By 1950, all of Virginia and Nevada Streets were occupied, some by mill employees. A handful of houses were occupied between 1950 and 1955 on Texas Street south of Dover and the street’s houses were completely occupied by 1960.<sup>203</sup>

### *Changes to the Landscape after the Period of Significance*

The overall landscape of Olympia has changed little since the end of the period of significance. The biggest impact has likely been the removal of the railroad trestle in the 1970s.<sup>204</sup> This

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<sup>196</sup> Gwendolyn Wright, *Building the Dream: A Social History of Housing in America* (Cambridge: The MIT Press, 1981), 240-1; Moore, “Dismantling the South’s Cotton Mill Village System,” 128-9.

<sup>197</sup> There are only a handful of transactions that list Ebert Realty Company as the grantor from the 1959-66 deed index and none in the 1967-76 volume. Richland County Register of Deeds, Columbia, SC.

<sup>198</sup> “Simon Faust Dies after Long Illness,” *State* (SC) May 30, 1949.

<sup>199</sup> James A. Jacobs, *Detached America: Building Houses in Postwar Suburbia* (Charlottesville: University of Virginia Press, 2015), 33-4. See also Carolyn S. Loeb, *Entrepreneurial Vernacular: Developers’ Subdivisions in the 1920s* (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 2001).

<sup>200</sup> See deeds between Ebert Realty Company and Simon Faust from 1942 in Deed Book E-V, pg. 150; Deed Book F-E, pg. 399, Deed Book F-E, pg. 530, all Richland County Register of Deeds, Columbia, SC. Clarence “Teach” Carter, proprietor of Karter’s Kozy Korner on Olympia Avenue, purchased three adjacent lots on Nevada Street. See 1928-1950 Deed Index, Richland County Register of Deeds, Columbia, SC; “Clarence Carter Dies at 71,” *State* (SC), August 5, 1976.

<sup>201</sup> Simon Faust to G. T. Moore, February 10, 1942, Deed Book F-E, pg. 360; Simon Faust to C. A. Benton, Deed Book F-E, pg. 511, both Richland County Register of Deeds, Columbia, SC.

<sup>202</sup> “Simon Faust Dies after Long Illness,” *State* (SC) May 30, 1949.

<sup>203</sup> Columbia, South Carolina City Directories, 1945-1960.

<sup>204</sup> A piece of the trestle still survives at 904 Heyward Street. Artist Richard Lane painted it to look like an ancient Egyptian monument in 1993. See “Ra Obelisk,” accessed June 23, 2018, <https://www.atlasobscura.com/places/ra-obelisk>.

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transformed the center of Heyward Street into a wide, grassy median and reconnected the two halves of the village formerly separated across Olympia Avenue.

New construction has replaced mill dwellings on individual lots. The re-development of adjacent lots was most likely to occur in the path of the drainage ditch in the southern grid. Most of this development dates to after 1988, when significant drainage infrastructure between Ohio and Georgia Streets finally replaced the open ditch dug by the mill.<sup>205</sup> Many of the original plan's alleys have been folded into individual lots and only those north of Olympia Avenue are fully accessible today.

None of the original outhouses survived the transition to indoor plumbing: no outbuildings were recorded on individual residential lots in the northern or southern grid in the plats made for Pacific Mills' sale to the Ebert Realty Company. Residents have since added sheds, paved and covered driveways, and garages, attesting to the rise of automobile ownership among villagers and to the need of the now private property owners to store equipment to maintain their lots and houses.

### **Social History**

William Burroughs Smith Whaley planned Olympia as an all-inclusive community that would attract and retain laborers to support his textile empire. As the epicenter for four mills (the Richland Cotton Mill, Granby Mill, Capital City Mill, and Olympia Mill), the village was the heart of a bustling industrial settlement in which workers congregated, shopped, organized, worshipped, and played under the paternalistic aegis of the business. Typical of southern mill villages, Olympia's residents negotiated between loyalty to their employer and landlord and the creation of an independent community. Although the Olympia Mill remained in operation until the 1990s, the mill's divestment of its residential property in 1940 shifted the relationship between the industrial operation and the village's residents. Olympia was still a distinct community within the city of Columbia at mid-century, but this unique relationship was forever severed.

It is important to recall at the outset how many aspects of the village's cultural life that the mill company owned and managed. So many services that are today considered public existed due to the "benevolence" and reputation management of the business. Churches, cemeteries, schools, stores, gardens, medical facilities, and ballparks were all established on land owned by the mill and frequently funded (at least initially) directly by the mill. Management at the Olympia Mills portrayed its involvement in community life as a virtuous choice for the benefit of the employees, a paternalistic approach that was in keeping with national trends. Whaley wrote: "The health and convenience of the operatives were to be given every possible attention."<sup>206</sup> His successor Lewis W. Parker was also committed to the "welfare work" of running a mill and ensured that management invested significant funds in expanding and improving the recreational,

<sup>205</sup> "Drainage project begins work soon," *State* (SC), May 19, 1985.

<sup>206</sup> Whaley, *Modern Cotton Mill Engineering*, 31.

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cultural, and medical facilities available to the village community.<sup>207</sup> Yet their contemporary August Kohn provided an important reminder that this paternalistic involvement in workers lives was also deeply pragmatic. When writing of the provision of high quality medical care, for example, Kohn reminded his reader: “The humanitarian [sic] idea of employing trained nurses is not unmixed with commercialism, because the sooner the help is gotten back to work the better for the cotton mill.”<sup>208</sup> The same pragmatism ought to be considered with regard to all of the mill’s provisions. Among their priorities for fostering a healthy and safe community was securing a long-term staff of productive and loyal employees.

### *Village Life*

The life of a mill worker in the Olympia Mill Village was significantly circumscribed by the dictates of mill management. Yet there was also freedom of choice within these confines, instances of which give a sense of the types of decisions workers made for themselves and allow us to speculate as to why those decisions were significant. Among the things that were undeniably true of life in the early village: family ties were important and family life prioritized; movement from house to house was common as families grew, salaries changed, and the mill made improvements to the houses; and the many women and children who did not work at the mill helped to build a sense of community through their social engagement and home work.<sup>209</sup> A close look at two sample blocks of houses in Olympia over the decades gives a sense of the daily lives and changes for workers living in the village.<sup>210</sup>

These close studies of specific blocks in the Olympia Mill Village also help to develop a sense of the different house types and whether they tended to serve specific kinds or sizes of families initially and over time. Recall that Olympia Mill Village contained six different house types. Four were duplexes (Types I, III, and IV, and VI) and two were single-family houses (Types II and V). Within the blocks studied, only three of the duplex typologies appear – Types I, III, and IV – and of those three, only the Type I houses were consistently used to house two separate families. The fact that the Type I houses were the only ones given two separate house numbers is also a testament to their intended use as full-time duplexes. The other duplex types were more modest in scale and typically housed single families, despite their technical ability to function as

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<sup>207</sup> For further information on Lewis W. Parker’s commitment to the social and cultural life of the mills he managed, see Bainbridge, “The Greenville Communities.” Parker’s level of commitment to “welfare work” was expensive, and for that reason was typically only embraced among the largest manufacturers in the country. See Hall et al., *Like a Family*, 131.

<sup>208</sup> Kohn, *Cotton Mills*, 78.

<sup>209</sup> It is hard to overstate the strength of community life in southern mill villages of this era, and Olympia is no exception. For a detailed study of how residents of mill villages created a distinctive culture and close-knit communities, see Hall et al., *Like a Family*.

<sup>210</sup> The information in the following paragraphs is derived from the United States Census Bureau records for select case study blocks of the Olympia Mill Village from census years 1910, 1920, 1930, and 1940. Two blocks that contain intact examples of original mill houses were chosen for close examination. The case study houses include 512, 514, 518, 520, 524, and 526 Georgia Street (then Fifth Street); and 835, 837, 839, and 841 Ohio Street (then Eighth Street). After initially establishing who lived in these houses over four decades, the prior and later residences of each of those individuals were located. Tracing the chain of title for each of the houses at the Richland County Register of Deeds allowed for the final discovery of when and to whom the Ebert Realty Company sold them.

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duplexes. Households in these duplexes frequently hosted boarders or parents-in-law, to whom the smaller side of the duplex would afford some privacy from the primary household.

On the west side of Ohio Street between Dover and Whitney Streets, five original mill houses stand today. Close examination of the people moving in and out of the houses on these blocks captures the fluctuations in family size – and resultant changes in residences – that frequently took place in the village. The Powers family are an example of rather unusual stability and consistency. In 1910, Dan and Carrie Powers were living and working at the cotton mill in Anderson, South Carolina, where he was a slasher and she a homemaker. By 1920, they had moved into 837 Ohio Street in the Olympia Mill Village, a Type II single-family house. At the Olympia Mill, Dan was working as a washer (being a new arrival to the mill may have resulted in an initial demotion to a lower-paying job than his former position as a slasher) and Carrie was still staying at home. They had no children, a rather unusual state for married couples in the mill, especially ones the Powers' ages of fifty and forty-one respectively. A son arrived a year later, but the growth of the family did not prompt a move. They had taken on two boarders by 1930, but were again living as a threesome in 1940, and Dan had by that point been promoted to his earlier work as a slasher. After living at 837 Ohio Street for at least twenty years, the Powers chose to purchase 849 Ohio Street – a Type V house one block south of their longtime home – from Ebert Realty for \$550.<sup>211</sup> Why the move? One can imagine that at ages seventy-six and sixty-seven, it would have made sense to move from their two-story home to a single-story one.

Adjacent to the Powers' first house, 839 Ohio Street was the same size and type of house, but it housed larger families. In 1920 the extended Crossland family were living there: Thomas, Sarah, two daughters under three, and Thomas's elderly father and fourteen-year-old sister, Katie. Both Thomas and his father were self-employed carpenters at the time, but Katie was working at the mill as a spooler. As the family's only Pacific Mill employee, teenage Katie was the reason they were able to live in the village. Ten years later, Thomas, Sarah, and their now four children moved three doors down to 1320 Dover Street, a single-story Type IV duplex. Katie no longer lived with them, but Thomas and his eldest were now working at the mill: he as a loom fixer and his nineteen-year-old child as a sweeper. After the Crosslands moved out of 837 Ohio Street, Robert and Mary Balick moved in with their eighteen- and sixteen-year old children. In 1930, at the ages of fifty and forty-one, both Robert and Mary were working at the mill: he ran sections and she ran the draw framer. Ten years later, their children had moved out and only Robert was working at the mill.

Another large family lived next door to the Crosslands at 841 Ohio Street, a Type IV duplex, in 1920: the McGradys. Before they lived in Olympia, Robert and Eugenie had three children, and Robert worked as a farmer in Richland County. But after they transitioned to factory work, they stayed. By their move to Olympia, Robert and Eugenie had five children ranging in age from an infant to a fifteen-year-old and they all lived together at 841 Ohio Street. Eugenie took care of the children at home, while Robert worked as a carder in the mill and their eldest worked as a ginner. By 1930 they had moved around the corner to 1315 Dover Street, a two-story Type II

<sup>211</sup> Ebert Realty Company to Daniel and Carrie Powers, 1946, Deed Book G-P, pg. 4271, Richland County Register of Deeds, Columbia, SC.

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house that must have felt full, given that the McGradys' five children still lived with them, along with Eugenie's father, their eldest son's wife, and their two children. Robert, Eugenie, and their eldest son all worked at the mill. By 1940, Robert had passed away, and fifty-two-year-old Eugenie was still living at 1315 Dover Street with her two youngest children who were twenty-seven and twenty-one. All three still worked at the mill.

This close look at the houses on Ohio and Dover Streets suggests a couple of interesting things about the choices that workers made about their housing. First, when these residents tended to move, they stayed very close to their original residences. Presumably, special familiarity with their neighbors' houses informed people's decisions when moving to a new house: nearby homes were likely ones that the families knew well. The tendency to stay close to home also suggests that even within a mill village like Olympia, small subsections of the neighborhood developed their own particular closeness. These residents seemed to want to stay near their neighbors, even when their family needs (or aging bodies, in the case of the Powerses) required a move.

Careful examination of another block on Georgia Street confirms the closeness of residents within their sub-sections of the village. But it also illustrates a different trend: when the houses were sold to individual residents in the 1940s, many families decided to stay exactly where they were. When he was a boy, Clinton Sanders lived with his parents at 1100 Olympia Avenue. When he married his wife Edna, they moved to 519 Georgia Street, a Type II single-family house. After they had two children and Edna's mother moved in, they moved up the block to 512 Georgia Street, a Type IV duplex where the mother-in-law presumably gained some privacy by inhabiting the smaller of the two apartments. 512 Georgia Street was the house the Sanders' ultimately bought from Ebert Realty for \$700.<sup>212</sup> Next door at 514 Georgia Street, a Type I duplex, Ira and Lizzie Trotter lived in 1930 with their six-year-old daughter and a twenty-year-old boarder named Eugene Wright. The Trotters eventually purchased that same house in 1946.<sup>213</sup> When Wright married and started a family, he moved to 526 Georgia Street, a Type IV duplex just four houses down, and eventually purchased that same house from Ebert Realty in 1946 for \$700.<sup>214</sup>

Based on census and city directory research, only a few select areas of housing in the Olympia Mill Village were segregated according to the type of work that one did at the mill. High-level mill management personnel lived in the northern grid and the highest tier lived in houses along Whaley Street. These included overseers for the Granby and Olympia Mills, accountants and paymasters, and superintendents. In the blocks north of Whaley (along cross streets Parker, Gadsden, and Mulberry, as well as along Heyward), upper level mill personnel such as foremen, machinists, and nurses lived alongside mill workers. It appears that mill workers related to higher-level management were more likely to live in these blocks of houses, as family names

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<sup>212</sup> Ebert Realty Company to Clinton Sanders, March 30, 1946, Deed Book G-L, pg. 52-3, Richland County Register of Deeds, Columbia, SC.

<sup>213</sup> Ebert Realty Company to Ira and Elizabeth Trotter, July 17, 1946, Deed Book G-M, pg. 192, Richland County Register of Deeds, Columbia, SC.

<sup>214</sup> Ebert Realty Company to Eugene Wright, May 30, 1946, Deed Book G-P, pg. 428, Richland County Register of Deeds, Columbia, SC.

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reoccur in multiple houses within the northern grid. These family ties were an advantage for mill workers able to secure housing in the upper grid: many of these houses were newer and all were significantly closer to the mill and its adjacent amenities.

The block of houses developed by the Gibbes brothers (enclosed by Heyward Street, Silver Street, and South Parker Avenue) was the most mixed pocket in the district with regard to profession. Because it was the one block in the village that had never been owned by the mill, residents were not required to work at the mill in order to live in its houses. Mill workers did sometimes live on the block, but census records show that they rarely constituted more than half of the residents. Other white tradesmen made up the rest of the residents on the block: carpenters, railroad workers, furniture makers, farmers, restaurant workers, and shopkeepers. A mixture of owners and renters lived in the Gibbes block, unlike the rest of the district which was owned by the mill. In 1920, roughly 40% of the houses were owner occupied and in 1940 the percentage was closer to 30%.<sup>215</sup>

One found the largest density of rank-and-file mill workers, or “operatives” as the mill referred to them, in Olympia’s southern grid. Of course not all of the residents in the village worked at the mill; census records indicate that only one member of the household needed to work at the mill in order to qualify for mill housing. Thus one finds plenty of farmers, tradesmen, shop clerks, railroad workers, and other working class professions in and amongst the mill employees. The variety of house sizes within the village accommodated a wide variety of family structures including nuclear families, extended families, and couples taking in single boarders. Two houses on Olympia Avenue at Carolina Street were officially boarding houses: 1103 Olympia Avenue housed single women and 1105 Olympia Avenue housed single men.<sup>216</sup> Yet boarders were common throughout the village, with one or two at a time often living under the same roof as a nuclear family.

The Olympia Mill Village was a white neighborhood. The only exceptions were very rare live-in housekeepers. In the 1940 census, two households had black maids living in their homes: the family of a loom fixer at 623 Kentucky Street (then Sixth Street), and a household in which four family members worked at the cotton mill who lived at 1157 Olympia Street.<sup>217</sup> The Atlantic Coast Line railroad tracks to the north of the village roughly served as the dividing line between the white and the black neighborhoods that served the mills. African Americans lived to the northeast of the village roughly north of Catawba (then Tobacco) and east of Lincoln, with greatest density along Blossom, Assembly, and Wheat Streets. None owned the houses in which they lived.<sup>218</sup>

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<sup>215</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, 1920 US Census of Columbia, Richland County, enumeration district 98, sheet no. 3A-4A; 1940 US Census of Columbia, Richland County, enumeration district 40-58, sheet no. 1A-3A.

<sup>216</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, 1920 US Census of Columbia, Richland County, enumeration district 98, sheet no. 2A.

<sup>217</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, 1940 US Census of Columbia, Richland County, enumeration district 40-58, sheet no. 11B, 23A.

<sup>218</sup> See for example U.S. Census Bureau, 1920 US Census of Columbia, Richland County, enumeration district 91, sheet no. 15B - 19A.

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An 1896 editorial re-published in *The State* suggests whites' hand-ringing over the possibility that black workers would eventually displace them in the cotton industry: "A Serious Question: What is to Become of the White Labor Forced Out of the Mills?"<sup>219</sup> But the Olympia Mills employed very few black men and only in the industry's hardest labor; documentation of their work is sparse. When a black man named Wesley Davis was burned on the job, for example, he was reportedly working in the boilerroom.<sup>220</sup> Those few mill workers who lived in the black neighborhood to the northeast of the mill were referred to simply as "laborers" in the census. Although the mill did not allow black workers to live in mill housing, it did make some efforts to support the families of their black workers. A kindergarten for African American children from all four of the Olympia Mills was reportedly established in 1907, although its location is unknown.<sup>221</sup>

For the village residents who worked at the mill, life was routine and days were long. The bell in the west tower of the mill roused the residents each morning save Sunday. This bell was controlled by a master clock in the engine room, which controlled the bells throughout the Granby, Richland, Olympia and Capital Mill Villages.<sup>222</sup> Schedules changed regularly over the years, but August Kohn's 1907 *The Cotton Mills of South Carolina* provided a snapshot of the typical work week of an Olympia Mill worker. He noted that millhands worked sixty-two hours a week: Monday through Friday from 6am to 6:15pm with an hour break midday, and 6am to 11:45am on Saturdays.<sup>223</sup> The work was hard – almost all done while standing – and the lack of fresh air made the indoor days grueling.<sup>224</sup> The only respite from the schedule happened every summer when all of the mills closed their doors for a full week and workers were encouraged to rest up, sleep in, and most importantly, go outside.<sup>225</sup> In the pages of *The Spinner*, the cheery and slightly pedantic neighborhood newsletter published in the 1920s, this vacation was eagerly anticipated and places to visit and camps for the children discussed. The week of summer vacation, an editorial by "the bell," celebrated the arrival of rest: "For one blessed mid-summer week I can be 'off duty' and, therefore, no voice will wake you from sleep. Isn't it good? Seven days of blissful rest, recuperation, or play."<sup>226</sup>

Just as working hours fluctuated, wages also changed from year to year and from job to job (some jobs received a daily salary while others were paid per piece). Pay was not standardized, which gave mill management the ability to adjust wages without industry oversight. In fact, in Kohn's section on wages he made sure to maintain the privacy of all operatives and to remove the names of the specific mills studied, in order to keep the information out of the hands of "some over-zealous foreman."<sup>227</sup> Kohn's estimate in 1907 was that wages ranged from \$0.83/day

<sup>219</sup> "A Serious Question: What is to Become of the White Labor Forced Out of the Mills?" *State* (SC), April 30, 1896.

<sup>220</sup> "Wesley Davis Improving," *State* (SC), September 29, 1904.

<sup>221</sup> Richey, "Olympia Mill School."

<sup>222</sup> Whaley, *Modern Cotton Mill Engineering*, 43.

<sup>223</sup> Kohn, *Cotton Mills*, 59.

<sup>224</sup> Kohn, *Cotton Mills*, 75.

<sup>225</sup> "Mill Employes [sic] Rest," *State* (SC), July 29, 1917.

<sup>226</sup> *The Spinner* 4, no. 10 (July 1921): 2.

<sup>227</sup> Kohn, *Cotton Mills*, 42.



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for workers in the cloth room to \$1.39/day for machinists. He further noted that across the state, wages increased by 45% between 1901 and 1907.<sup>228</sup> This upward trend likely explains Kohn's optimistic observation that "the operatives classes are earning enough money now for them to be privileged to have their wives and children remain at home."<sup>229</sup>

### *Subsistence*

Of course the more pressing question is not what workers earned, but how far their money went. Tracking this is difficult, as fluctuations in wage rates were irregular in both directions. Furthermore, the occasional quote of rent prices for village houses is typically hard to match to a simultaneous estimate of wages. For example, in 1920 the village residents reportedly paid \$12/month rent for their cottages; but unfortunately, the census that year did not track salaries.<sup>230</sup> It is clear that workers struggled to make ends meet, and that mill management put serious work into programs that made workers feel more financially comfortable without actually increasing pay. The construction of a sewerage system and addition of bathrooms to all mill houses in 1917-1918 was a clear effort to improve quality of life in the village.<sup>231</sup> Another example of this type of public relations strategy was the community cooperative store, which opened to much praise in 1914. The mill's stated plan was to help workers reduce the cost of living by managing their own grocery and provisions. The co-op opened in the existing mill store building (now 701 Whaley Street) at the northeast corner of Whaley Street and Wayne Street. The mill agreed to provide the space rent free and even to sell finished cotton at half the market rate. The mill also assumed no liability should the venture fail.<sup>232</sup> One of the first presidents of the co-op was Robert Edwin Ebert, the former Pacific Mills accountant who would later purchase the village's housing from the mill, sell the houses to private owners, and begin his own national grocery store chain.<sup>233</sup> Based on reports years into the venture, the co-op seemed to have worked for the mill in more ways than simply improving their image. Co-op officers proudly speculated that investment in the co-op helped to "anchor" people to the community rather than moving from mill to mill. They cited the fact that the mill had faced less scarcity of help that year than any since the mill opened as evidence.<sup>234</sup>

In the same vein as the co-op, the mill sponsored supplemental food provision for families through methods that had two primary benefits: they lightened the load on household budgets and they kept residents who did not work at the mills – primarily workers' wives – very busy. Common pasture land was located just west of the intersection of Gist Street and the Southern Augusta Railroad, adjacent to the Granby Mill (now part of the quarry).<sup>235</sup> Households frequently owned milk cows, as testified by a lost advertisement in *The State*: "Strayed – from

<sup>228</sup> Kohn, *Cotton Mills*, 32-33.

<sup>229</sup> Kohn, *Cotton Mills*, 46.

<sup>230</sup> "Mill Employees at Annual Dinner," *State* (SC), January 27, 1920.

<sup>231</sup> "Pacific Mills Improve their Columbia Plant."

<sup>232</sup> "Plan to Reduce Cost of Living," *State* (SC), June 30, 1913.

<sup>233</sup> Ebert was first listed as president of the Hampton Mills Co-op Store in the 1922 Columbia city directory.

<sup>234</sup> "Cooperative Store Highly Successful," *State* (SC), January 11, 1917.

<sup>235</sup> For the location of the dairy and pasture, see Tomlinson Engineering Company, Map Showing Property of Ebert Realty Company and Property of Pacific Mills, Hampton Division, Columbia, SC, October 1939, Plat Book I, pg. 77, Richland County Register of Deeds, Columbia, SC.

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Olympia Mill – a small, pale red cow with white star in face.<sup>236</sup> In or around 1917, the mill paid for a dairy to be built in the same area as the pasture. The Pacific Mills Dairy was run by local farmer N.H. Roof for nominal rent. He owned and managed the herd and sold all of the milk produced on site to mill families. The mill also built a cannery adjacent to the dairy, which was made available to anyone canning fruits or vegetables for a reasonable rate.<sup>237</sup> The mill also actively encouraged vegetable gardens in backyards by providing seasonal vegetable seeds free of cost. By enabling workers to plant their own subsistence gardens, mill management encouraged long-term attachment to the community and helped to decrease the “migratory tendency” among mill workers that threatened the mill’s steady supply of labor.<sup>238</sup> In 1923, the mill went so far as to provide two free fruit trees per home garden.<sup>239</sup>

An emphasis on gardening was also an aesthetic pursuit and the village gardens were a distinct source of pride for the community.<sup>240</sup> Alvin Byars, the community’s most ardent historian, devoted an entire section of his *Olympia Pacific: The Way It Was* to memories of the village gardens: “During the summer, one could hear flower lovers of Columbia speak of the Pacific Roses. All through the summer the roses were in riotous bloom.”<sup>241</sup> The mill encouraged events such as the “flower crusade” by providing free seed. The event fostered a “friendly rivalry” among neighbors in which no reward was specified other than to “make conditions even more ideal by planting flowers in every nook and corner of our premises.”<sup>242</sup> The women who wrote for *The Spinner* characterized the village gardens as an effective way to combat negative stereotypes about the neighborhood and to “say that our Pacific Mills community is not only thrifty and prosperous, but that it is made up of artistic people.”<sup>243</sup> They also discussed the gardens as the public face of the private home, as visual evidence of the morality of the families within: “A clean, prosperous, well-kept appearance, and a busy, helpful activity of a moral and elevating character tend to make better lives than dirty streets, all overgrown with weeds. . . . It is the people at last that make the community. Their ideals and habits are reflected in houses, yards, and streets.”<sup>244</sup> Future gardeners grew in the community as well: regular updates on the kindergarten gardens, and the childrens’ races to see whose vegetables sprouted first or grew the largest appeared throughout the pages of the community newsletter.<sup>245</sup>

### Education

<sup>236</sup> “Strayed,” *State* (SC), January 2, 1902.

<sup>237</sup> “Olympia Notes,” *State* (SC), June 27, 1918.

<sup>238</sup> Hall et al., *Like a Family*, 133-147. Hall et al. also suggest that subsistence gardens enabled workers to avoid the cycle of debt that frequently accompanied shopping at the community store.

<sup>239</sup> *The Spinner* 4, no. 2 (November 1920): 2; *The Spinner* 6, no. 6 (April 1923): 2.

<sup>240</sup> For a more extensive study of the many ways in which the women of Olympia shaped community life through their home work and volunteer work, see Bethany Williams, “‘Pillars of the Community’: A Case Study of Women in the Olympia Pacific Mill Village, Columbia, South Carolina, 1918 to 1939” (masters thesis, University of South Carolina, 2005).

<sup>241</sup> Alvin W. Byars, *Olympia Pacific: The Way It Was, 1895-1970* (Professional Printers, Ltd., 1981), 146.

<sup>242</sup> *The Spinner* 4, no. 2 (November 1920): 2.

<sup>243</sup> *The Spinner* 6, no. 6 (April 1923): 2.

<sup>244</sup> *The Spinner* 4, no. 11 (August 1921): 11.

<sup>245</sup> *The Spinner* 4, no. 9 (June 1921): 12;

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The education of the mill children was an urgent and highly politicized cause from the very beginning. Kindergartens were established in 1902 for the Olympia and Granby Mill Villages and as enrollment increased so too did the numbers of kindergartens. Mill houses were reportedly remodeled to accommodate growing needs for early childhood education.<sup>246</sup> Several buildings still standing in the district illustrate the transition from the mills' management of schools to the county's and from the view of education as an optional perk to a compulsory right. The mill established its first school in 1901 at 1170 Olympia Avenue, a Type I mill house. At the time of the school's founding a debate raged over the industry's reliance on child labor. Progressive reformers advocated for ways to ameliorate the "mill problem" for increased school attendance, while mill workers frequently participated in the resistance to reformers' interference. This resistance was bolstered, for a time, by the election of Cole Blease as governor in 1910 and 1912 on a platform that fought against compulsory education in the name of mill workers' autonomy.<sup>247</sup> Nonetheless, the reform impulse outlasted this challenge: legislation raising children's legal work age began to pass in 1903 and a compulsory education law passed in 1919.<sup>248</sup>

Enrollment in the Olympia Mill School quickly surpassed the capacity of the duplex, so the state allocated funds to construct a purpose-built grammar school to the east in 1909.<sup>249</sup> In 1926, the school district erected the new Olympia High School on the same corner lot as the grammar school.<sup>250</sup> Additions continued as the community continued to overfill its available classrooms. Expansions by the Works Progress Administration (WPA) and Public Works Administration (PWA) in 1938 more than doubled the size of the high school, adding a new state-of-the-art gymnasium and an entire building devoted to vocational training. These additions reflected serious needs in the community. The new gymnasium was cause for enthusiasm as athletics had long been central to Olympia community life and the village's teams were highly competitive at both district and state levels.<sup>251</sup> The vocational training building was the result of a concerted campaign on the part of the school administration to find funding for a facility that would support programs in the practical arts.<sup>252</sup>

The Olympia Learning Center that stands today at the corner of Bluff Road and Granby Lane is a faithful reconstruction of the 1926 Olympia High School with its 1938 New Deal additions to either side restored. After poor air quality forced the school district to close the building in 1999, it initiated a \$15 rehabilitation to transform the complex into an adult education and alternative

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<sup>246</sup> "Young Children Given Best Care," *State* (SC), October 26, 1919.

<sup>247</sup> Carlton, *Mill and Town*, 232-235.

<sup>248</sup> Richey, "Olympia Mill School"; Edgar, *South Carolina*, 463

<sup>249</sup> "New School for Olympia Next Session," *Columbia Record* (SC), May 1, 1909. The grammar school building burned to the ground and was rebuilt as part of the high school in the 1960s. "Fire Claims Olympia School," *State* (SC), November 6, 2001.

<sup>250</sup> "New Olympia High School is One of Handsomest Buildings in Columbia," *Columbia Record*, April 11, 1926.

<sup>251</sup> "WPA Grants Funds for Construction of New Gymnasium at Olympia," *State* (SC), March 14, 1938.

<sup>252</sup> Byars, *Olympia Pacific*, 172-182.

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school.<sup>253</sup> The exteriors of the buildings were restored and the interiors updated.<sup>254</sup> Just as construction was coming to a close in November 2001, a fire destroyed the central, 1926-built section of the complex. Consulting the construction drawings from the recent renovation, preservation-minded contractor Mashburn Construction Company reconstructed the center of the school and ensured the preservation of the WPA/PWA expansions to either side.<sup>255</sup> The \$8.4 million project carefully reconstructed details from the original building such as the columns and wooden rafters above the main entrance.<sup>256</sup> The Richland 1 School District faced considerable public pushback for the \$8.4 million project since it declined to choose the lowest bidding contractor. It justified its choice of Mashburn Construction by citing the firm's preservation credentials, including the recent preservation of the late nineteenth-century opera house in Newberry, South Carolina. It was essential to the school board that the project "preserve as much of the original building as possible and make the new sections blend with the older ones."<sup>257</sup>

"The Olympia Learning Center" reopened in January of 2004 and won an award for excellence in preservation/restoration from the Historic Columbia Foundation, the region's leading preservation organization, that same year.<sup>258</sup> Due to the present building's status as a carefully restored and reconstructed structure vital to the district during its period of significance, it is considered a contributing structure under Criterion Consideration E.

### *Community Life*

One of the things that makes the Olympia Mill Village exceptional is the number of buildings still standing that demonstrate the variety of community activities that dominated and structured life in the village. The building that was most central to the community for the longest period is the Pacific Community Association Building at 701 Whaley Street. The building went through many incarnations in its long life as the hub of the village, with each era of mill management adding its stamp to the facility. When first built under Whaley in 1903, it was the Mills Avenue Department Store. In the Parker era, part of the store became the community's YMCA and the second floor was converted into a gymnasium for intramural basketball teams.<sup>259</sup> Early on in the Pacific Mills era, the mill funded a purpose-built store on the 600 block of Whaley Street to house the cooperative store (and furnish lodge rooms for The Red Men, Odd Fellows, Masons,

<sup>253</sup> "Fire Claims Olympia School"; "The Olympia School Fire: Rebuilding Hinges on District Needs, Funding," *State* (SC), November 7, 2001.

<sup>254</sup> Mike Ramsey, "Olympia School to Get Decorative Fencing," *State* (Columbia), September 27, 2001; "Plan Would Make Olympia Alternative School," *State* (Columbia), May 7, 2001.

<sup>255</sup> Gina Smith, "Olympia Contract Controversial," *State* (Columbia), July 20, 2002; "Plan Would Make Olympia Alternative School," *State* (Olympia), May 7, 2001. The architect of record was Bucky Carns of Davis & Floyd.

<sup>256</sup> "Mills-Area Redevelopment--Olympia School Has New Face," *State* (SC), December 2, 2003; "Olympia School 'Hub' of Village History," *State* (SC), May 21, 2016.

<sup>257</sup> Gina Smith, "Olympia Contract Controversial," *State* (Columbia), July 20, 2002.

<sup>258</sup> Historic Columbia, "Past Preservation Winners," accessed October 2018, <https://www.historiccolumbia.org/blog/past-preservation-award-winners>.

<sup>259</sup> The YMCA held particular significance for Parker because his business partner and cousin, Thomas F. Parker, had been an outspoken advocate of "Welfare Work" and was dedicated to establishing YMCA and YWCA facilities in his mill villages. At Monaghan Mills, Thomas F. Parker was said to have personally provided the funds for the construction of the YMCA, as well as annual contributions for continued maintenance and programming. See Kohn, *Cotton Mills*, 125-128, 130; Wells, "Association Building."

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Pythians, and other fraternal orders), a construction project that allowed 701 Whaley Street to devote all of its space to community recreation and gathering spaces.<sup>260</sup> The Pacific Mills also paid for the addition of a pool building for swimming lessons and recreation, at which point the former YMCA became officially known as the Pacific Community Association Building. This reportedly \$250,000 remodel made the building “one of the finest and most completely equipped community buildings in the South.”<sup>261</sup> Another addition in 1923 created a full-size gymnasium with room for over 1,000 spectators.<sup>262</sup> Although sports were the predominant activity that took place on site (and brought the community notoriety outside of the village), the community center hosted an astonishing number of other activities. In its rooms a library was founded, movies were screened, the basketball court doubled as a skating rink, three bowling lanes were added, dozens of community clubs met regularly, and separate lounges were provided for men and women.<sup>263</sup> The “Girl’s Lobby” in particular was the focus of much discussion in *The Spinner*, which encouraged “mothers and those who are not in the mill” to “take advantage of the magazines and papers and spend their afternoons reading and having a good visit” during the open hours of 3-5pm.<sup>264</sup>

The community prominence of the Pacific Community Association Building ended in large part with the construction of the WPA-funded gymnasium at the Olympia High School. Prior to the expansion, the high school’s basketball teams had practiced and competed in 701 Whaley Street. The removal of these well-attended events was one of the factors that led to the closing of the Pacific Community Association Building in 1941. Another important reason had to do with the Pacific Mills’ divestment of many of its holdings. The Pacific Community Association Building was one of the structures included in the mill’s sale in 1940 to the Ebert Realty Company. Without the mill funding the community center and an urgent need for athletic facilities, the building passed to other uses.<sup>265</sup>

Within years of the Pacific Community Association Building closure, two new buildings replaced the building’s function as a community center. Both still stand today. WPA funds paid for the construction of the first, the Olympia Armory at 511 Granby Lane, in 1936-1937. Its construction was part of the largest wave of armory construction in the twentieth century, and the first time that federal funds were used to build National Guard armories.<sup>266</sup> The Adjutant General James C. Dozier led the armory building boom in South Carolina. Under his leadership thirty-eight new armories were constructed in the state. The explicit purpose of this wave of construction was to provide spaces that would not only meet the needs of National Guard

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<sup>260</sup> “Property Owners Improve Holdings,” *State* (SC), October 10, 1919.

<sup>261</sup> “Pacific People Receive Fine Gift.”

<sup>262</sup> “New Gymnasium at Pacific Mills,” *State* (SC), December 15, 1923.

<sup>263</sup> Wells, “Association Building.”

<sup>264</sup> *The Spinner* 4, no. 12 (September 1921): 3; For location of the baseball diamond, see the 1950 Sanborn Map, *Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps of Columbia* (1950)

<sup>265</sup> Wells, “Association Building.”

<sup>266</sup> Burns & McDonnell Engineering Company, Inc. and Architectural and Historical Research, LLC, “Final Historic Context Study” (report prepared for the Army National Guard, National Guard Bureau, June 2008), 2-25.

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battalions, but also serve the public as community centers and gathering places.<sup>267</sup> Upon its completion, the Olympia Armory immediately began to fill the space left by the closing of the Pacific Community Association Building by hosting sporting events, theatrical performances, civic meetings, and fundraisers.<sup>268</sup>

The second community center built in the same decade was the Olympia Union Hall at 119 South Parker Street. The union built the hall in 1946 specifically to house the Textile Workers Union of America (TWUA) Local 254. The TWUA was founded in 1939, barely a year before the Pacific Mills sold the mill village and many of its public facilities. This simultaneity was not coincidental. Both the village sale and unionization were products of the restructuring of mill authority in relation to the men and women who worked there. Over the course of the 1930s, millhands had become more interested in collective bargaining, a long and slow shift that culminated in Olympia with the 1939 TWUA strike.<sup>269</sup> Workers' increasing autonomy brought a definitive end to the paternalistic era in mill management, and as the Pacific Mills divested of services it had once provided in Olympia, the Local 254 Union Hall stepped in as a political and cultural hub.<sup>270</sup> The Union Hall was built on land developed not by the mills, but by the Gibbes brothers; it was always privately owned, before and after the 1940 sale.

Beyond the Pacific Community Association Building, numerous locations in the village were devoted to outdoor recreation. The baseball diamond was at the northern edge of the district, where Pacific Park now stands.<sup>271</sup> A large open field directly in front of the mill housed a variety of sports, including daily volleyball matches.<sup>272</sup> Younger children were provided their own space in that large field as well; the Pacific Mills Playground was 2½ acres large.<sup>273</sup> If the Pacific Mills Playground was anything like the Capital City Playground that was featured in *The Spinner*, it would have contained wooden play structures as well as ample open space.<sup>274</sup>

The mill also provided a space for medical care. The medical dispensary opened in 1900 and was located on Wayne Street, across the street from Trinity Chapel.<sup>275</sup> The clinic served employees and families of all the Whaley mills. In *Modern Cotton Mill Engineering*, Whaley wrote of the

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<sup>267</sup> Robert M. Fogelson, *America's Armories: Architecture, Society, and Public Order* (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1989), 211.

<sup>268</sup> Blake, "Olympia Armory"; "PWA, WPA Funds Prime Pump for \$15,000,000 Work Here," *State* (SC), February 19, 1939.

<sup>269</sup> "No Pacific Parley Seen Rest of Week," *State* (SC), August 31, 1939.

<sup>270</sup> Southern, "Olympia Union Hall."

<sup>271</sup> Tomlinson Engineering Co., Map Showing Property of Pacific Mills, Hampton Division, Columbia, SC, Purchased by Ebert Realty Company, April 10, 1940, Plat Book I, pg. 71, Richland County Register of Deeds, Columbia, SC.

<sup>272</sup> *The Spinner* 4, no. 2 (November 1920): 12.

<sup>273</sup> The most reliable indicator of the location of the Pacific Mills Playground is found in the 1940 plat that labels the roughly 6-acre park directly across Heyward Street from Olympia Mill as "Park and Play Grounds," Tomlinson Engineering Co., Map Showing Property of Pacific Mills, Hampton Division, Columbia, SC, Purchased by Ebert Realty Company, April 10, 1940, Plat Book I, pg. 71, Richland County Register of Deeds, Columbia, SC; "More than 100,000 Visits Were Made to Playgrounds in Columbia in July," *State* (SC), August 23, 1931.

<sup>274</sup> *The Spinner* 6, no. 1 (November 1922): 11.

<sup>275</sup> See map of the village in Byars, *Olympia Pacific*, xii.

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eventual goal to expand beyond the drug dispensary and build a free hospital, a lofty goal that was never met.<sup>276</sup> But the dispensary provided daily clinic hours with specialists whose office hours were listed in a weekly schedule and later published in the pages of the *Spinner* (e.g. Dr. Weston, Children only, Tuesdays at 4pm; Dr. Fishburn, Ear nose and throat, Fridays at 2:30pm).<sup>277</sup> Nurses were also on staff five days per week and attended to emergencies, home visits, and routine public health initiatives such as vaccinations against passing outbreaks such as influenza and typhoid.<sup>278</sup> When the Satterlee Settlement House opened on Whaley Street in 1903, it significantly expanded the provision of medical care (and especially home care) within the community, but did not displace the existing role of the medical dispensary as the primary medical facility in Olympia.<sup>279</sup>

### *Religious Life*

Churches played an important role in Olympia's cultural life and stand today as significant cornerstones of the village's built environment. The three most prominent churches in Olympia's early decades were Southside Baptist Church, founded in 1897; Trinity Chapel (now Cornerstone Baptist Church), founded in 1901; and St. Luke's Lutheran Church, founded in 1904. Each of these Protestant congregations began by gathering in private homes until the fundraising and construction for their churches was complete. Religion permeated community life in Olympia and its adjacent mill villages deeply, and these churches served residents from all of the Whaley mill villages. *The Spinner* covered the arrival and departure of church officials with an urgency rivaled only by discussions of the school teachers in the community.

As in most mill villages of the period, religious life was part of the industry's paternalism. Olympia Mills' management considered strong religious congregations essential to a successful operation and its official policy was to "assist in the building of churches for the religious education of the people."<sup>280</sup> Not only were churches a strong draw for rural workers seeking the comfort of community in their new homes, but mill owners also viewed the congregations as "stabilizing influences."<sup>281</sup> The churches provided stability in a number of ways: they provided workers with an enduring connection to the community, and thus stabilized population numbers within the villages. But the protestant denominations such as those found in Olympia also preached a gospel of hard work, temperance, and freedom from material needs that accorded closely with the goals of the mill management.<sup>282</sup> Thus, the mill encouraged fledgling congregations by providing land in the center of the village for the construction of permanent churches, and in the case of Southside Baptist and Trinity Chapel, Whaley himself designed the buildings. The mill also contributed construction funds; for Trinity Chapel, the Olympia Cotton

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<sup>276</sup> Whaley, *Modern Cotton Mill Engineering*, 47.

<sup>277</sup> *The Spinner* 4, no.11 (August 1921): 12.

<sup>278</sup> *The Spinner* 7, no. 9 (July 1924): 4.

<sup>279</sup> *Trinity Church, Columbia, SC: One Hundred and Twenty Fifth Anniversary* (Columbia, SC: The State Company, 1937), 25.

<sup>280</sup> Whaley, *Modern Cotton Mill Engineering*, 47.

<sup>281</sup> Hall et al., *Like a Family*, 179.

<sup>282</sup> Hall et al., *Like a Family*, 124.

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Mills Company reportedly donated \$2,500 while Trinity Episcopal in downtown Columbia raised the remaining costs.<sup>283</sup>

The first of Olympia's churches to be established, Southside Baptist Church still stands today at 702 Whaley Street. Designed by W. B. Smith Whaley, it was one of the first churches to be organized in Columbia's southside.<sup>284</sup> The congregation held its first services for the public in 1897, just a few years before the construction of the Olympia Mill. Initially meetings were held in a house on the corner of Sumter and Whaley Streets, until the completion of its permanent Gothic Revival building in 1901.<sup>285</sup> Its location at the southeast corner of Whaley and Wayne Streets placed it conveniently between Whaley's earlier Granby and Richland Mills, on the corner that would become the prominent center of the Olympia Mill Village's public life.<sup>286</sup> Two years later, Whaley built the community store just across the street. The church added an education building in the 1940s and an auditorium building to the south of the historic building in 1960.<sup>287</sup>

Just south on Wayne Street from Southside Baptist Church at 100 Wayne Street stands Trinity Chapel, now known as Cornerstone Baptist Church. W. B. Smith Whaley & Company also designed this church and fundraising for the chapel was shared by the Olympia Cotton Mills Company and Trinity Episcopal Church (now Trinity Episcopal Cathedral) in downtown Columbia.<sup>288</sup> The chapel was but one part of a mission organized in the Olympia Mill Village by Reverend Churchill Satterlee, the rector of Trinity Church. Satterlee's interest in establishing a mission in Olympia was in keeping with Progressive Era concerns for the burgeoning industrial populations throughout the country. He was remembered as a man "particularly interested in the problem of spiritual care for the many souls gathering in the newly rising industrial centers in the South."<sup>289</sup> The church's cornerstone was laid in July of 1901 and the congregation held its first service in the building in November of that same year. Two years later, in 1903, Trinity Church established The Satterlee Settlement House on Whaley Street, adjacent to the community store (now the parking lot for 701 Whaley Street). The establishment of the settlement house was part of Trinity's female congregation's leadership in social causes such as anti-tuberculosis work by the Daughters of the Holy Cross, founding of the Women's Exchange, and for the Rescue Orphanage and the Door of Hope.<sup>290</sup> The settlement house attended to resident's spiritual well-being as well as their education, family lives, and health. After a flu epidemic in 1918 hit 500-

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<sup>283</sup> St. Luke's Lutheran Church (Columbia, S.C.) and Merlene Hutto Byars, *A History of St. Luke's Lutheran Church within the Olympia-Pacific Community, Columbia, South Carolina* (Columbia: St. Luke's Lutheran Church Historical Committee, 2004), 55.

<sup>284</sup> Full sets of architectural drawings for two of Whaley's churches in the Granby and Olympia area, Southside Baptist Church and Whaley Street Methodist Church, are archived in the Lafaye & Lafaye Associates Records, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC.

<sup>285</sup> Nations, *120 Years of Christian Ministry*, 144; John E. Wells and Robert E Dalton, *The South Carolina Architects, 1885-1935: A Biographical Dictionary* (Richmond, Va.: New South Architectural Press, 1992), 200.

<sup>286</sup> "The Southside Mission," *State* (SC), July 11, 1897.

<sup>287</sup> Nations, *120 Years of Christian Ministry*, 145.

<sup>288</sup> Whaley, *Modern Cotton Mill Engineering*, 47, 79; *Trinity Church*, 23.

<sup>289</sup> *Trinity Church*, 23.

<sup>290</sup> *Trinity Church*, 25.



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600 village residents and left many too sick to care for their young children, the settlement house opened a room especially for infant care. Children from the village and around the city were nursed until they could be returned to relatives, or in the case of several children whose mothers died of the flu, were cared for long-term.<sup>291</sup>

The third prominent church built in Olympia was St. Luke's Lutheran, which stood at 1125 Olympia Ave (the building that now standing on the site is a new church building dating to 1954.) The congregation of St. Luke's first began meeting in 1902 in a three-room house in the southern grid of the village, on the corner of Dover and Maryland Streets.<sup>292</sup> The cornerstone of its first church was laid in October of 1904. In an indication of cooperation among Olympia's congregations, Southside Baptist Church held the service honoring the cornerstone laying. Reverend C. P. Boozer conducted the service and laid the stone.<sup>293</sup> Leaders of St. Luke's have had a long tradition of outreach in the community. In 1906 one of the first pastors, Rev. C. E. Weltner, organized the first night school in the community to serve adults and children who worked at the mill. The curriculum began with reading, writing, and arithmetic, and eventually expanded to include history and geography. Through Weltner's friendship with Superintendent Hamrick, the mill later set up classrooms for the school in the second floor of the YMCA.<sup>294</sup> Another of the most influential and beloved members of the St. Luke's congregation was the wife of the minister, Reverend Kreps, during the Pacific Mills era. Mrs. M. O. J. Kreps spoke eloquently on behalf of the female population in meetings with the Pacific Mills management, and also served as editor in chief of *The Spinner*.<sup>295</sup> When the Pacific Mills paid to expand the Pacific Community Association Building, mill management convinced the Kreps' son, Muller Kreps, to return to Columbia and to serve as head of the boys department. His wife got a job teaching at the Olympia School.<sup>296</sup>

### *Memorials*

The Spirit of the American Doughboy monument stands on the median of Wayne Street at the intersection with Whaley Street. The prominent location of the memorial is indicative of the significant role that World War I played in the Olympia community. The war brought much loss to the community, to be sure, but its challenges also served to bring residents together through fundraising and outreach. Nearly half of the \$2,700 raised to erect the monument was donated by the 1,800 employees who worked in the mills at the time.<sup>297</sup> In 1918 alone, the Pacific Mills Company promised \$7,500 to the Red Cross War Fund and another \$10,000 to the United War Campaign Fund. In each of these cases, the mill was matching significant contributions made by

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<sup>291</sup> "Pacific Mills Furnishes Soup," *State* (SC), October 15, 1918; "Satterlee House Doing Good Work," *State* (SC), February 12, 1919.

<sup>292</sup> Byars, *Olympia Pacific*, 123.

<sup>293</sup> "Lutheran Chapel in Olympia," *State* (SC), September 27, 1904; "Cornerstone Laying," *State* (SC), October 29, 1904.

<sup>294</sup> St. Luke's Lutheran Church (Columbia, S.C.) and Merlene Hutto Byars, *A History of St. Luke's Lutheran Church within the Olympia-Pacific Community, Columbia, South Carolina* (Columbia: St. Luke's Lutheran Church Historical Committee, 2004), 46.

<sup>295</sup> "Mill Employees at Annual Dinner," *State* (SC), January 27, 1920; Wells, "Association Building."

<sup>296</sup> "Pacific People Receive Fine Gift."

<sup>297</sup> "Unveiling of Monument Marks Armistice Day," *State* (SC), November 9, 1930.

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individual donations from workers in the mills.<sup>298</sup> Unveiled on Armistice Day in 1930, the timing of this memorial's installation is important. The mill funded this memorial while the country was in the midst of the Great Depression, when Olympia's workers were beginning to formally organize, and mill uprisings and walkouts were becoming a present threat. Not only was the memorial raised to unite workers around memories of those lost in an honorable war, but also to prompt memories of an event that had brought a period of growth and prosperity to the village.<sup>299</sup>

The Olympia Cemetery is a sixteen-acre plot located at the southeastern tip of the village. The mill provided the land for the cemetery and intended to provide grave plots when workers passed. Of course not all village residents were buried in the cemetery. Who chose to be buried in the cemetery, and how plots were secured over the different eras in the village history, are among many questions that remain about the cemetery's history. Community residents Patsy Goff, Betsy Hilliard, and Billy Hilliard have initiated a survey and research into the cemetery's history. Among their points of interest are the identities of the many unmarked graves in the cemetery.<sup>300</sup>

## **Architecture**

The architecture of the Olympia Mill Village combines regional vernacular traditions and national trends, a common mixture among late nineteenth-century industrial villages. But the particular choices of the ambitious original designer and planner, William Burroughs Smith Whaley of W. B. Smith Whaley & Company, distinguish the village from others in South Carolina and the region. Drawing from a range of sources, Whaley sought to make Olympia stand out technologically and architecturally from other ventures.

As the village changed over the course of the twentieth century, additions and alterations generally followed trends typical of American residential architecture. The mill constructed new buildings in whatever style or form was most practical, contrasting with Whaley's earlier, more cohesive stylistic selections. Each phase of the village's development – its initial construction under Whaley, the infill completed by the subsequent owners of the village, and Granville, the final speculative residential development – are visible in the surviving forms and details of individual buildings.

### *W. B. Smith Whaley & Company and the Olympia Mill Village's Initial Design*

The Olympia Mill Village's earliest buildings demonstrate Whaley's concurrent industrial and architectural ambitions. A graduate of Cornell University and a protege of prominent Rhode Island industrialist D. M. Thompson, Whaley had one foot in the architectural profession and the

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<sup>298</sup> "Richland Goes Well Over the Top," *State* (SC), May 22, 1918; "Gives Large Sum to War Work Fund," *State* (SC), November 7, 1918.

<sup>299</sup> Walgren, "A Monument to Industrial Harmony."

<sup>300</sup> Patsy Goff, Betty Hilliard, and Billy Hilliard, *Olympia Cemetery Book Including Olympia Families* (Columbia: The Olympia Cemetery Association, 2005).

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other in engineering and industry.<sup>301</sup> He intended Olympia to be his crowning achievement: it could prove that he had the skills of the increasingly professionalized architect and the most advanced industrialist.

The Charleston native returned to South Carolina from his northern studies in 1892, just in time to take advantage of the state's cotton boom. The capitol city's developing infrastructure made it an increasingly attractive destination for the textile industry: the Columbia Canal opened to produce electricity in 1891 and the city's Electric Light, Railway, and Power Company ran the city's first streetcars in 1893. The city was in short supply of capable and sophisticated architects to keep up with the demand for new buildings; outsiders designed the city's first electric textile mills.<sup>302</sup> In 1891, only four architects listed themselves in the city's directory and only one of those – the architect of the still-unfinished state capitol – worked from an office outside of his home.<sup>303</sup>

Whaley positioned himself to benefit from the city's dearth of talent. In 1894, he formed an architectural and mechanical and civil engineering firm with fellow architect/engineer Gadsden E. Shand.<sup>304</sup> Five years later, the firm had built mills in South Carolina (including Columbia's Richland Cotton Mill and Granby Mill), Alabama, and North Carolina and was expanding with new offices in Boston.<sup>305</sup> W. B. Smith Whaley & Company put "especial attention to the designing of plants engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods" as well as aspired to more urbane accomplishments. In *Modern Cotton Mill Engineering*, published the same year he completed the Olympia Mill Village, Whaley claimed proficiency in a variety of popular architectural styles. Following the lead of big city firms like McKim, Mead and White, American architects like Whaley aspired to chose and apply historicist styles to complex contemporary compositions. Such skills required special training, engaged study, and ultimately distinguished them from mere "builders."<sup>306</sup> As such, *Modern Cotton Mill Engineering* included photographs of a number of prominent private residences the firm had designed in the reigning Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, and Neoclassical tastes (including Whaley's own at 1527 Gervais Street).<sup>307</sup> Images of their public buildings demonstrated an even greater range, from commercial structures such as Columbia's YMCA (1420 Sumter Street) to the more elaborate Romanesque Revival Loan and Exchange Bank (1530 Main Street). The booklet even included a floor plan and photographs of the firm's Columbia office to demonstrate its professionalism and competency as an architectural outfit.<sup>308</sup>

<sup>301</sup> Whaley, *Modern Cotton Mill Engineering*, 11.

<sup>302</sup> This included the Columbia Mills on the Congaree River, now the South Carolina State Museum, designed by Amos D. Lockwood and Stephen Green of Boston.

<sup>303</sup> Lawrence Lane, "Building Columbia" (masters thesis, University of South Carolina, 2016), 10-13.

<sup>304</sup> Whaley, *Modern Cotton Mill Engineering*, 11.

<sup>305</sup> Whaley, *Modern Cotton Mill Engineering*, 11.

<sup>306</sup> See Richard Wilson et al., *The American Renaissance, 1876-1917* (Brooklyn: Brooklyn Museum, 1979); Richard Longstreth, "Academic Eclecticism in American Architecture," *Winterthur Portfolio* 17, no. 1 (Spring 1982): 55-82.

<sup>307</sup> "W. B. Smith Whaley House, Columbia, SC," National Register of Historic Places Nomination, passed 1979.

<sup>308</sup> Whaley, *Modern Cotton Mill Engineering*, 11, 79.

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While *Modern Cotton Mill Engineering* was a boastful attempt at publicity, the Olympia Mill and Village were hard evidence of the firm's competency in architecture as well as sophisticated engineering. Requiring twice as many hands as his next largest mill to date, Olympia was larger than any factory Whaley or anyone else in South Carolina had designed.<sup>309</sup> Its architectural character was also more developed. With a clear composition, tall towers, and fine Romanesque Revival details, it struck a contrast to the more utilitarian Granby Mill designed by Whaley next door only a few years earlier. Southside Baptist Church, Trinity Chapel, and the Mills Avenue Department Store (later the Pacific Community Association Building), meanwhile, verified the firm's dexterity in commercial architecture and historicist church design. Each of the village churches distinguished itself through scale and form as important sites on the landscape, while the prominently located store advertised company-sold goods through large plate-glass windows.

The overall composition of the mill village proved that W. B. Smith Whaley & Company could think beyond the design problems posed by a single building. Whaley's plan for Olympia was more refined and ambitious than those of other southern mill towns of the period.<sup>310</sup> It carefully considered the character of Columbia's dominant grid, positioning the largest and most architecturally impressive buildings within its regular rhythm. Whaley and Wayne Streets picked up Columbia's pattern of wide avenues and Olympia Avenue turned and continued Wayne Street beyond the city at a gradual diagonal. It took advantage of the land's natural topography to maximize views and practical access to the streets stretching out to either side, all the while creating a place that was both *within* the city and *without*. Whaley Street and Wayne Street/Olympia Avenue provided ideal corridors to show off the firm's individual buildings and the overall accomplishment of the village, whether from a streetcar, by carriage, or by foot. They recalled Beaux Arts-influenced City Beautiful plans of the late nineteenth century and enlivened the otherwise prosaic surveyor's grid.<sup>311</sup>

For the village's residential buildings, Whaley relied on sources far more humble than medieval cathedrals or Beaux Arts monuments. The bulk of his workers' housing recalled regional vernacular traditions or forms in use in other mill villages. He did make one significant choice that distinguished the Olympia Village from others of the region: he devised five different types and distributed them throughout the village. He explained that this effort would "break the monotony ordinarily seen in a mill village by alternating the different styles of houses, and by using a variety of color combination for the house painting."<sup>312</sup> Fellow southern industrialist and New South booster D. A. Tompkins had promoted such variation the year before Whaley began construction on the houses: "It was formerly the custom to build for operatives long rows of houses exactly alike, and in most cases adjoining one another. But it has transpired that this is

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<sup>309</sup> In 1907 mill management reported to August Kohn that Granby employed 536 millhands and Olympia employed 1,000. Kohn, *Cotton Mills*, 86-87.

<sup>310</sup> See Margaret Crawford, "Earle S. Draper and the Company Town in the American South," in *The Company Town: Architecture and Society in the Early Industrial Age* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1992), 147-8.

<sup>311</sup> See Leland M. Roth, "Three Industrial Towns by McKim, Mead & White," *Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians* 38, no. 4 (December 1979): 320.

<sup>312</sup> Whaley, *Modern Cotton Mill Engineering*, 47.

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not the best plan. Different families have different tastes, and as operatives grow in intelligence and prosperity, this differentiation in taste becomes more marked.”<sup>313</sup>

In his selection of housing types, Whaley was clearly devoted to single-family forms: even though he designed Types I, III, and IV to each include two separate units, the forms themselves derived from those initially housing single families. Whereas northern factories in denser urban areas had long constructed multi-story tenement buildings for their workers, available land allowed for more dispersed settlement in the South. Industrialists of the period also believed that a rural feel to mill villages ensured easier transitions from farm to mill life for residents and thus a steadier, happier, and more productive work force.<sup>314</sup> In his treatise, Tompkins proclaimed: “The ideal arrangement is to preserve the general conditions of rural life and add some of the comforts of city life.”<sup>315</sup> By using single-family forms to house multiple families, Whaley maximized the density of the village and provided options for families of various sizes without making it feel urban. As a middle ground between detached houses and rowhouses, the duplexes offered the greater density of inhabitants and economy of materials that made rowhouses appealing, along with the fire separation and containment that detached housing offered.<sup>316</sup> The additions of porches (shared by the two units) furthered the illusion of the buildings’ single occupancy and their connection to regional vernacular norms.

Whaley did not record the specific sources for each of his types, but it is possible to find comparative examples and likely influences in vernacular architecture. All of the houses had porches large enough to sit or to gather upon, an essential feature to southern dwellings. Types IV, V, and the supervisory housing built along Whaley Street in the initial period of construction derived from gabled forms common throughout the South at the end of the nineteenth century. The supervisor’s houses are classic examples of the I-House (or Carolina I-House) form.<sup>317</sup> Whaley chose this form to distinguish the supervisor’s houses from those of the rank-and-file mill worker. Located along the prominent Whaley Street, these dwellings spoke to the hierarchy within the mill’s labor force. For lower-wage employees, Whaley chose forms already at use in other mill villages and which he might have extracted directly from Tompkins: Type IV closely resembled Tompkins’ “Three Room Gable House” (without the rear shed room) and Type V was similar to his “Three Room Narrow House.”<sup>318</sup>

Whaley’s initial training in Rhode Island and his more recent work designing a mill in Massachusetts provided him with a different bank of forms from which to choose. He had already used Olympia’s Type I housing in the Granby Mill Village; the double-pile form with its distinctive saltbox roof had roots in the New England vernacular.<sup>319</sup> Types II and III do not have clear antecedents in southern vernacular architecture and may derive from the more urban

<sup>313</sup> Tompkins, *Cotton Mill, Commercial Features*, 115.

<sup>314</sup> Hall et al., *Like a Family*, 114-8

<sup>315</sup> Tompkins, *Cotton Mill, Commercial Features*, 117.

<sup>316</sup> Charles Parrot, “The Double House in New England,” *Perspectives in Vernacular Architecture* 10 (2005): 33-38.

<sup>317</sup> John A. Jakle, Robert W. Bastain, and Douglas K. Meyer, *Common Houses in America’s Small Towns: The Atlantic Seaboard to the Mississippi Valley* (Athens, GA: The University of Georgia Press, 1989), 208.

<sup>318</sup> Tompkins, *Cotton Mill, Commercial Features*, figures 32 and 34.

<sup>319</sup> Jakle et al., *Common Houses in America’s Small Towns*, 127, 221.

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structures Whaley saw up North. With northern mill owners largely declining to build workers' housing by the end of the nineteenth century, real estate investors in factory towns constructed dense, affordable housing for an increasingly unskilled labor force. Olympia's tall, narrow Types II and III could be Whaley's interpretations of the three-decker tenements he saw in places like Bedford, Massachusetts, where W. B. Smith Whaley and Company was busy constructing two spinning mills at the turn of the century.<sup>320</sup> The proportions suggest that he might have taken the floor plan of the apartment building and split it vertically into single-family units; the awkward addition of the side unit on the Type III houses could have been an attempt to ensure that the building "read" visually as a single-family dwelling.

#### *Olympia Architecture after Whaley*

Whaley's immediate successors declined to continue his unique combination of five different types, suggesting that they viewed them as impractical, inefficient, or prohibitively expensive. It is possible that Whaley's choice to vary the village's residential building stock contributed to his financial woes: the five types must have been more costly to construct than buildings of only one or two forms. When the reorganized Hampton Cotton Mills built new housing in Olympia in 1914-15, it decided to build simple, side-gabled duplexes identical to those mill president Lewis W. Parker had constructed at his Monaghan Mill Village in Greenville (this nomination identifies these buildings as "Type VI" workers' dwellings). The double-pile form also has roots in the southern vernacular tradition and could be found in other industrial villages throughout the region at the turn of the century. For example, D. A. Tompkins' "Four-Room Gable House" looks very similar to the Type VI residences.<sup>321</sup>

When it took over the property in 1916, the Pacific Mills continued the practice of using various types to distinguish between different classes of workers, but in architectural styles popular with an increasingly suburban America rather than with industrialists. The fashionable housing would have appealed to potential employees and reassured the existing community of the Boston-based business' commitment to improving Olympia. The modern foursquare dwellings at 704, 726, 730, and 804 Whaley Street (now demolished) updated Whaley's vernacular supervisory housing along the village's main drag. Sitting in the center of their large lots with square footprints and Craftsman and Colonial Revival details, the houses recalled those built in middle-class suburban communities throughout the country between 1900 and 1925.<sup>322</sup> Each has slightly different details and materials, giving personality to the buildings and to the mill managers who lived in them. Similar to designs featured in various catalogs such as those by the Radford Architectural Company (founded 1898), the buildings were likely constructed by a local builder according to readily available plans.<sup>323</sup>

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<sup>320</sup> See Whaley, *Modern Cotton Mill Engineering*, 73. On mill housing in Bedford, see Kingston Wm. Heath, *The Patina of Place: The Cultural Weathering of a New England Industrial Landscape* (Knoxville: The University of Tennessee Press, 2001).

<sup>321</sup> Tompkins, *Cotton Mill, Commercial Features*, figure 36.

<sup>322</sup> Alan Gowans, *The Comfortable House: North American Suburban Architecture, 1890-1930* (Cambridge: The MIT Press, 1986), 84-9.

<sup>323</sup> Daniel D. Reiff, *Houses from Books: Treatises, Pattern Books, and Catalogs in American Architecture, 1738-1950: A History and Guide* (University Park, PA: The Pennsylvania State University Press, 2001), 170-71.

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When it finally built out the rest of the northern grid to the south of Whaley Street a few years later, the Pacific Mills chose the wildly popular bungalow type. Smaller than the foursquares, they were intended for mill workers (albeit often more skilled laborers than those who lived in the village's southern grid). With generous porches, projecting bays, front or cross-gabled roofs, and very little ornament, the dwellings on Gadsden, Parker, and Mulberry Streets were modern yet modest. Each was a variation on the bungalow form defined by its lack of basement, roof extending over the veranda, fluid relationship between interior and exterior space, and one or one-and-a-half story height. Most were designed to house single families, further differentiating them from the earlier residential buildings in the village. Bungalows were also the dominant house type in the plat of land developed by the Gibbes brothers between Heyward Street and Rocky Branch Creek. Built in the same late 1910s period as the mill-built bungalows, the single-family houses in the Gibbes plat's similarities in scale and style gave coherence to the northern grid. Local builders following nationally available plans could have constructed all of the bungalows in Olympia. The Pacific Mills might also have purchased plans and materials for their houses from a firm such as "Quick-Bilt Bungalows" out of Charleston, which advertised its homes specifically to developers of industrial mill villages.<sup>324</sup>

The versatile bungalow signaled upward mobility in suburbs across the country; in Olympia, it might have suggested that workers' ascension through the mill's ranks came with definite material perks.<sup>325</sup> With bungalows and foursquares, the village's northern grid looked more like new middle-class suburban neighborhoods like Melrose Heights and Oak Lawn than a mill town.<sup>326</sup> This was likely not an accident: industrialists like Earle S. Draper at Pacolet Mill Village in South Carolina were deciding to forgo the workers' housing forms of the late nineteenth-century for the bungalow in the 1920s. Draper preferred the more contemporary style because it lacked the "stigma attached to easily identifiable mill houses, suggesting equality of mill workers with their neighbors."<sup>327</sup>

The Pacific Mills also made substantial improvements to the Whaley-era housing, although these changes did not disrupt the visual perception of the five distinct types. It finally introduced indoor plumbing – sewage and running water – immediately following its purchase of the village. The mill added bathrooms to each unit in each dwelling, economically locating the shed-roofed additions to the rears of the multi-family dwellings so that they backed-up against one-another to require less plumbing. In the Type IV dwellings, for example, the mill put two bathrooms – one opening onto each unit – in a single addition in the crook of the ell formed by the intersection of the building's two masses. In Type I dwellings, the mill built two bathroom additions next to one another and flush with the building's side elevations. The mill surely made more piecemeal changes to houses as buildings were repaired, such as the replacement of porch

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<sup>324</sup> Rick Matson and Frances Alexander, "Pineville Mill Village Historic District," National Register of Historic Places Nomination, 2011.

<sup>325</sup> See Gowans, *The Comfortable House*, 74-83.

<sup>326</sup> See Robert Olguin and John Sherrer, "Melrose Heights-Oak Lawn-Fairview Historic District," National Register of Historic Places Nomination, passed 2017.

<sup>327</sup> Crawford, "Earle S. Draper and the Company Town in the American South," 163; Matson and Alexander, "Pineville Mill Village Historic District."

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supports or perhaps roofing materials, but these are far more difficult to track. The 1940 plat's documentation of the irregular footprints of supervisors' houses in the northern grid suggests that these buildings were more often personalized; the same level of management personnel that lived in the dwellings also made the decisions about how and when to improve them.<sup>328</sup>

In the 1930s, the state and federal government introduced the first public buildings in the village *not* constructed by the mill. The Olympia Armory and Olympia High School (reconstructed) were built back-to-back in the then-undeveloped northeast corner of the village. Constructed in 1937, the Armory is a simple example of the Art Deco structures that the WPA and PWA introduced to communities around the country, but especially in the Great Plains and the South, during the New Deal.<sup>329</sup> The symmetrical brick facade steps up toward the center, visually representing the barrel-vaulted roof which allowed the most important feature of the armory: an open-plan assembly hall. Just around the corner from the Armory stands reconstructed the Olympia Learning Center complex from 1926 and the additional gymnasium and vocational building added to the complex in 1938 with WPA funds. Pacific Park's building also presumably was built in this period; its massing and details are in keeping with Art Deco public buildings of the New Deal. The 1950 Sanborn map labels this structure as a kindergarten.

The Olympia Union Hall followed these state-funded public buildings in 1946. The two-story, concrete block building is surrounded by massive buttresses that do not support the walls so much as constitute them. Its fortress-like appearance hearkens the role it played as a safe space for workers to organize and resist work conditions that had become increasingly untenable during the 1930s and 1940s. Beyond its association with Olympia, the building is a significant rarity given that union hall buildings are much less common in the South than in the Northeast and West. This building stands not only as testament to Local 254, but also to Columbia's involvement in organized labor activism in the South.<sup>330</sup>

#### *Olympia after the Pacific Mills' Divestment*

The final period of Olympia's architectural development focused on Granville in the village's undeveloped southeast corner. After purchasing the recently platted land from real estate investor Robert Ebert, developer Simon Faust likely constructed most of the houses on speculation. The houses are all examples of the minimal traditional house type that derived from standards instituted by the Federal Housing Administration in the 1930s.<sup>331</sup> With variations in roofline and minimal details, the one-story, single-family buildings are united in their scale but differentiated by their massing. Like the northern grid between Whaley and Heyward Streets, Granville offered a vision of modern middle class life that contrasted with the aging mill village. The porches on most of the buildings' side elevations, for example, gave options for expansion as the private homeowners' family or financial situations changed.

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<sup>328</sup> Tomlinson Engineering Company, Map Showing Property of Ebert Realty Company and Property of Pacific Mills, Hampton Division, Columbia, SC, October 1939, Plat Book I, pg. 77, Richland County Register of Deeds, Columbia, SC.

<sup>329</sup> Fogelson, *America's Armories*, 211.

<sup>330</sup> Southern, "Olympia Union Hall."

<sup>331</sup> Jacobs, *Detached America*, 93-122.



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Other areas of the mill village were infilled piecemeal during the years between divestment in 1940 and the end of Pacific Mills' ownership in 1954. While most of these dwellings are in keeping with the relatively modest scale of the original mill village houses, they were built in a multitude of styles and forms. The variety of housing from this period is a significant break from the pre-determined repetition of types previously required by the mill. These unstandardized infill houses represent a period of transition for the mill village in the wake of divestiture.

As mill workers and others purchased the forty-year old workers' dwellings from the Ebert Realty Company, they began to alter Whaley's buildings according to their personal desires or needs. In keeping with the exclusively single-family dwellings built after the 1910s in the village, many private owners converted the duplex types into single-family houses by altering or eliminating apertures. Property owners usually replaced doors with windows, for example, in Type I, Type III, and Type IV dwellings. The timing of these changes is difficult to determine.

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**Developmental history/additional historic context information** (if appropriate)

*The Palmetto Quarry*

The Palmetto Quarry has abutted the western edge of the Olympia Mill Village since its conception. The quarry first brought the railway to this southern district in Columbia: the state paid for the construction of railway lines from the state house to the Granby Quarry, along with turnouts for the Rocky Branch Quarry (later called the Palmetto Quarry) and Davis Quarry, in 1856.<sup>332</sup> The Palmetto Quarries was officially incorporated in 1915 and the first stone manufacturing plant was built onsite in 1942. By mid-century, the Palmetto Quarry had become one of the largest mining operations in the state. In 1950, a journalist for *The State* described the Palmetto Quarry as "a crater of panoramic grandeur and feverish industrialization, embodying one of the most modern and largest mining operations of its type in the entire South."<sup>333</sup> The state-of-the-art mine used pneumatic engineering equipment to blast the rock free and over a mile of conveyor belts to haul the stone to each of the seven crushing towers. The operation was so mechanized that the entire operation employed only 100 workers. The company continued to grow, eventually vertically integrating by acquiring Ready-Mix Company and Ready Sand Company in 1965. Through all of the growth, its main offices stayed in Olympia on Georgia Street (545 Georgia Street).<sup>334</sup> The business was purchased by Lone Star Industries, a national corporation, in 1969.<sup>335</sup>

The quarry serves as an interesting counterpoint to the neighboring mill. Thanks to the increased preponderance of concrete blocks as a standard building material, the Palmetto Quarries'

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<sup>332</sup> Harry R. E. Hampton, "A Hammar(j)old in this State," *State* (SC), May 17, 1962.

<sup>333</sup> Ed Coleman, "Little Grand Canyon," *State* (SC), January 8, 1950.

<sup>334</sup> Philip G. Grose Jr., "Palmetto Quarries Adds Two Firms," *State* (SC), September 30, 1965, 25.

<sup>335</sup> Rick Temple, "Granite from Quarry Has Paved Many Roads," *The Columbia Record*, February 18, 1987.

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vertically integrated business grew at mid-century, while the Olympia Mills continued its steady decline. Workers in the quarry rarely lived in the mill village during the period in which it was owned by the mill; the two groups of workers were not neighbors at home although they were at work. But the mill's control of the housing ended in 1940, and by 1950, approximately 11% of the non-textile workers in the village were quarry workers.<sup>336</sup> In the following decades the population makeup of the Olympia Mill Village inevitably diversified as its identity became less attached to the first of its two major industries.

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<sup>336</sup> Debra Miller Stayner, "Changing Geographic Patterns in Olympia Mill Village, Columbia, South Carolina," (undergraduate thesis, University of South Carolina, 1976), 72.

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Name of Property

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Research for this nomination focused on documentary and architectural sources. Former Olympia resident Alvin W. Byars wrote two excellent and comprehensive local histories – *Lintheads* and *Olympia-Pacific: The Way It Was, 1895-1970* – that provide essential perspectives of the village’s community and make tremendous use of oral history. They should be consulted in any research on the Olympia Mill Village.

#### *Archival Sources*

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Richland County Register of Deeds, Columbia, SC  
South Carolina Room, Greenville Public Library, Greenville, SC  
South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC  
University of South Carolina Library, Columbia, SC  
The United States Bureau of the Census

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**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

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

Olympia Mill Village Historic District  
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## 10. Geographical Data

**Acreege of Property** Approximately 195 acres

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: 33.986045° | Longitude: -81.037811° |
| 2. Latitude: 33.987278° | Longitude: -81.033960° |
| 3. Latitude: 33.976441° | Longitude: -81.034406° |
| 4. Latitude: 33.969370° | Longitude: -81.034170° |
| 5. Latitude: 33.976954° | Longitude: -81.026265° |
| 6. Latitude: 33.982195° | Longitude: -81.031969° |

**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: |

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

The boundaries of the Olympia Mill Village Historic District are roughly Catawba Street to the north; railroad lines, Lincoln Street and Bluff Road to the east and north; Granby Lane to the far east; and Georgia Street, Delaware Street, and Olympia Avenue/Wayne Street to the west. The property of the Vulcan Materials Company more precisely determines the southwest boundary (Parcel Number R08814-01-07). These boundaries largely follow those of the historic Olympia Mill Village as delineated in a series of plats made as a result of the 1940 sale to the Ebert Realty Company.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

These boundaries enclose the northern grid designated historically for the mills, its amenities, and management housing, bounded by Catawba Street to the north, Lincoln Street and the railroad to the east, and Heyward Street to the south. The northwest corner of the district includes Pacific Park on Wayne Street and then jogs south on Wayne Street to include the Olympia Mill. This brings the district very close to the eastern edge of the Granby Mill Village Historic District but cuts out a handful of non-contributing resources along the north side of Whaley Street. Bluff Road forms a hard northern boundary for the district and the historic village; the mill never owned the property directly east or north of Bluff Road in this area. The group of resources bounded by Olympia Park to the west, south, and east and Heyward Street to the north sit on land improved by the mills and developed by brothers Robert and Hunter Gibbes in the 1910s.

The southwest boundary runs along either side of Olympia Avenue with Alabama and Carolina Streets to the north before turning south on Delaware Street and then again on Georgia Street. The jagged southern edge of the district between Dover and Quarry Streets is historic; the 1939-40 plats also show an irregular pattern of houses located south of Dover Street. Drainage issues this far south explain its sporadic development historically and today. Much of this area is now filled in with resources built after the period of significance or remains vacant, especially on the southern ends of Maryland and Ohio Streets.

The district's northern boundary runs along Olympia Avenue and Bluff Road and then south on Granby Lane in order to include the Olympia School, Cemetery, and Armory. The southwest corner of the district also includes the Granville development on Nevada Street and at the end of Texas and Virginia Streets. Although the mill declined to develop this land, it was always considered part of the business' holdings. It was developed in the 1940s as a direct result of the mill's divestment of residential property and is thus included in the district.



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Although the mill historically owned much of the quarry to the south and west of the district, its expansion in the second half of the twentieth century make it unrecognizable from its early life as pastureland. The district therefore excludes the quarry and uses its property line as its southern boundary.

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### 11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Lydia Mattice Brandt and Josi Ward  
organization: Ward Brandt Consulting, LLC  
street & number: 114 Keith Drive  
city or town: Greenville state: SC zip code: 29607  
e-mail lydiamatticebrandt@gmail.com / josi.wardbrandt@gmail.com  
telephone: 646-263-1434  
date: June 25, 2018

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### 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.)

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### 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: Olympia Mill Village Historic District

City or Vicinity: Columbia

County: Richland

State: South Carolina

Photographer: Lydia Mattice Brandt

Date Photographed: June 2018 (except for historic images)

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

1. Whaley Street, facing east and including 701 Whaley to the north and Southside Baptist parkerChurch and the WWI monument to the south.
2. Heyward Street (and the former location of the railroad trestle), facing northeast.
3. The Olympia Mill and the WWI monument from 701 Whaley Street, facing southwest.
4. Pacific Mills-built supervisory housing along Whaley Street, facing southeast.
5. Cornerstone Baptist Church (originally Trinity Chapel) with Southside Baptist Church and 701 Whaley beyond, facing northeast.
6. Rocky Branch Creek with Olympia Park and the Union Hall beyond, facing northeast.
7. 100-block of Parker Avenue, facing northwest.
8. 726 and 732 Heyward Street, facing southeast.
9. Olympia Avenue where it meets Wayne Street with the mill beyond, facing northwest.
10. Olympia Mill, facing southeast.
11. Nevada Street from Granby Lane, facing west.
12. Olympia Cemetery, facing southwest.
13. Union Hall (119 South Parker Street).
14. Type I workers' dwelling (1128 Olympia Avenue).
15. Type II workers' dwelling (106 Alabama Street).
16. Type III workers' dwelling (643 Kentucky Street).
17. Type IV workers' dwelling (727 Maryland Street).
18. Type V workers' dwelling (735 Maryland Street).
19. Type VI workers' dwelling (214 Gadsden Street)

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20. Whaley-designed supervisory housing (828 Whaley Street).
21. Boarding house (1101 Olympia Avenue).
22. Typical side-gabled dwelling in the Granville plat (949 Texas Street).
23. Typical hip-on-hip/side-gabled dwelling in the Granville Plat (415 Virginia Street).
24. Georgia Street, facing southwest.

### **Index of Figures**

1. Olympia School at 1170 Olympia Avenue, c. 1905, including the streetcar tracks.
2. Olympia's southern grid from the roof of the mill looking southeast down Olympia Avenue in 1903. From W. B. Smith Whaley and Company, *Modern Cotton Mill Engineering* (Columbia: The State Company, 1903), 46.
3. Olympia's northern grid from the roof of the mill looking northeast up Wayne Street in 1922. From *The Spinner* 6, no. 1 (November 1922): 67. Courtesy of South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC.
4. Street in Olympia's southern grid in the 1930s. From the Works Progress Administration Collection, South Caroliniana Library, Digital Collections, <http://digital.tcl.sc.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/wpaplp/id/880/rec/1>
5. Plat of the Gibbes Property, 1908. Plat Book B, pg. 47, Richland County Register of Deeds, Columbia, SC.
6. Plat of the northern grid of property owned by Pacific Mills, 1940. Plat Book I, pg. 77, Richland County Register of Deeds, Columbia, SC.
7. Plat of the southern grid of property owned by Pacific Mills, 1939. Plat Book I, pg. 76, Richland County Register of Deeds, Columbia, SC.
8. Plat of the Granville development, 1941. Plat Book I, pg. 200, Richland County Register of Deeds, Columbia, SC.

**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.

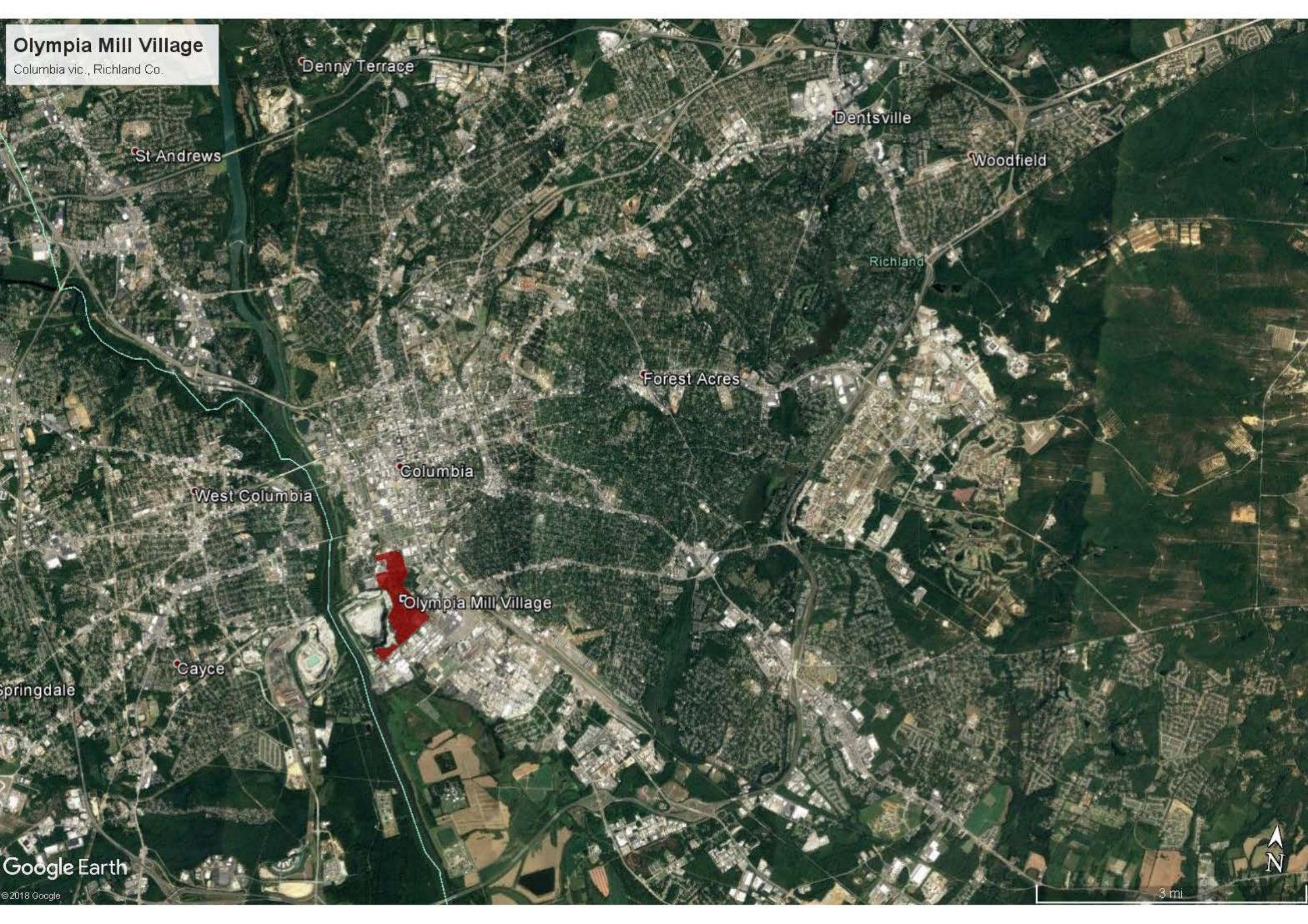
# Olympia Mill Village

Columbia vic., Richland Co.



# Olympia Mill Village

Columbia vic., Richland Co.





01

RIGHT  
TURN  
ONLY



Jim Jago

OLYMPIA AVE →  
← WAYNE ST.

TRUCKS  
USE  
HIGH  
LANE



JOHN H. HARRIS  
MAY 1911  
VENICE 1-30









CORNERSTONE  
BAPTIST CHURCH  
SUNDAY SCHOOL    WORSHIP SERVICE  
10:00 AM            11:00 AM







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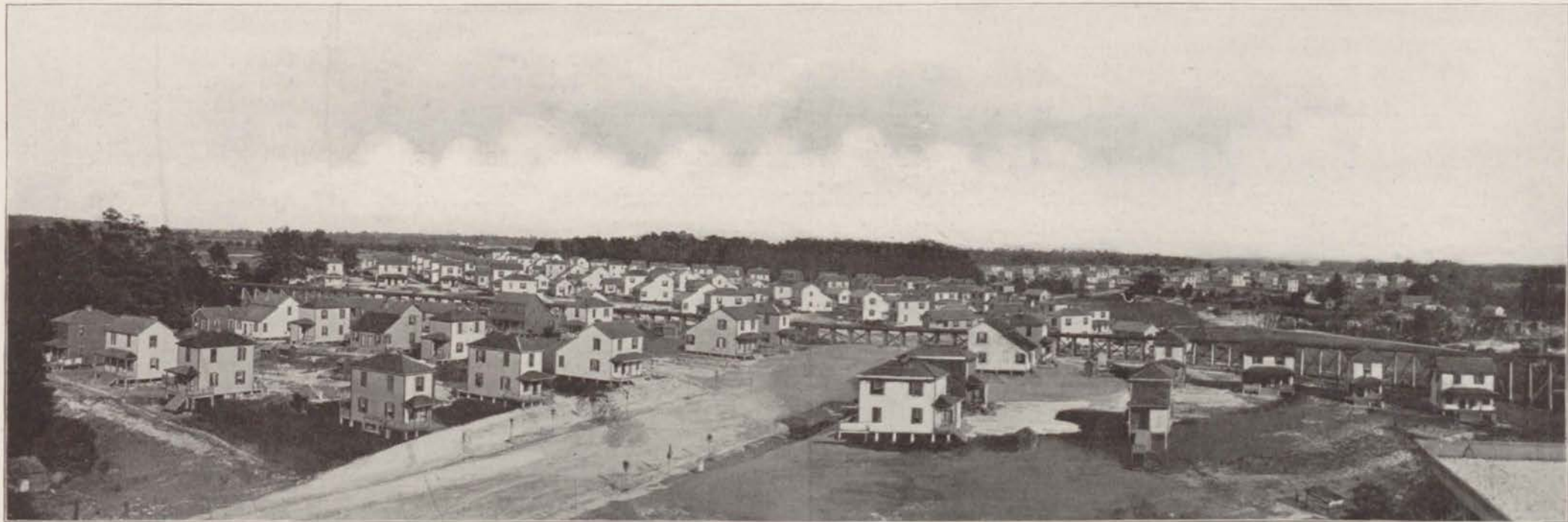




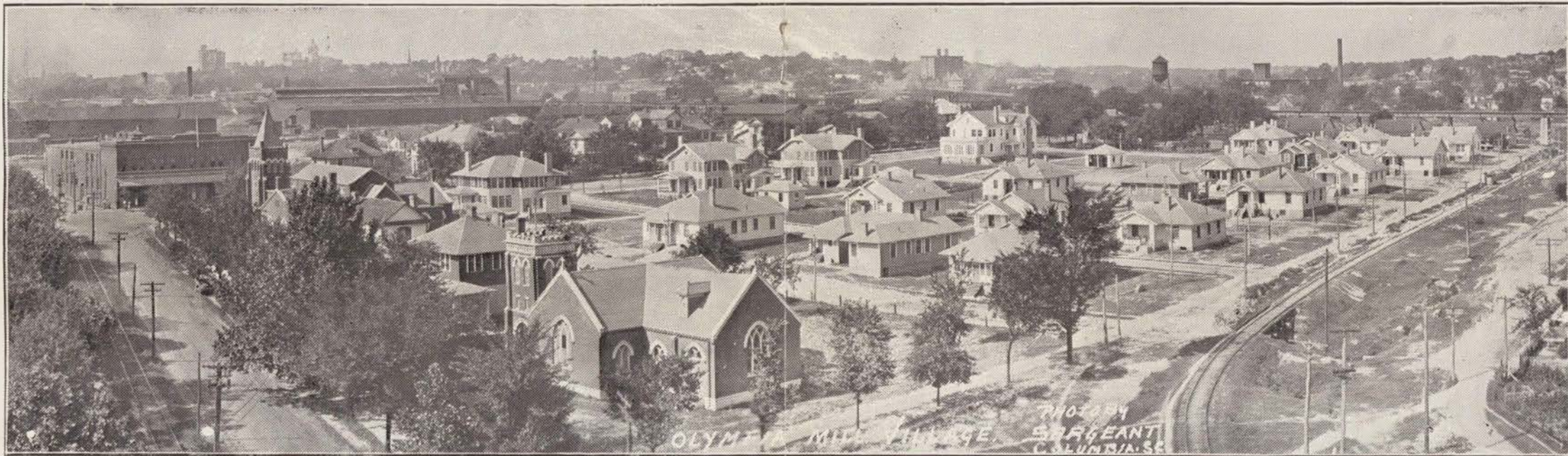








BIRDS-EYE VIEW OF OLYMPIA VILLAGE.



OLYMPIA MILL PHOTOGRAPHY  
SERGEANT  
COLUMBIA, SE

SECTIONAL VIEW OF PACIFIC MILLS COMMUNITY LOOKING EAST FROM TOP OF OLYMPIA MILL





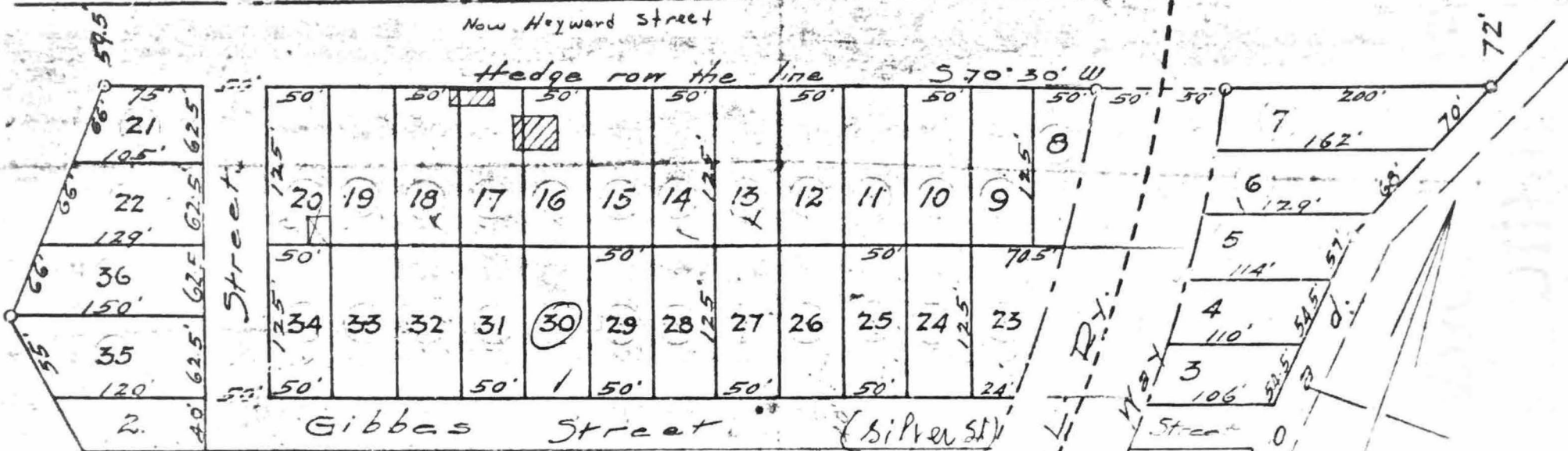
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Center line Lower Street

Now Hayward Street

Hedge row the line

S 70° 30' W



Old Mill

5/100 A.

Branch of Rocky Wood

Right of Way

Right of Way

PLAT OF PROPERTY OF  
DR. ROBT W GIBBES

SCALE 1"=100 FT

MCH. 10-1908

E. N. CHISOLM, JR. C.E.



**PLANS**

These plans show the layout of the proposed Pacific Mills, which will give public notice of the same. The plans show the location of the proposed building, the location of the streets, and the location of the proposed parking places. The plans also show the location of the proposed utility lines, and the location of the proposed fire hydrants. The plans are subject to change without notice.

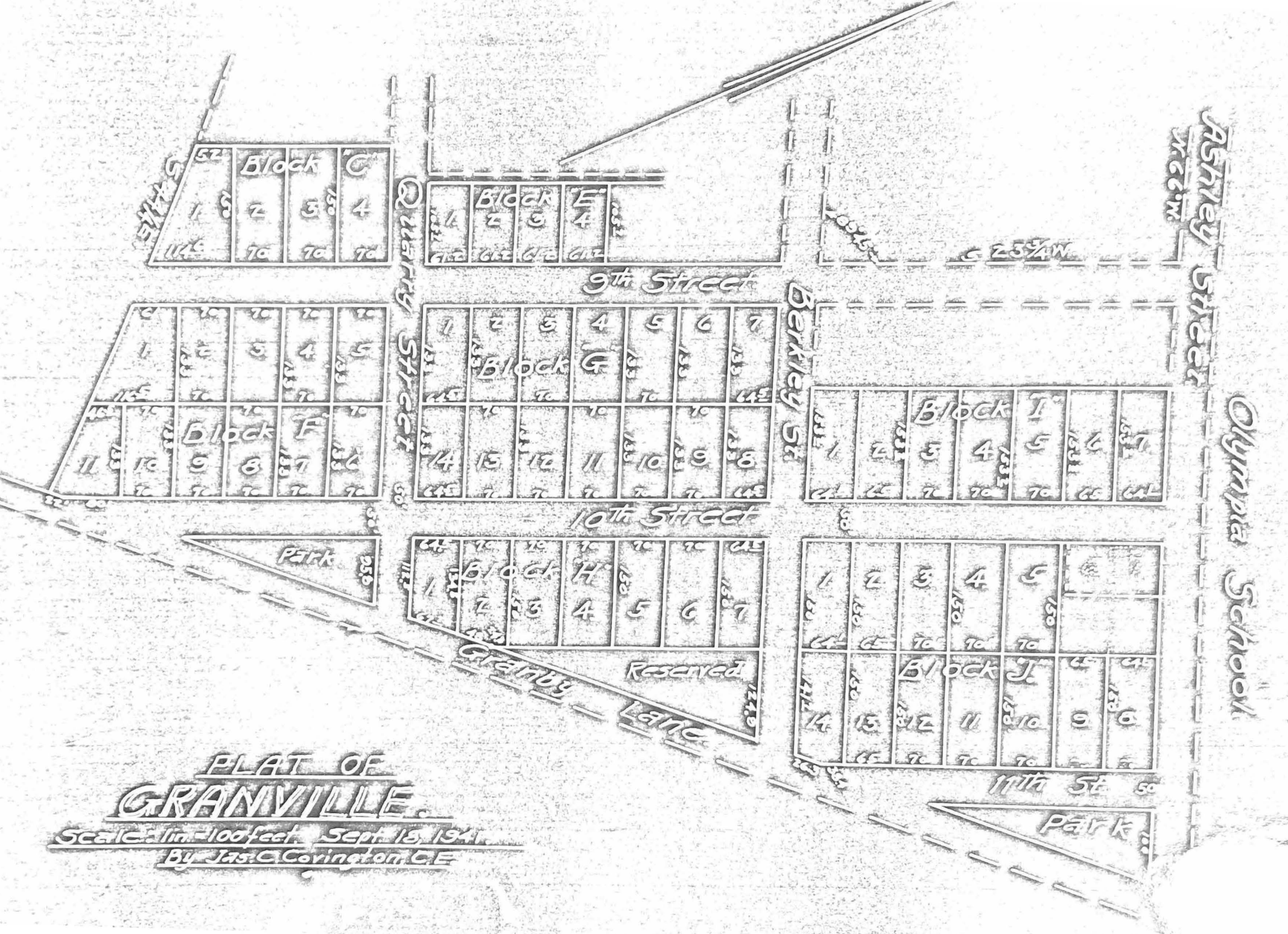
Filed for Record  
 This State of S.C.  
 in the County of Columbia  
 on the 15th day of July, 1939.  
 Tomlinson Engr. Co.  
 Engineer

Block	Lot	Area
1	1	100
1	2	100
1	3	100
1	4	100
1	5	100
1	6	100
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1	92	100
1	93	100
1	94	100
1	95	100
1	96	100
1	97	100
1	98	100
1	99	100
1	100	100
Total		10000

Map showing Property of  
 Ebert Realty Company and  
 Property of  
**Pacific Mills**  
 Hampton Division  
 Columbia, S.C.  
 Scale: 1" = 100'  
 Tomlinson Engr. Co. Columbia, S.C.  
 October, 1939

**Legend**  
 Curved lines by iron pipes shown thus:   
 Number of rooms shown thus:   
 Number of dwellings shown thus:   
 Lot numbers shown thus:

**Notes**  
 Title changed to include  
 Map showing Property of  
 Ebert Realty Company and  
 Property of  
 Pacific Mills  
 Columbia, S.C. July 15, 1940



**PLAT OF  
GRANVILLE.**

Scale: 1 in. = 100 feet. Sept. 19, 1941.  
By Jas. C. Covington, C.E.

Ashley Street  
N 66° W

Olympia School

G 25 1/4 W

9th Street

Barkley St

Quarry Street

10th Street

Park

Granby Lane  
Reserved

11th St

Park

National Register of Historic Places  
Memo to File

# Correspondence

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

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

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Resubmission

Property Name: Olympia Mill Village Historic District

Multiple Name:

State & County: SOUTH CAROLINA, Richland

Date Received: 11/6/2018      Date of Pending List:      Date of 16th Day:      Date of 45th Day: 12/21/2018      Date of Weekly List:

Reference number: RS100003058

Nominator: State

Reason For Review:

X Accept       Return       Reject      11/20/2018 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments: AOS: Industry, Community Planning and Development, Social History, Architecture; POS: 1899-1954; LOS: local

Recommendation/ Criteria: NR Criteria: A and C.

Reviewer Lisa Deline      Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2239      Date 11/20/18

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.



SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF  
**ARCHIVES & HISTORY**



September 6, 2018

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

Dear Dr. Ernstein:

Enclosed is the National Register nomination for the Olympia Mill Village Historic District in Columbia vic., Richland Co., South Carolina. The nomination was approved by the South Carolina State Board of Review as eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C 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 Olympia Mill Village Historic District 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](mailto:efoley@scdah.sc.gov).

Sincerely,



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



563058

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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



### 1. Name of Property

Historic name: Olympia Mill Village Historic District

Other names/site number: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

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

### 2. Location

Street & number: Lincoln Street and Parker Avenue between Whaley and Heyward Streets; Mulberry Lane, Gadsden Street, and Wayne Street between Catawba and Heyward Streets; Heyward Street between Bluff Road/Lincoln Street and Wayne Street/Olympia Avenue; Silver Street and South Parker Street; Olympia Avenue between Heyward Street and Bluff Road; Alabama, Carolina, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Ohio, Texas, Virginia, and Nevada Streets; Bluff Road between Olympia Avenue and Granby Lane; Granby Lane between Bluff Road and the property of Vulcan Materials Company

City or town: Columbia State: SC County: Richland

Not For Publication:  Vicinity:

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

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

    national     statewide   x   local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

  x   A     B   x   C     D

	<u>9/6/2018</u>
<b>Signature of certifying official/Title:</b>	<b>Date</b>
Elizabeth M. Johnson, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer	
_____ <b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b>	

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

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**Signature of commenting official:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Date** \_\_\_\_\_

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**Title :** \_\_\_\_\_ **State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government** \_\_\_\_\_

**4. National Park Service Certification**

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of the Keeper

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date of Action

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

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

**Category of Property**

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
-

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Site

Structure

Object

**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>257</u>	<u>264</u>	buildings
<u>3</u>	_____	sites
_____	<u>2</u>	structures
<u>1</u>	_____	objects
<u>261</u>	<u>264</u>	Total

Returned

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 9

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic – single/multiple dwellings

Commerce – department store

Social – meeting hall

Education – school

Religion – religious facility

Funerary – cemetery

Recreation and Culture – outdoor recreation

Recreation and Culture – monument/marker

Industry – manufacturing facility

Defense – arms storage

Landscape – park

Vacant/Not in use

Transportation – rail related

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic – single/multiple dwellings

Commerce – office building

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- Social – meeting hall
- Education – school
- Religion – religious facility
- Funerary – cemetery
- Recreation and Culture – outdoor recreation
- Recreation and Culture – monument/marker
- Defense – arms storage
- Landscape – park
- Vacant/Not in use

## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- Romanesque
- Bungalow/Craftsman
- Art Deco
- Commercial Style
- Late Victorian Vernacular
- Colonial Revival
- Gothic Revival
- Minimal Traditional
- American Foursquare

Returned

**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: wood (weatherboard), brick, stucco, concrete, asbestos, stucco, synthetic (vinyl), asphalt

### Narrative Description

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

### Summary Paragraph

Olympia Mill Village Historic District is located southwest of downtown Columbia and was designed and constructed almost entirely between 1899 and 1903 by industrialist-architect William Burroughs Smith Whaley. Its northernmost portion is included within the city limits and continues the general pattern of the city's grid, while the southern portion sits in Richland County and forms a separate grid at a 45-degree angle from that of the city. The northern grid

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includes the mill, the village's public amenities, and housing originally built for mill management. The southern grid is almost entirely single- and multi-family housing for mill workers. Granville—the southeast corner of this grid consisting of minimal traditional, single-family residences—was developed after the mill's divestment of the residential portion of the village in 1940. The Congaree River flows to the district's west and a large granite quarry is nestled between the southern part of the district and the river. Quarried since the nineteenth-century, this land was once considered part of the mill village and featured pastures and undeveloped, low-lying wetlands until the mid-twentieth century. The highest land in the village is in the northern grid and along Olympia Avenue.

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### **Narrative Description**

The Olympia Mill Village is located just southwest of downtown Columbia, South Carolina and less than two miles from the South Carolina State House. Planned and built in 1899-1903 by William Burroughs Smith Whaley, the close-knit village is set apart from the grand scale of Columbia's orthogonal gridded plan. Whaley located his mill operations, which included the Granby Mill, Richland Mill, Capitol City Mill, and the crown jewel – Olympia – at the southwest corner of the city's 1786 grid along the Congaree River. In 1896, he located the Granby Mill Village at the far end of Huger Street, Columbia's westernmost thoroughfare. Three years later, he built Olympia Mill Village to the east and south. Whaley Street (then Indigo), begins at the southern termination of the wide Huger Street and moves eastward perpendicularly, creating the spine that connected Granby, Olympia, Capitol City, and Richland Mills to each other and the residential portions of each village to both the mills and its amenities.

#### *The Olympia Mill Village's Northern Grid*

Whaley strategically reserved the highest land in the area for the most important, substantially constructed buildings in Olympia: the mill and their accompanying stables, warehouses, churches, stores, and housing for supervisory personnel. Positioned next to the Granby Mill at the intersection of Whaley Street and the wide, north-south Wayne Street/Olympia Avenue, the Olympia Mill visually and psychologically dominates: it acts as a fulcrum around which the village rotates to the east and southwest.

The mill villages' "downtown" is just east of the surviving Granby and Olympia factories with the mill-provided amenities clustered at the intersection of Wayne and Whaley Streets. Surviving buildings include Olympia's original store at 701 Whaley Street, Pacific Park, and two churches: Cornerstone Baptist Church (originally Trinity Chapel) and Southside Baptist Church. These substantial brick buildings are the largest in the village except for the mill itself. The Doughboy Monument to the village's World War I dead, placed in the median at the crossing of Whaley and Wayne Streets, enhances this intersection's feel as the civic center of the mill villages.

The northern grid of mill housing sits to the east of the mill and this cluster of amenities at the corner of Wayne and Whaley Streets. Four blocks long by two blocks high, this grid is delimited by Catawba and Heyward Streets to the north and south and Wayne and Lincoln Streets to the

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west and east. Railroad tracks cross Whaley Street at an angle just east of Lincoln Street, providing a clear eastern boundary to the upper village. The streets follow Columbia's grid to the north despite the interruptions of railroad tracks and later development in between. Lincoln and Gadsden Streets are continuations of regular Columbia Streets, with Parker and Mulberry Streets inserted into the grid in between.

The largest houses in this northern residential grid line Whaley Street. The mill originally constructed these dwellings as housing for the business' management personnel. They are setback from the street at a uniform distance and centered on generous, almost square lots and are all two-story, frame residences. The earliest-built structures, constructed around 1900-03, resemble single-pile, side-gabled I-houses from the street, but reveal shed-roofed, one-story wings to the rear, flush with the side elevations. With symmetrical three-bay facades and wide hipped-roof porches, they recall vernacular farmhouses. The mill added larger and higher-style foursquare houses for supervisors later: with square footprints, hipped roofs, side porches, and Colonial Revival and Craftsman details, these buildings are immediately distinguished from the earlier, more modest supervisory housing.

Smaller and more varied dwellings line the narrower lanes north and south of Whaley Street. The mill constructed these dwellings for a mix of skilled workers, including supervisors. The houses north of Whaley Street are older and sit on larger lots than those between Whaley and Heyward Streets. The mill constructed some of these dwellings in 1900-03 with the first phase of supervisory housing. Most are of the same basic types of workers' housing seen in the southern grid as discussed below. The dwellings south of Whaley are positioned closer to the street on narrower lots than those houses to the north. The mill constructed these houses in waves between 1904 and the 1920s. They are a mix of single-family and duplex residences, all are frame and single-story, and most are reminiscent of economical domestic types built elsewhere in America in the early twentieth century (especially bungalows). Most have cross-gabled or hipped roofs and feature a prominent front porch. Their details are minimal; variation in the footprint and roofline provides visual interest.

A distinct pocket of residential dwellings sits just east of the mill, north of Rocky Branch Creek, south of Heyward Street and approximately east of Wayne Street/Olympia Avenue. Heyward Street forms the northern boundary with two parallel sections as a testament to the railroad spur that ran through its center until the 1970s. Platted for Dr. Robert W. Gibbes in 1908, this portion of the village was never owned or developed by the mill. It originally included thirty-five lots, including seven fronting on Bluff Road. The lots are slightly narrower and longer than those elsewhere in the northern or southern portions of the village and the land lacks the alleys seen elsewhere in the village. The houses are similar to those in the grid of housing to the north of Heyward Street: with only one or two exceptions, all are frame, one-story single-family bungalows with hipped or side-gabled roofs with minimal details.

While sidewalks are located along the wide Whaley Street, there are no sidewalks along the residential streets to its north and south. Olympia Avenue's sidewalk ends abruptly at the line between the city and the county. Most lots now have large mature trees shading the houses. The

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northern grid's dwellings south of Whaley Street are more likely to have outbuildings or garages in their backyards.

### *Olympia Mill Village's Southern Grid*

The densest part of the Olympia Village is located south of the mills, its amenities, and the northern grid of housing. Olympia Avenue acts as the spine for the grid of this southern portion of the village much as Whaley Street organizes through the north. An extension of Wayne Avenue, it shifts almost 45-degrees just south of the amenities and the mill to mirror a bend in the Congaree River. The substantial banks of Rocky Branch Creek, the ridge on which the street sits, and a crescent-shaped strip of undeveloped land (the location of a now-removed railroad trestle that originally traveled down the center of Heyward Street) determine this shift in orientation and enhance the sense that the village's southern grid is separate from the downtowns of both the mill village and Columbia beyond.

Nestled in between Bluff Road to the northeast and the river and a large granite quarry to the southwest, this triangle-shaped grid of nine streets was built almost entirely as workers' housing by the mill between 1900 and 1903. Streets run north of Olympia for only a block or less before they dead-end at Bluff Road. Streets continue south of Olympia Avenue, ending at the quarry. The southern grid is orthogonal, but not exactly regular. There is a wide gap between Olympia Avenue and Whitney Street, the next street to its south, due to the remains of a drainage ditch that ran diagonally from northeast to southwest through the southern grid (much of which was later culverted). The streets are named after American states. They are organized in alphabetical order, a vestige of the consecutive numbering system that originally identified them. These streets include the very short Alabama and Carolina Street just south of the mill and before the bend in Olympia Avenue, and Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Ohio, Texas, Virginia, and Nevada Streets to the east. Granby Lane intersects with the merged Bluff Road/Olympia Avenue to form the village's eastern boundary. All of the streets in this southern grid are paved.

With a grassy median as a leftover vestige of Columbia's streetcar system, Olympia Avenue is wider than any other in the village. It sits on a ridge and the intersecting streets slope southward from it. Whaley planned the street to be residential, but it has suffered more demolition and infill than any other area of Olympia since the mill's 1940 divestment of the village's residential property. Empty lots, later churches and dwellings, and auto repair and other commercial entities now sit where mill workers' housing once did. Among the survivals are large, two-story, hipped-roof frame dwellings built in the initial wave of mill construction: 1101 and 1103 Olympia Avenue. The only buildings of this type in the village, they are assembled on the western end of Olympia near the mill. Double-pile and with a single front door, they were originally boarding houses for single mill workers.

The houses on the streets north and south of Olympia Avenue are smaller than those in the northern grid and represent six distinct types. All are frame, were originally built on raised brick pier foundations, and had front porches on raised brick piers, single chimneys, 6/6 wooden sash windows, two-light transoms over primary exterior doors, beadboard soffits, and exposed rafter

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tails. Four of the six types are duplexes and the other two were originally single-family dwellings. Many remain multi-unit residences, but others have been converted into single-family homes. The mill distributed the types throughout the village randomly: single-family are next to multi-family and houses of the same type often face one another across a street. Dwellings of the same type are never next to one another on the same side of the street, creating a variety of rhythm in roofline and porch profile.<sup>1</sup>

The six types of workers' housing are:<sup>2</sup>

- Type I: A two-story duplex with side-gabled, saltbox roof identical to those in Granby Mill Village. There are four bays on the first floor (two doors and two windows) and two windows on the upper. The doors are next to one another in the central bays. An attached, hipped-roof porch runs the length of the facade. Attic ventilators sit in both side-gables and a single chimney rests in the center of the building with fireplaces opening onto each unit.
- Type II: A narrow, two-story, single-family house with a hipped roof. There are two bays on the first floor: one door and one window. There is one bay on the second floor with a single, centered window. An attached, hipped-roof porch runs the length of the facade. A single chimney sits in the center of the roof.
- Type III: A two-story duplex identical to a Type II with an attached, side-gabled wing. There are four bays on the first floor, two doors and two windows. The front doors for each unit are either next to one another in the central bays, opening onto each unit, or are staggered with a window in between. The porch covers the entire first floor of the facade: it is attached to the two-story mass with a hipped profile that matches the porches on Types I and II and its roof is an extension of the one-story mass to the side.
- Type IV: A one-story, T-shaped gable and ell duplex with a unit in the projecting front-gabled ell and another in the side-gabled wing. A single, centered window sits in the front-gabled ell; the rest of the facade is three bays. Some dwellings have two doors and a single window in the wing, the doors opening onto separate units. Others have a second front door in the projecting front-gabled ell. All have one door in the side-gabled wing, lined up with the cutaway porch that is inset in the front-gabled unit. The porch extends across the side-gabled wing, formed as an extension of its roof. A single chimney sits in the front-gabled ell, with fireplaces opening into each unit.
- Type V: A one-story, gabled-roof, single-family house identical to the front-gabled portion of Type IV.
- Type VI: A one-story duplex with a side-gabled roof. There are four bays on the façade: two doors and two windows with the doors centered. An attached, shed-roofed porch runs nearly the full width of the facade. A chimney sits in the approximate center of the roof, with fireplaces opening onto each unit.

All of the mill-built houses are setback from the street at the same distance, centered on the front of their lots, and face one another directly across the street. The types sit on their lots in

<sup>1</sup> W. B. Smith Whaley & Company, *Modern Cotton Mill Engineering* (Columbia: The State Company, 1903), 47.

<sup>2</sup> The first five types were first identified and numbered in Rebecca Fulmer, "Proposal for the Development of a Revitalization Plan for Olympia" (report dated February 1978).



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consistent ways.<sup>3</sup> The lot sizes are standardized, and have about half of the street frontage allotted to the residential lots in the village's northern grid. Although narrow, the lots are relatively generous. The setbacks allow space for curbs, fences, and sidewalks as seen in historic photographs of the village. Because the curbs and sidewalks were likely built using less durable materials than the concrete common today, these features have mostly deteriorated since the mill sold the property in 1940. Mature trees planted close to the street provide shade and survivals indicate that they were planted in rows.

Whaley originally planned longitudinal alleys down the middle of each block and laterally behind each of the blocks running parallel to Olympia Avenue. These alleys have not been maintained and most are at least partially consumed by individual parcels, making them difficult to visualize today. Few of the lots feature garages or substantial outbuildings and all auxiliary structure date to after the mill's 1940 divestment. Small prefabricated sheds sit in many backyards. Driveway or parking surfaces are asphalt, poured concrete, or gravel and poured concrete walkways connect many of the houses' front porches to the street.

There is surprisingly little infill in Olympia's southern grid. The densest areas of infill are in the middle of the blocks between Olympia Avenue and Whitney Street. Most of these blocks were vacant at the time of the mill's 1940 divestment. The land was swampy and a long drainage ditch cut through the blocks from just south of the intersection of Virginia Street and Olympia Avenue southwest to the intersection of Delaware and Georgia Streets and into the quarry and the river beyond. Some mill houses were moved onto these vacant lots in the 1940s and the area was finally properly drained in the late 1980s between Ohio and Georgia Streets, accounting for much of the later construction in the neighborhood.

The vast majority of the original workers' residences retain enough integrity for one to identify their type. These structures have experienced predictable changes, the most significant of which is the addition of indoor bathrooms. The foundations of the houses have often been filled-in with brick or rebuilt with concrete block. Most houses retain their porch profiles – an identifying feature of each individual type – but the porch foundations have been filled in with brick or rebuilt with concrete block, their posts replaced with columns or battered piers, their wooden floors replaced with poured concrete, and their wooden steps replaced with brick or poured concrete steps with stepped brick sidewalls (often with poured concrete tops). Some porches have been screened in. Vinyl siding and trim wraps most of the houses in the village, both in the northern and southern grids, and vinyl windows replace many of the 6/6 wooden originals. Vinyl siding often covers over the transoms that topped the houses' front doors. Asphalt shingles now cover most of the roofs of the houses and their porches; a historic photograph indicates that wooden shingles originally covered the roofs.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>3</sup> The houses at 207 Carolina Street and 400 ½ Florida Street are the only exceptions: they are turned 45 degrees to accommodate their irregularly shaped lots.

<sup>4</sup> Photograph of street in the Olympia Mill Village, c. 1930s, Works Progress Administration Collection, South Caroliniana Library, Digital Collections, <http://digital.tcl.sc.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/wpaplp/id/880/rec/1>

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Each of the individual types also changed in distinct ways over time. Common alterations include:

- Type I: Indoor bathrooms for each unit were added to the rear of the dwellings in one-story, shed-roofed additions that stretch across the entire rear of the building, flush with the side elevations. In the conversion of these duplexes into single-family dwellings, windows often replaced one of the two front doors.
- Type II: Indoor bathrooms for these dwellings were added to the rear in one-story, shed-roofed additions that stretch across the entire rear of the building, flush with the side elevations.
- Type III: Indoor bathrooms for each unit were added to the rear of the dwellings in one-story, shed-roofed additions to both the two-story and one-story masses, flush with the side elevations. Small, square windows were often added in the buildings' second stories. In the conversion of these duplexes into single-family dwellings, windows often replaced one of the two front doors.
- Type IV: Indoor bathrooms for each unit were added to the rear of the dwellings, in the intersection of the cross gable. In the conversion of these duplexes into single-family dwellings, windows often replaced one of the two front doors. Some of the side wings have been extended towards the front of the house so that they are flush with the front-gabled ell, consuming the cutaway porches in the main body of the structure.
- Type V: Additions to the side elevations are common in this type, often creating a cross-gabled roofline that is easily confused with a Type IV dwelling.
- Type VI: In the conversion of these duplexes into single-family dwellings, windows often replaced one of the two front doors.

### *Granville*

The houses in Olympia Mill Village's southeast corner are distinct from those elsewhere in either the northern or southern grids. "Granville" was platted in 1941, after the mills' divestment of its residential property, to continue and finish the grid that surrounded it: it extends Virginia Street and Texas Street south of Whitney Street, the east side of Ohio Street south of Dover Street, and includes all of Nevada Street.<sup>5</sup> At sixty-four to seventy feet wide, the lots are slightly wider than those elsewhere in the southern grid. They are also slightly deeper, thanks to the lack of alleys running through the centers of the blocks. Houses are centered on their lots and setback at a regular distance similar to the layout elsewhere in the southern grid. Odd-shaped triangles of land were left vacant to complete the grid against the diagonal Granby Lane, which leads southwest to Olympia Cemetery, the quarry, and the river beyond. Many of the lots feature garages or other outbuildings that likely date to soon after the houses' construction.

Representing the massing and details typical of mid-century residential buildings constructed by merchant builders, the houses are all minimal and traditional. They represent three main types with no discernable pattern of distribution. Most likely, they were built to offer one, two, or three-bedroom options to speculative buyers. All of the houses are single-story and single-

<sup>5</sup> Jas. C. Covington, C.E., Plat of Granville, September 18, 1941, Plat Book I, pg. 200, Richland County Register of Deeds, Columbia, SC.

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family, were built on brick foundations, and have asphalt shingles covering their roofs. All were likely built with asbestos or mineral fiber siding. Windows were originally 6/6 wooden sash. All were designed with a small front porch with a concrete and brick stoop. Many had side porches supported by brick columns and set on brick foundations.

There are three principal types of houses in Granville. Their rooflines and facade organization define their differences:

- Side-gabled with a small gabled porch on the facade. Some are symmetrical; others have a chimney attached to the facade for visual interest that offsets the fenestration organization. Side porches extend the main rooflines and foundations.
- Cross-gabled with front gable in the middle or on one end or the other of the facade, atop two bays. All were built with a small gabled porch on the facade. Some are symmetrical; others have a chimney attached to the facade for visual interest that offsets the fenestration organization. Side porches extend the main rooflines and foundations.
- Hip-on-hip or side-gabled roof with cutaway porch. Three windows are distributed symmetrically on the facade; the front door opens onto the porch from the side elevation. This type appears exclusively on the southern end of Virginia Street (400-500 blocks).

Small additions to the backs of the Granville houses are typical, as are the wrapping of the buildings in vinyl siding. Most of the original side porches have been filled in to create additional interior spaces; these “additions” do not affect the overall massing of the buildings. Many have vinyl replacement windows and a handful have significant additions to the sides or fronts.

#### *Statement on Integrity*

In both the northern and southern grids of the Olympia Mill Village, integrity of setting, location, and feeling of the buildings remains intact. Repetition of established types is the central tenant of the mill village’s architectural identity. Therefore, where integrity of design remains, diminished material integrity will not typically prevent a building from contributing to the district. To be considered contributing to the district, the original façade must be identifiable and intact and its apertures remain in place; the building’s massing and roofline should be largely unchanged and visible; and the building’s original type be evident (if applicable). Common material changes such as the application of synthetic siding, replacement of windows with vinyl, or screening-in of a porch do not preclude contributing status as long as the façade, roofline, rhythm of the openings, and typology remain identifiable.

#### *A note about the 1939 and 1940 plats*

Tomlinson Engineering Company platted the entirety of Olympia Mill Village, along with Whaley’s adjacent mills located along Whaley Street, in 1939-40 in preparation for the Pacific Mills’ sale of most of its residential holdings to the Ebert Realty Company. These plats are extremely accurate and act as keys for the description and inventory of Olympia’s resources.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>6</sup> Tomlinson Engineering Company, Map Showing Property of Ebert Realty Company and Property of Pacific Mills, Hampton Division, Columbia, SC, October 1939, Plat Book I, pg. 76 and Tomlinson Engineering Company, Map

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House types and irregularities (e.g. additions) are discernible, as are some labels for auxiliary buildings such as churches and parks. Specific dimensions of lots and alleys are illegible thanks to the poor quality of available copies in the Richland County Register of Deeds.

#### *Methodology for Counting Outbuildings*

Because many of the village's lots have large trees and most of the alleys are overgrown or have been consumed by private lots, the location of outbuildings were identified first by Google Earth. Their existence was then confirmed by on-site observation when possible from the street.

### **Properties Contributing to the Character of Olympia Mill Village Historic District**

1. **104 Alabama Street (1900-03):** Type I workers' housing with a 1-story addition made to the rear, 3/1 vertical light vinyl replacement windows, and blue vinyl clapboard siding. It retains its two front doors with transoms. The front porch has been rebuilt with a concrete floor and steps.
2. **106 Alabama Street (1900-03):** Type II workers' housing. This dwelling retains its wooden clapboard siding, its wooden 6/6 sash windows, and its original footprint save for two-story and one-story additions attached to the rear, flush with the side elevations. Wooden brackets decorate the porch posts and a stained glass window sits in the transom above the door. The foundation has been filled in with concrete block and a new flight of wooden stairs has been recently constructed leading up to the porch.
3. **79 Bluff Road (c. 1953):** This is a one-story, frame, side-gabled three-bay, single-family house with a cutaway porch in its northeast corner. It has pairs of 1/1 metal windows, asphalt siding, and is raised on a pier foundation.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A prefabricated, gambrel-roofed metal shed sits in the backyard.

4. **621 Bluff Road – Olympia High School (1926, 1938, reconstructed 2004):** Olympia High School, now known as the Olympia Learning Center, is a large, brick, U-shaped building with Colonial Revival details that opens onto Olympia Avenue/Bluff Road. The original high school was built in 1926, with major additions in 1938. A 1909 grammar school was originally part of the complex, but burned in the 1960s. The building suffered a severe fire in 2001 and was reconstructed in 2004. It is principally composed of three hipped-roof sections with porticos above the entrances and asymmetrical facades. The section on the west is two-stories; all others are one-story. The brick is laid in running bond. The windows consist principally of pairs of 6/6 sash windows; the section on the west side features larger banks of windows on its second floor. The roof is covered in standing-seam metal and some details, especially those on

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Showing Property of Ebert Realty Company and Property of Pacific Mills, Hampton Division, Columbia, SC, October 1939, Plat Book I, pg. 77, both Richland County Register of Deeds, Columbia, SC.

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the porticos that announce the entrances to each of the three principal sections, are cast stone. The rest are wood. Details include brick quoins and a soldier course water table. A barrel-vaulted 1938 auditorium (the only historic portion of the school to survive the 2001 fire), sits at the northeast corner of the building. An additional one-story, flat roofed section sits across from the auditorium and runs alongside Olympia Avenue/Road with three-part windows. A metal fence with brick piers runs along the property's Bluff Road perimeter and the building faces onto a large parking lot.

5. **200 Carolina Street (1900-03):** Type IV workers' housing set at a slight angle on its lot so that it faces northwest rather than head-on onto Carolina Street. It retains its original footprint. The porch has been rebuilt with a brick foundation and steps. The house retains its wooden clapboard siding and original 6/6 wooden windows.
6. **201 Carolina Street (1900-03):** Type V workers' housing. This house retains two front doors, porch profile, and footprint as visible from the street. Its windows and siding are vinyl replacements.

**Non-Contributing Outbuildings:** A one-story, front gabled, prefabricated shed sits in the back yard up against the northern property line.

7. **202 Carolina Street (1900-03):** Type V workers' housing, but set with its long elevations parallel to the street. Its facade has three bays and its side-gabled roof shades its cutaway porch in its westernmost bay. A single 6/6 wooden sash window fills the easternmost bay and a pair of 6/6 wooden windows sits in the facade's approximate center. A flight of concrete steps lead up to the porch, which is supported by two square posts. The house has wooden clapboard siding.
8. **203 Carolina Street (1900-03):** Type I workers' housing that retains its original front doors with transoms, porch profile, and footprint, save for a small rear addition that is flush with the side elevations. Concrete block fills in the porch's foundation, vinyl siding covers the building, and 6/6 vinyl windows replace those on the facade.
9. **207 Carolina Street (1900-03):** Type III workers' housing that retains its footprint, including the organization of its facade with both front doors. The porch has been rebuilt with a brick foundation, steps, and low sidewalls and a poured concrete floor. The porch's posts have been replaced with decorative metal posts atop raised brick and concrete pedestals. Vinyl siding covers the house and its windows have been replaced with 6/6 vinyl windows.
10. **208 Carolina Street (1900-03):** Type II workers' housing that retains its original porch profile and overall footprint, save a small rear addition flush with the side elevations. The porch has been screened in and a metal awning and concrete steps added. House has vinyl siding and windows.

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11. **209-211 Carolina Street (1900-03):** Type II workers' housing that retains its original 6/6 wooden windows, footprint, and duplex organization with transoms over both doors. The porch has been rebuilt with a brick foundation and poured concrete floor, slender wooden battered piers atop brick pedestals, and a shed roof. Corrugated metal covers the roof of the house and porch.
12. **210 Carolina Street (1900-03):** Type II workers' housing that retains its original narrow footprint (save a one-story rear addition that is flush with the side elevations) and porch profile. It retains its original 6/6 wooden windows and transom. The porch has been rebuilt with concrete block and brick steps. The house is clad in vinyl siding.
13. **213 Carolina Street (1900-03):** Type II workers' housing that retains its original narrow footprint, porch profile, and 6/6 wooden windows. Open metal decorative posts support the porch and a small one-story addition was made to the rear of the building, flush with the side elevations. A fixed picture window replaces the first floor's window; the others are original and the transom survives. The porch has been rebuilt with brick and vinyl siding covers the building.  
**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A one-story, front-gabled, concrete block shed sits in the back yard up against the northern property line.
14. **212-214 Carolina Street (1900-03):** Type I workers' dwelling with an addition made onto the back that is flush with the side elevations. Its porch has been rebuilt in brick with a poured concrete floor, squared posts and balusters, and a short half-wall between the pair of front doors. Brick facing covers the first story, while imitation stone siding covers the rest of the building.
15. **215 Carolina Street (1900-03):** Type III workers' housing that retains the original organization of its façade, including its transom. A small addition has been made to the rear, flush with the side elevations. The house is covered in vinyl siding and features 1/1 vinyl replacement windows.
16. **218 Carolina Street (1900-03):** Type I workers' housing that retains its original footprint (save a small rear addition flush with the side elevations) and porch profile. The porch has been rebuilt with a brick foundation. The house remains a duplex with transoms over its two front doors, windows are 1/1 vinyl replacements, and the house is covered in vinyl siding.
17. **301 Delaware Street (1900-03):** Type IV workers' housing that retains its original porch profile, although its vinyl siding covers over its second front door. The porch has been rebuilt with a poured concrete floor and decorated with Victorian revival brackets. Small, single story additions have been made to the back of the eastern wing, the rear of the projecting ell, and to the western elevation of the ell. The house retains its original 6/6 wooden windows and has vinyl siding and a concrete block foundation.

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**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A front-gabled, frame garage sits at the end of the driveway that runs along the western edge of the lot.

18. **302 Delaware Street (1900-03):** Type I workers' housing that retains its original footprint (save small addition flush with side elevations), transoms (painted over), and porch profile. The porch has been rebuilt with a concrete block foundation, poured concrete floor, decorative open iron posts and stepped brick sidewalls. The house remains a duplex, retains its original 6/6 wooden windows, and is covered in vinyl siding.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A small, front-gabled frame shed sits at the northeast corner of the lot.

19. **1313 Dover Street (1900-03):** Type IV workers' housing appears to retain its original footprint from the street, but a small one-story addition has been made to the rear, southern elevation. The house's vinyl siding covers the second front door and the windows are the 6/6 wooden originals. The porch has been rebuilt with a brick foundation, poured concrete floor, brick steps, and decorative open ironwork posts. The porch retains its original profile, but a metal awning covers its roof. Brick infills the house's foundation.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A one-and-a-half-story, frame, front gabled garage sits at the back of the lot, at the end of the driveway that runs along the south elevation of the house.

20. **1315 Dover Street (1900-03):** Type II workers' housing retains its original footprint save a small, one-story, frame addition to the rear elevation. Its porch has been altered slightly: it has been shifted to the eastern edge of the facade, wrapped partly around the eastern elevation, partially screened-in, and rebuilt with a brick foundation. The house now features 1/1 metal replacement windows and vinyl siding.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A small prefabricated shed with an attached carport sits at the end of the driveway that runs along the house's western elevation.

21. **1317 Dover Street (1900-03):** Type V workers' housing with a small, one-story, frame, shed-roofed addition set back on its eastern elevation far enough that it won't be confused with a Type IV. A pair of wooden 6/6 windows replaced the single window in its gabled end and its cutaway porch has been screened-in and its floor replaced with a concrete slab. Wooden clapboards cover the building.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A one-story, front-gabled concrete block garage runs along the rear elevation of the house, with a garage door and a single-entry door opening onto Maryland Street.

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22. **1320 Dover Street (1900-03):** Type IV workers' housing that has been converted into a single-family house but retains its original footprint. The porch has been rebuilt with a poured concrete floor, brick foundation, and slender wooden piers atop brick pedestals. The windows are 1/1 vinyl replacements and the asbestos siding covers over the second front door.
23. **1321 Dover Street (1900-03):** Type V workers' housing that retains its original footprint and two front doors, 6/6 wooden windows, and wooden clapboard siding.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A metal shed sits in the backyard.

24. **1324 Dover Street (1900-03):** Type III workers' housing that retains its original footprint and doors, save a two-story porch addition made to the rear. The windows have been replaced and the porch rebuilt with a concrete foundation and floor and brick steps with sidewalls. The porch's profile remains the same, the house retains its wooden clapboard siding, two front doors with transoms, and the foundation has been filled in with brick.
25. **1326 Dover Street (1900-03):** Type V workers' housing retains its original footprint and porch profile, although its front porch has been rebuilt with a brick foundation and extended to wrap around part of the side elevation. Vinyl siding covers the house.
26. **1327-1329 Dover Street (c. 1925):** This one, ~~story~~, hipped-roof, frame duplex does not match any of the types of workers' housing in the neighborhood, but its distinctive wide footprint does match that of the building on the 1939 plat. It has two units with entrances on the four-bay, asymmetrical facade. An extension of the roof shades the front porch, which sits on a brick foundation and has wooden posts and a balustrade with brick steps and sidewalls centered on the house. The doors are located in the central bays; a pair of 6/6 wooden windows and a single 6/6 wooden window fill the bays to either side. The house is covered in wooden clapboard siding and an additional entrance and porch in the rear of the building along Texas Street reveals that a third unit has been carved out of the building.
27. **1328 Dover Street (1900-03):** Type IV workers' housing retains its original footprint, although its vinyl siding covers the second door. The porch has been rebuilt with a brick foundation, poured concrete floor, and brick steps and sidewalls. The house features 1/1 vinyl replacement windows and vinyl siding.

**Two Non-Contributing Outbuildings:** Two metal sheds sit in the northeast corner of the property.



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28. **401 Florida Street (1900-03):** Type IV workers' housing retains its original footprint and porch profile, although the second door has been replaced with a window. The porch has been rebuilt with a concrete floor and steps with sidewalls. The house retains its original windows, second front door, and wooden clapboard siding.
29. **402 Florida Street (1900-03):** Type II workers' housing retains its original footprint (save a rear addition flush with the side elevations), porch profile, 6/6 wooden windows, and duplex interior arrangement with two external doors and transoms. The porch and house foundations have been filled in with concrete block. Concrete stairs with stepped brick sidewalls were added to the porch, and vinyl siding covers the building.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A prefabricated, front-gabled shed sits in the backyard.

30. **405-407 Florida Street (1900-03):** Type I workers' dwelling retains its original footprint (save a small rear addition flush with the side elevations), porch profile, and pair of front doors with transoms. Concrete steps have been added to the porch and its posts replaced by slender poles with block capitals. The house also has 6/6 vinyl windows and vinyl siding.
31. **406 Florida Street (1900-03):** Type III workers' housing that retains its original footprint and doors, save a small, two-story addition made to the rear of the two-story mass. The windows are the 6/6 wooden originals and the porch and house foundations were rebuilt with concrete block and concrete steps with stepped sidewalls added. The porch's profile remains the same and the house retains its wooden clapboard siding.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A small shed sits behind the western ell.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A garage with a lean-to attached to its north elevation also sits in the backyard.

32. **410 Florida Street (1900-03):** Type I workers' housing that retains its original footprint save for a small addition to the east-facing rear, flush with the side elevations. It still has its two front doors with transoms above. The porch foundation has been filled in with brick and a flight of brick steps with stepped brick sidewalls added. The windows have been replaced by 1/1 windows, the foundation filled in with concrete block, and asphalt siding covers the structure.
33. **424 Florida Street (c. 1914-15):** Type VI dwelling has a cross-gabled addition at the back, flush with its side elevations, made by 1939.<sup>7</sup> The porch profile is original, although one of the doors on the facade has been removed and the remaining door

<sup>7</sup> The addition appears on the 1939 plat.

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centered on the facade. The windows are 6/6 vinyl replacements, the house is covered in vinyl siding, and the foundation filled in and stuccoed over.

34. **426 Florida Street (c. 1914-15):** Type VI dwelling with a shed-roofed addition at the back, flush with its side elevations. The porch profile remains the same, although short posts on raised brick pedestals now support the porch and concrete steps with brick and concrete stepped sidewalls have also been added. One of the doors on the facade has been removed, leaving one of the two central bays empty. The windows are 1/1 replacements, the house is covered in vinyl siding, and concrete block fills in the foundation.
35. **430 Florida Street (c. 1914-15):** Type VI dwelling with a cross-gabled addition at the back, flush with its side elevations. The foundation has been filled in with concrete blocks, 1/1 replacement windows installed, and the house is covered in vinyl siding. The porch profile remains the same, although the posts have been replaced, a poured concrete floor installed, and concrete steps with stepped brick sidewalls added.
36. **101 Gadsden Street (c. 1914):** This one-story, frame, hipped roof, single-family house with a front-gabled, cutaway porch on its northeast corner was added onto by 1939. It has a cross gabled addition in the northwest corner that was built before 1939.<sup>8</sup> The roof maintains its exposed rafter tails on the porch and the house its 6/6 wooden windows. Vinyl siding covers the building, the foundations of the house and porch are filled in with brick, and the porch is screened in but retains its original profile.
37. **102 Gadsden Street (c. 1919):** This one-story frame, front-gabled roof, single-family house has a front porch attached to its facade on its northwest corner and a cross-gabled bay on its northern elevation. The small gabled rear addition dates to before 1939.<sup>9</sup> The house and porch's foundations have been filled in with brick and poured concrete steps added to the porch. The house retains its original 6/6 wooden windows and is covered in vinyl siding.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A small, prefabricated, gabled shed sits in the backyard along the northern property line.

38. **103 Gadsden Street (c. 1914):** This one-story, frame, hipped roof, single-family house has a cutaway front porch in its southeast corner. The small, cross-gabled addition in the northwest corner was made between 1939 and 1950.<sup>10</sup> Unlike other hipped-roof houses in this part of the district, the hip is low and organized laterally to the street. The porch has been screened in and the house's foundation filled in with brick. The house has vinyl windows and siding.

<sup>8</sup> Its current footprint closely resembles that featured on this lot in the 1939 plat and matches that on the 1950 Sanborn map.

<sup>9</sup> The house's irregular footprint matches that on the 1939 plat and the 1950 Sanborn map.

<sup>10</sup> Its current footprint matches that on the 1939 plat save the addition that does appear on the 1950 Sanborn map.

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**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A prefabricated, metal shed sits on the lot.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A gabled, wooden carport sits on the driveway.

39. **104 Gadsden Street (c. 1920):** This one-story, frame, front-gabled, single-family house is covered in stucco and features a cross-hipped wing on its south elevation and a projecting bay on its northern elevation. The shape and finish of the building is distinct for the district: an extension of the roof shades the now screened-in front porch. It sits on a brick foundation and has 6/6 wooden windows.<sup>11</sup>

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A simple frame carport sits at the end of the driveway on the northern side of the lot. It has spaces for two vehicles and is covered by a corrugated metal roof.

40. **105 Gadsden Street (by 1914):** This one-story, frame, hipped roof, single-family house has an attached porch with rafter tails on its northeast corner and a cross-gabled bay on its northern elevation. The foundations of the porch and house have been filled in with brick and concrete steps with brick sidewalls added to the porch. The house has 6/6 vinyl windows and is covered in synthetic siding.

**Two Non-Contributing Outbuildings:** Two prefabricated sheds sit in the side yard.

41. **207 Gadsden Street (c. 1914-15):** Type VI duplex with additions to the south (hipped-roof sunroom) and west elevations made by 1918.<sup>12</sup> Another, hipped-roof addition on the northern elevation is more recent. The building retains its original 6/6 windows and porch profile with double front doors, as well as exposed rafter tails on the main roof. The foundations of the porch and house have been filled in with brick.
42. **214 Gadsden Street (c. 1914-15):** Type VI duplex that retains its original footprint, porch profile, and dual front doors. The porch and house foundations have been filled in with concrete block and the house is covered in vinyl siding. Open, decorative, iron posts now support the porch and concrete steps approach the building.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A front-gabled shed sits in the backyard.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A prefabricated, front-gabled metal shed also sits in the yard.

43. **219 Gadsden Street (c. 1940s):** This one-story, front-gabled house is larger than the other houses on the block and replaces the Type IV workers' housing that sat on this lot

<sup>11</sup> Although the building's overall massing is similar to the footprint featured in the 1939 plat, it matches that of the 1950 Sanborn exactly.

<sup>12</sup> These additions appear on the irregular footprint documented on the 1939 plat and 1918 Sanborn map.

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according to the 1939 plat. The facade is irregular with two front doors, the house sits on a brick foundation, and the roof has exposed rafter tails. A building with this particular footprint appears on the 1950 Sanborn, suggesting that it was built sometime in the 1940s.

44. **230 Gadsden Street (1900-03):** Type IV workers' housing that retains its original footprint, porch profile, and dual front doors. The porch and house foundations have been rebuilt with brick, the windows are 3/1 with vertical light replacements, and vinyl siding covers the building. This building was likely moved to this site; the building on this site on the 1918 Sanborn map has a different footprint.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A prefabricated, front-gabled shed sits in the backyard.

45. **500 Georgia Street (1900-03):** Type I workers' housing that retains its original footprint and porch profile, except for a small, rear addition flush with the side elevations. A brick retaining wall surrounds the lot and the porch has been rebuilt with a concrete foundation and floor, brick steps with stepped brick sidewalls, and open decorative iron posts. The duplex arrangement – with two doors, each with a transom above – survives. The windows are 1/1 replacements, the foundation filled in and stuccoed, and the house covered in vinyl siding.
46. **501 Georgia Street (1900-03):** Type I workers' housing retains its original footprint (save for a rear addition flush with the side elevations) and porch profile. The house retains its duplex organization, including its two doors with transoms. The windows have been replaced with 1/1 metal windows and the house is covered in asphalt siding. Brick fills in the house and porch foundations and brick steps, a poured concrete floor, and open decorative metal posts added.
47. **504 Georgia Street (1900-03):** Type II workers' housing that retains its original footprint and porch profile, except for a small, one-story, shed-roofed rear addition flush with the side elevations. The porch has been rebuilt with a brick foundation and brick steps with stepped brick sidewalls and a poured concrete floor. The transom has been filled in, the rest of the windows replaced with 6/6 vinyl replacements. The house is covered in vinyl siding.
48. **506 Georgia Street (1900-03):** Type I workers' housing retains its original footprint and porch profile, except for a small, one-story, shed-roofed rear addition that is flush with the side elevations. The house retains its duplex organization, including its two doors with transoms. The windows have been replaced with 2/2 wooden windows and the house is covered in vinyl siding. The porch and house foundations have been filled in with brick and brick steps, a poured concrete floor, and open decorative metal posts added.

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**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A large, hipped roof, one-story, frame shed sits in the backyard along the western property line.

49. **509 Georgia Street (1900-03):** Type I workers' housing that has been recently remodeled with new vinyl siding and 1/1 vinyl windows. It retains its original footprint, porch profile, and duplex organization (including its two doors with transoms). The porch has been rebuilt with a brick foundation, brick steps with stepped sidewalls, a poured concrete floor and open decorative metal posts.
50. **512 Georgia Street (1900-03):** Type IV workers' housing with a screened-in front porch that retains its original profile and original 6/6 wooden windows. An addition has been made to the rear of the side wing, flush with the northern elevation. Its asphalt siding covers the door in the side wing, leaving only the door on the gabled ell.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A front-gabled garage sits at the southeast corner of the lot.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** An additional prefabricated shed sits in the backyard.

51. **513 Georgia Street (1900-03):** Type III workers' housing that retains its original footprint and porch profile. The foundation has been filled in with brick and the porch rebuilt with a brick foundation, poured concrete floor, brick steps with sidewalls, and battered wooden piers on brick pedestals. The door on the front ell has been removed, windows are 1/1 replacements, and the foundation bricked in.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A prefabricated, gambrel-roofed shed sits in the backyard.

52. **514 Georgia Street (1900-03):** Type I workers' housing with two one-story additions to the rear that are flush with the side elevations: one has a cross-gabled roof, the other a shed roof. The porch maintains its profile, but its posts have been replaced with thin battered wooden piers, its foundation rebuilt with brick, and its floor replaced with a concrete slab and brick stairs. The asphalt siding covers one of the original two doors. Windows are 3/1 vertical light replacements.
53. **515 Georgia Street (1900-03):** Type I workers' housing that retains its original footprint and porch profile, save a small, one-story rear addition that is flush with the side elevations. The building retains its original wooden 6/6 windows and dual front doors with transoms, even though it has been converted into a single-family dwelling. Slender Tuscan columns support the porch, which has a poured concrete floor and steps.
54. **519 Georgia Street (1900-03):** Type II workers' housing that retains its original footprint (save a small addition that is flush with the side elevations) and porch profile.

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The windows have been replaced with 6/6 vinyl, the cladding covered in vinyl siding, and brick steps with stepped sidewalls added to the rebuilt wooden porch. Concrete block fills in the foundation.

55. **520-522 Georgia Street (1900-03):** Type I that retains its original porch profile, 6/6 wooden windows, and duplex arrangement on the facade (including two doors with transoms). It is covered in asphalt siding (imitation wooden shingles) and three concrete steps and two open decorative iron posts have been added to the wooden porch, although it is still supported by straight posts as well. Two small, rear additions are flush with the side elevations were made by 1939.<sup>13</sup>
56. **521 Georgia Street (1900-03):** Type I workers' housing that retains its porch profile and duplex organization, including the dual front doors (the transoms have been filled in). A one-story, shed-roofed addition to the back is flush with the side elevations. 6/6 vinyl windows and vinyl siding have been added and the porch rebuilt with a brick foundation, brick steps with stepped sidewalls, and squared posts. Concrete blocks fill in the foundation.
57. **524 Georgia Street (1900-03):** Type II workers' housing that retains its original footprint (save a rear addition flush with the side elevations), 6/6 wooden windows and transom, and roof profile. The porch has been rebuilt with a concrete foundation and open decorative metal posts. The foundation is bricked in and the windows are 6/6 vinyl replacements.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A front-gabled frame shed sits in the backyard.

58. **525 Georgia Street (1900-03):** Type III workers' housing that retains its original footprint and porch profile. The porch was altered with Tuscan posts, brick steps and an additional set of wooden steps that access the porch from the south. The house has some 6/6 vinyl windows, one of its front doors has been covered over, and it retains its wooden clapboard siding and one of its original transoms.
59. **526 Georgia (1900-03):** This house is a relocated Type IV workers' dwelling; there is no house on this lot in the 1939 plat. It retains its two front doors with transoms and porch profile. The porch has been rebuilt with a concrete block foundation and concrete steps. The foundation has been filled in with concrete and it has asphalt siding.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A hipped-roof shed sits in the southeast corner of the property.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A gambrel-roofed, prefabricated shed also sits in the yard.

<sup>13</sup> These additions are visible on the 1939 plat.

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60. **527 Georgia Street (1900-03):** Type IV workers' house with a small addition to its southern elevation that otherwise retains its original footprint and porch profile. The addition is far back enough from the facade that the house will not be confused with another type. Vinyl siding covers the second front door and the windows are 1/1 metal replacements. The porch has been rebuilt with a concrete floor, brick foundations and steps with sidewalls. The foundation has been filled in with concrete block.
61. **538 Georgia Street (1900-03):** Type V workers' housing that retains its original footprint and porch profile. Its roof is covered in metal and a one-story, metal, shed-roofed addition is attached to the rear of the northern elevation, flush with the back of the building. An additional door with a concrete stoop has been added to the rear of the building, at its southeast corner. The building is frame with its original two front doors (one with a transom) and 1/1 replacement windows.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A shed with a metal lean-to sits in the backyard.

62. **551 Granby Lane – Olympia Armory (1936-7):** The Olympia Armory is a one-story brick building with a barrel-vaulted roof covered in asphalt. Art Deco influences include corbelled pilasters and stepped parapet end walls on both of the building's east and west elevations. There are higher, larger windows in the three central bays of the east and west elevations; the two bays to north and south have shorter windows located lower on the walls. The brick is laid in a seven-course common bond and the windows are tall and metal-framed. Blank brick panels sit above each window on the east and west elevations. The windows on the north and south elevations are smaller and square and the building has a basement that is partially above ground. The Olympia Armory was individually listed in the National Register in 1995.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A front-gabled, frame garage faces onto Granby Lane along the building's north elevation. It is covered in vinyl siding.

63. **SW/S Granby Lane – Olympia Cemetery (20<sup>th</sup> century):** The Olympia Cemetery is a 16-acre, slightly rolling parcel entered at regular intervals from Granby Lane. These six entrances lead to asphalt lanes that run roughly parallel to Olympia Avenue to the north and connect to the road that follows the irregular property line along the quarry's edge to the west. The earliest graves are on the rise in the southwest section (Section A), overlooking the quarry, and the newest are at the northeast corner (Section G). Most grave markers are simple, mass-produced, and typical of the twentieth century. They are made of concrete and granite. Some family plots have been demarcated with low brick or concrete walls or metal railings atop poured concrete footings. The most recent markers are flat stones, typical of the second-half of the twentieth century. A black chain-linked fence surrounds the cemetery, with stone piers to mark each entrance along Granby Lane.

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**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A small, front-gabled, concrete block maintenance shed sits in the cemetery.

64. **500 Heyward Street – Olympia Mill (1899-1900):** The Olympia Mill is a massive, four-story, brick, rectangular building with a two-story power plant attached to its south-facing rear elevation. It was converted into apartments in the early 2000s. The building has an almost-flat gabled roof and 53 bays across its principal north/south elevations and 13 bays across its east/west elevations. Recessed brick courses and stepped brick buttresses articulate the long elevations. Twin pyramidal roofed towers with terracotta Romanesque Revival details aggrandize the north-facing facade and mark the building's principal entrances. Two additional, flat-roofed towers echo these on the opposite elevation. All of the windows in the mill were filled in when electric HVAC was added in the 1960s; the current 12/12 wooden sash windows with 6-light transoms are all replacements based on photographs of the originals. The power plant features a brick smokestack that has been shortened. Olympia Mill was listed in the National Register in 2005.

**Contributing Building: Olympia Mill Storage Building (1899-1900):** A one-story, flat-roofed, brick auxiliary building is located behind the mill and placed at an angle to its southern elevation. It has segmental arched openings. This was likely the original fire station, serving both the mill and the mill village. This building is also a contributor to the National Register listing for Olympia Mill, listed in 2005.

**Contributing Building: Olympia Mill East Gate House (1899-1900):** Two small, brick, hipped-roof pavilions connected by a narrow gabled roof compose the East Gate House, centered on the mill's façade. Each pavilion's façade has three round-headed windows with cast stone sills and a blind arcade frieze. This building is also a contributor to the National Register listing for Olympia Mill, listed in 2005.

**Contributing Building: Olympia Mill West Gate House (1899-1900):** To the west of the East Gate House, the West Gate House is a hipped-roof single pavilion identical to its neighbor. This building is also a contributor to the National Register listing for Olympia Mill, listed in 2005.

**Non-Contributing Building: The Mills Leasing and Management Office (c. 2008):** The Mills Leasing and Management Office is a recently constructed building within the Olympia Mill complex. It is a one-story, three-part, brick building with a double-hipped-roof that emulates the East Gate House in front of the mill. Each of its end pavilions features a pair of windows; the central bay is almost entirely glass. The building backs up onto the apartment complex's pool.

**Two Non-Contributing Outbuildings:** Behind the Leasing Office sit two small, brick, hipped roof, single-cell buildings used as support spaces for the pool. They are located parallel to the Leasing Office.



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65. **500 Heyward Street – Olympia Mill Power Plant Auxiliary Building (1903):** An additional one-story, brick, flat-roofed, cross-planned auxiliary power plant sits up against the mill, just northeast of the power plant. It has blind windows. This building is also a contributor to the National Register listing for Olympia Mill, listed in 2005.

66. **722 Heyward Street (c. 1908-1918):** This L-shaped, frame, one-story, hipped-roof cottage has ells in the front and back creating a cross-gabled roofline. The ell projects towards the street on the building's east side with a single fixed picture window. This wing has notched corners. The main body of the house sits perpendicular to the ell and features a poured concrete porch that sits atop a brick foundation; simple squared battered piers sitting atop brick pedestals support the shed-roofed porch. A small gable sits on the western corner of the roof, balancing the facade's composition. The house sits on a brick foundation and the roof is covered in asphalt shingles. An addition is nestled in the building's southwestern corner and the entire building is covered in vinyl siding.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A narrow, two-story, concrete block garage sits at the southern property line and faces onto South Parker Avenue. Its front gabled roof has exposed rafter tails and the second story is lit by 1/1 sash windows. A pair of French doors now sit in the facade's original garage door opening, an additional entrance is located on the northern elevation, and a metal carport is attached to the northern elevation.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A small, side-gabled, prefabricated shed sits next to the garage's carport.

67. **728 Heyward Street (c. 1908-1918):** This side-gabled, frame, one-story, three-bay, symmetrical cottage has a small cross gable in the center of its roof and two parallel ells of unequal length that stretch southward and flush with the side elevations. The shed roof is supported by turned posts and wooden steps lead to the porch and the central entrance with its sidelights. 6/6 wooden windows sit to either side of the door. The building sits on a brick foundation and is covered in vinyl siding.

68. **732 Heyward Street (c. 1908-1918):** This side-gabled, one-story, three-bay, frame, symmetrical cottage has been recently renovated. A shed-roofed porch covers most of the facade. It has square posts and the centered door has a transom. The facade's eastern bay has French doors; the western bay has a single 6/6 wooden window. The building sits on a brick foundation, has asphalt shingle and clapboard siding, and a rear addition is flush with the side elevations.

69. **736 Heyward Street (c. 1908-1918):** This frame, one-story, symmetrical, hipped roof, five-bay bungalow has a poured concrete front porch resting on a solid brick foundation covering its central three bays. Wooden squared battered piers sit atop brick pedestals

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to support the porch's hipped-roof and it has concrete steps and brick sidewalls. 1/1 metal windows occupy the two bays to either side of the central door. Vinyl siding covers the house, which sits on a brick pier foundation that has been filled in. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles.

70. **808 Heyward Street (c. 1908-1918):** This frame, one-story, symmetrical, hipped-roof bungalow has a porch that stretches the full length of the facade. Supported by four wooden battered piers sitting atop high brick pedestals, the porch has a poured concrete foundation and a wooden floor. Pairs of 4/1 vertical light sash windows sit in the other two bays, to either side of the central front door. The house is covered in wooden clapboards and the roof in asphalt shingles. A gable dormer sits in the center of the roof; it does not have a window. The building sits on a brick foundation.
71. **820 Heyward Street (c. 1908-1918):** This frame, one-story, symmetrical, hipped-roof bungalow duplex has a hipped-roof porch that stretches the full length of the facade. Its facade has four bays: the front doors to the two units sit in the two central bays, flanked by replacement windows in the outermost bay. Metal posts support the poured concrete porch and a metal awning is attached to the porch's roof. The house is covered in asphalt siding and asphalt shingles cover the roofs of both the porch and the main house. The house has a brick foundation and a small addition at the back, flush with the building's western elevation.
- Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A front-gabled, metal shed sits in the backyard.
72. **904 Heyward Street – Site of Heyward Street Train Trestle (c. 1899):** This large block of concrete is the only surviving piece of the train trestle that formerly traveled down the center of Heyward Street. Artist Richard Lane painted the concrete to look like an ancient Egyptian monument after the rest of the spur was removed in the early 1990s.
73. **600 Kentucky Street (1900-03):** Type II workers' housing with a small, one-story addition to the rear that is flush with the side elevations. The front porch retains its original profile and transom, but has been screened-in and rebuilt with a brick foundation, brick steps with stepped sidewalls, and a concrete floor. The house has 1/1 vinyl replacement windows and is covered in vinyl siding.
74. **601 Kentucky Street (1900-03):** Type II workers' housing with a small, one-story addition to the rear that is flush with the side elevations. The porch profile is original, although it has been extended to wrap around the west elevation, its foundation filled in with brick, and brick stepped sidewalls added. The house has vinyl windows and siding and the transom above the door has been filled in.

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**Non-Contributing Building:** A one-story, frame, vinyl-clad, front-gabled house with its entrance on the northeast corner sits just to the northeast of the main mill house dwelling at 601 Kentucky.

75. **603 Kentucky Street (1900-03):** Type I workers' housing with a one-story, small, shed-roofed addition to the rear that is flush with the side elevations. The house retains its two front doors, although vinyl siding cover the transoms above them. The porch maintains its original profile with brick steps with stepped sidewalls and open decorative metal posts added. The house has vinyl windows and clapboard siding on its side elevations.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A large, gabled, concrete block shed with a metal roof sits behind the house.

76. **604 Kentucky Street (1900-03):** Type I workers' housing with a small, one-story addition to the rear that is flush with the side elevations. The porch maintains its original profile with brick steps with stepped sidewalls added. Both of the front doors (with their transoms) remain, but 1/1 windows replace the originals. The house is clad in wooden clapboard siding.
77. **606 Kentucky Street (1900-03):** Type IV workers' housing with two small additions on the rear that are difficult to see from the street: in the crook of the ell and to the back of the projecting ell, flush with its side elevations. The house retains its original 6/6 wooden windows and porch profile, but the second door on the facade was removed. The porch has been rebuilt with a solid foundation and concrete steps. The building's foundation has been filled in and stuccoed over. It is covered in vinyl siding.
78. **610 Kentucky Street (1900-03):** Type I that retains its original footprint and duplex organization, with dual front doors with transoms above. The porch retains its original profile, but was rebuilt with a brick foundation, brick steps with sidewalls, and slender wooden piers atop brick pedestals. The windows are 1/1 replacements, the foundation is bricked in, and the house is covered in asphalt siding.
79. **613 Kentucky Street (1900-03):** Type I workers' dwelling that maintains its original footprint (save one-story rear addition flush with side elevations), porch profile, and duplex organization with two front doors topped by transoms. The porch has been rebuilt and screened-in with a concrete block foundation, wide concrete steps and square Tuscan piers. The windows are 1/1 vinyl replacements, the foundation is bricked in, and the house is covered in asbestos siding.
80. **616-618 Kentucky Street (1900-03):** Type I workers' housing that retains its original 6/6 wooden windows, wooden clapboard siding, and duplex organization with dual front doors with transoms above. The porch retains its original profile, but its

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foundation filled in and stuccoed over and brick steps with sidewalls added. A small addition to the rear is flush with the side elevations and the foundation is bricked in.

81. **617 Kentucky Street (1900-03):** Type I workers' dwelling with a one-story, shed-roofed addition on the rear that is flush with the side elevations. The house retains its original porch profile and duplex organization, including its dual front doors with transoms. The front porch has been rebuilt with a brick foundation and brick steps with sidewalls. Vinyl siding covers the house, the foundation has been bricked in, and the windows are 1/1 replacements.
82. **621 Kentucky Street (1900-03):** Type III workers' dwelling that retains its original footprint and porch profile, save a one-story addition to the rear of the two-story mass, flush with the house's southern elevation. The porch has been rebuilt with a brick foundation, brick steps with brick sidewalls, and decorative brackets atop some of the posts. The building retains its duplex organization, although the vinyl siding covers the northern door's transom. The windows are 6/6 vinyl replacements and the foundation bricked in.
83. **622 Kentucky Street (1900-03):** Type IV workers' housing with a rear addition in the crook of the L, flush with the side wall of the northern wing. The porch maintains its original profile, although the door on the projecting ell was filled in (probably when the house was converted to a single-family dwelling). The house's foundation is covered in metal, but the house retains its original 6/6 wooden windows and transom. Standing seam metal covers the roof.
84. **623 Kentucky Street (1900-03):** Type IV workers' housing that appears to retain its original footprint from the street; a one-story addition sits in the crook of the ell at the back, flush with the side elevation. The house's brick pier foundation has been filled in and the porch rebuilt with a brick foundation and brick steps with sidewalls. The windows are 6/6 replacements (except for the transom) and vinyl siding covers the door on the front projecting ell (likely a change made when the building was converted to a single-family dwelling).

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A front-gabled, prefabricated shed sits in the backyard.

85. **625 Kentucky Street (1900-03):** Type IV workers' housing that was likely moved to this location as this lot is empty on the 1939 plat. It maintains its original footprint and porch profile. Its front door retains its transom, but asbestos siding covers the second entrance on the projecting ell. The windows are 6/6 replacements and slender Tuscan columns support the porch roof. The porch has been rebuilt with a brick foundation and steps with a concrete floor.

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86. **627 Kentucky Street (1942):** This one-story, frame, cross-gabled house has a chimney attached to the front and a small brick and concrete porch. It has an asymmetrical roofline and façade. It sits on a lot that was empty on the 1939 plat.
87. **634 Kentucky Street (1900-03):** Type I workers' housing with a small, one-story, rear addition that is flush with the side elevations. This house has a higher foundation than others in the neighborhood. The porch's foundation has been filled in with brick and a metal awning added, although it maintains its original profile. Metal awnings also sit over all of the original 6/6 wooden windows on the second story. Vinyl siding covers the original transoms, but it retains its original dual front doors.
88. **635 Kentucky Street (1900-03):** Type III workers' housing with a one-story rear addition on the two-story mass that is flush with the side elevations. The porch retains its original profile and dual front doors, although it has been rebuilt with a brick foundation, brick steps with sidewalls, concrete floor, and wooden Tuscan piers on brick pedestals. The house retains its original wooden 6/6 windows and clapboard siding and a dormer has been added on the southern side to light a finished attic. Concrete block fills in the foundation.
89. **637 Kentucky Street (1940):** This one-story, frame, hipped-roof dwelling appears to have been built separately and then later attached to the rear of 1205 Whitney via a one-story causeway (now 637 ½ Kentucky Street). The house has a small, gabled attached porch with a concrete floor. It is covered in clapboard siding and has three windows and a door on its facade.
90. **638 Kentucky Street (1900-03):** Type IV workers' housing that appears to maintain its original 6/6 windows and footprint, although the second front door on its projecting ell has been covered, likely when the house was converted to a single-family dwelling. The porch retains its original profile, although the entrance has been moved to the wing on the southern side. It now has a poured concrete floor and brick steps with sidewalls. The foundation has been filled in and stuccoed over and corrugated metal covers the roof.
91. **641 Kentucky Street (1905):** This one-story, frame, front-gabled duplex is not one of the six identified types of workers' housing built by the mills, but its distinctive notched footprint does appear on the 1939 plat. It retains its two front doors but a fixed picture window replaces the facade's southern window. A one-story, front-gabled addition to rear of the house is not highly visible from the street and does not significantly erode the building's integrity.
92. **643 Kentucky Street (1900-03):** Type III workers' housing that retains its original porch profile and duplex organization with two front doors with transoms above. The house and porch foundations have been filled in and stuccoed over and brick steps with

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sidewalls added. The windows are 1/1 vinyl replacements and the house is covered in vinyl siding. A narrow wooden divider has been inserted between the front doors.

93. **644 Kentucky Street (1900-03):** Type I workers' housing that has a one-story addition on the rear that is flush with the side elevations. The porch maintains its original profile. A window replaces the northernmost of the two front doors, but the other retains its transom. The windows are 1/1 replacements, the siding is vinyl, and the porch has been rebuilt with a brick foundation, steps, and sidewalls.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A small, front-gabled, prefabricated shed sits in the northwest corner of the backyard.

94. **645 Kentucky Street (1900-03):** Type IV workers' housing that retains its original porch profile and footprint, save for a small addition in the crook of the rear ell. The porch has been rebuilt with a brick foundation and poured concrete floor; concrete steps with brick sidewalls have been added. Vinyl siding covers the second front door and sidelights have been added to the one that remains. The windows are 1/1 vinyl replacements and the foundation is bricked in.

95. **648 Kentucky Street (1900-03):** Type IV workers' housing that retains its original porch profile. An addition to the northern wing extends the slope of the roof and is roughly flush with the rear elevation of the projecting ell, which has also been extended eastward. The porch and house foundations were filled in with concrete block and concrete steps and sidewalls added. The windows are 1/1 metal replacements, the second front door opening is still visible, the transom over the front door remains, and the house retains its clapboard siding.

**Non-Contributing Building:** A one-story, frame, cross-gabled dwelling sits on the southeast corner of the lot.

**Non-Contributing Building:** A trailer home sits in the northeast corner of the lot.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A small shed sits immediately behind the house.

96. **113 Lincoln Street (c. 1914-15):** Type VI workers' housing converted into a single-family dwelling: vinyl siding covers the northern of its two original front doors. The windows are 6/6 vinyl replacements and the porch has been rebuilt with a concrete foundation and steps, although it retains its original profile.
97. **121 Lincoln Street (c. 1914-15):** Type VI workers' housing converted into a single-family dwelling: the house's wooden clapboard siding covers the northern of its two original front doors. The porch has been rebuilt in concrete, although it retains its original profile. The house has a small addition to the rear elevation.

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98. **701 Maryland Street (1900-03):** Type I workers' housing with a one-story addition on the rear that is flush with the northern elevation and an additional entrance with a wooden deck on the building's southern elevation. The building's duplex organization survives, including the two front doors with transoms. The porch retains its original profile and character, but has been rebuilt with a brick foundation, brick steps with stepped brick and concrete sidewalls and wooden handrails. Vinyl siding covers the building and the windows are 6/6 vinyl replacements.
99. **707 Maryland Street (1900-03):** Type IV workers' housing with several additions in the rear crook of the ell that are difficult to see from the street. The porch retains its original profile and has been rebuilt with a concrete block with brick steps and sidewalls. The house's vinyl siding covers the second front door on its original projecting ell. The house has 6/6 vinyl windows.
100. **708 Maryland Street (1900-03):** Type III workers' housing that retains its original footprint from the street; a two-roomed, one-story addition flush with the southern elevation is attached to the two-story mass. The porch with its original profile survives, along with the two front doors and original 6/6 wooden windows; the house's vinyl siding cover the transoms on the front door. The porch has been rebuilt with a brick foundation, concrete floor, and concrete steps.
- Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A front-gabled carport sits at the end of the driveway.
- Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** An additional, small, frame, front-gabled shed sits in the backyard.
101. **709 Maryland Street (1900-03):** Type I workers' housing with a one-story addition on the rear that is flush with the side elevations. The building retains its original duplex organization, including its dual front doors with transoms. The porch maintains its original profile, but its foundation has been filled in with brick and brick steps with sidewalls added. The windows are 1/1 replacements and wooden clapboard siding covers the building.
102. **712 Maryland Street (1900-03):** Type I workers' housing with a one-story addition on the rear that is flush with the side elevations. The porch has been rebuilt with a concrete block foundation, brick steps with stepped brick and concrete sidewalls, a concrete floor, and open decorative posts. The house's duplex organization survives, including the two front doors. The house's vinyl siding covers the original transoms and the house has 6/6 vinyl windows. This lot is slightly bigger than the others to the south. An empty lot adjoined it to the south according to the 1939 plat.
103. **715 Maryland Street (1900-03):** Type I workers' housing with a one-story addition on the rear that is flush with the side elevations. The building retains its original duplex

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organization, including its dual front doors, although the building's faux-stone asbestos siding covers both transoms. The porch maintains its original profile, but its foundation has been filled in with brick and brick steps with stepped sidewalls, slender battered piers on brick pedestals, and a concrete floor added. The windows are 1/1 replacements.

**Non-Contributing Building:** A one-story, flat-roofed, prefabricated trailer sits along the southern edge of the lot.

104. **727 Maryland Street (1900-03):** Type IV workers' housing with a small addition (probably a kitchen) on the northwest corner of the building, flush with the rear elevation, and another addition in the intersection of the wing and the ell, flush with the building's south elevation. From the street, the building largely maintains its original massing and facade organization, including its dual front doors and porch profile. The porch has been rebuilt with a brick foundation, brick steps with stepped brick sidewalls, and the posts resting atop brick pedestals. The windows are 6/6 vinyl replacements and the house is covered in vinyl siding. This lot was empty in the 1939 plat; this house was likely moved here. The lot includes a second lot to the south of the dwelling, which was also empty in the 1939 plat.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A one-story, front-gabled, frame garage sits in the northwest corner of the lot, at the end of the driveway. A flat-roofed metal carport is attached to its front.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** An additional, one-story, gambrel-roofed, prefabricated shed sits in the house's backyard.

105. **731 Maryland Street (1900-03):** Type IV workers' housing with a rear addition that is flush with the northern elevation. The building retains its original porch profile and two front doors, although the house's vinyl siding covers the transoms. The house and porch's foundations have been filled in with brick and brick steps with brick and concrete sidewalls, a concrete floor, and battered Tuscan wooden piers atop brick pedestals added. The windows are 2/2 metal replacements.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A small, frame, front-gabled shed sits in the yard.

106. **732 Maryland Street (1900-03):** Type IV workers' housing that retains its original footprint and porch profile, although vinyl siding covers its original transom and the second front door on its projecting ell. The building and porch's foundations have been filled in with concrete block and brick steps with stepped brick sidewalls added. The porch floor is now concrete and its posts open decorative iron posts. The windows are 1/1 replacements.
107. **734 Maryland Street (1900-03):** Type III workers' housing that retains its original footprint from the street; a one-story addition flush with the northern elevation is



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attached to the two-story mass. The porch with its original profile survives, along with the two front doors and original 6/6 wooden windows; the house's vinyl siding cover the transoms above the front doors. The porch and house foundations have been bricked in.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A shed covered by growth sits in the yard.

108. **735 Maryland Street (1900-03):** Type V workers' housing that retains its original footprint and porch profile. When converted into a single-family home, the front door that faces directly onto the street was replaced with a single window and the door that opened southward retained. The windows are older 2/1 wooden replacements. The house and porch's foundations have been filled in with concrete block and a concrete floor with sidewalls added. Vinyl siding covers the house and a metal awning shades the window in its front room.

**Two Non-Contributing Outbuildings:** Two prefabricated sheds sit in the backyard.

109. **746 Maryland Street (1900-03):** Type IV workers' housing that retains its original footprint, and porch profile. The foundations of the house and porch have been filled in and stuccoed over and brick steps with concrete, stepped sidewalls added to the porch. Wooden clapboard siding covers the second front door and transom and the windows are replacements.
110. **747 Maryland Street (1900-03):** Type II workers' housing that retains its porch profile, dual front doors with transoms, and its original footprint save for a small rear addition that is flush with the side elevations. The windows are 1/1 vinyl replacements and vinyl siding covers the building. The porch and house foundations are now solid brick, the porch floor is poured concrete, and it is approached by a flight of two brick steps with brick and concrete sidewalls. A front-gabled, frame outbuilding sits to the southwest of the house and likely communicates directly with the house via the rear elevation.
111. **748 Maryland Street (1900-03):** Type II workers' housing that retains its original 6/6 wooden windows, porch profile, and footprint save two small additions to the rear that are flush with the side elevations. The transom has been boarded up and the porch foundation and steps rebuilt with concrete block. Vinyl siding covers the building.
112. **749 Maryland Street (1900-03):** Type III workers' dwelling that retains its original porch profile, 6/6 wooden windows, and dual front doors (vinyl siding covers over the transoms). A small, one-story addition is attached to the rear of the two-story mass and is flush with its side elevations. The porch floor was replaced with poured concrete, and brick steps with a wooden handicapped ramp added. Slender Tuscan columns support the porch.

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**Non-Contributing Structure:** A simple wooden carport covers a portion of the driveway that runs along the house's southern elevation.

113. **750 Maryland Street (1900-03):** Type III workers' dwelling that retains its original porch profile and dual front doors, although vinyl siding covers over the transoms. The windows are metal replacements in a variety of types, but the apertures on the facade are original. A two-story addition to the rear of the two-story mass is flush with that mass' side elevations and is open on the second floor. The porch foundation has been filled in with concrete block and open decorative iron supports, a concrete floor, and brick steps added.
114. **762 Maryland Street (1900-03):** Type IV workers' dwelling that retains its original footprint save a small addition in the intersection of the rear ell. The porch and house foundations have been filled in with brick and brick steps now approach the porch with stepped brick sidewalls. The windows are 6/6 vinyl replacements and the house's vinyl siding covers the second door that originally faced north onto the porch.

**Two Non-Contributing Outbuildings:** Two small, prefabricated sheds sit behind the house.

115. **100 Mulberry Lane (c. 1927):** This frame, one-story, side-gabled, single-family house has a front-gabled porch shading the northern bays of its facade and a projecting gabled bay on the northern elevation. A rear cross-gabled addition was built by 1950.<sup>14</sup> The house and porch's foundations have been filled in with brick, the porch screened in (although it retains its exposed rafter tails), and windows replaced. A flight of concrete steps leads up to the porch.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A small, front-gabled, garage sits to the rear of the property, facing southward towards Heyward Street.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A front-gabled, metal, prefabricated shed sits in the yard.

116. **101 Mulberry Lane (c. 1927):** This frame, one-story, side-gabled, single-family house has a front-gabled, cutaway porch shading the northern bays of its facade and a cross-gabled, rear addition on the northeast corner likely made by 1950.<sup>15</sup> The front porch was also shortened to its present configuration by 1950. The house sits on a brick foundation, is covered in vinyl, and the porch is screened in.

<sup>14</sup> The house's footprint appears on the 1939 plat and on the 1950 Sanborn map.

<sup>15</sup> The house is larger and massed differently than that on the 1939 plat, although it matches that on the 1950 Sanborn map.

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**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A large, side-gabled garage sits in the southwest corner of the lot and faces onto the backyard with garage and regular doors.

117. **104 Mulberry Lane (c. 1927):** This frame, one-story, hipped roof, single-family house has a cutaway, front-gabled porch with timber-frame brackets, a cross-gabled projection on its northern elevation, and a rear addition likely made between 1939 and 1950.<sup>16</sup> The porch has been partially enclosed but it and the northern cross-gable retain their exposed rafter tails. The house features vinyl windows and siding and the porch and house foundations have been filled in with brick. A flight of concrete steps approaches the porch.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A small, gambrel-roofed, metal, prefabricated shed sits in the northeast corner of the lot.

118. **201 Mulberry Lane (c. 1904-1918):** This one-story, frame, multi-unit dwelling has a distinctive U-shaped footprint that matches that on the 1918 and 1950 Sanborn maps. It consists of a front-gabled block to the south with a side-gabled wing flush with the facade attached to the north elevation. A shed-roofed front porch stretches across the facade that today features three doors and a single 1/1 window. Vinyl covers the transom above the central door and at least one of the facade's original windows and the house and porch foundations are bricked in.
119. **202 Mulberry Lane (c. 1904-1918):** Type I workers' housing with an addition to the rear that is flush with the northern elevation. The porch has also been extended to wrap partway around the southern elevation and a second-story sleeping porch that has been filled in. A window replaces one of the original front doors, but the rest of the facade's apertures remain. The windows are the original 6/6 wooden windows, the porch foundation has been bricked in, a poured concrete floor, and brick steps with curved sidewalls.

**Two Non-Contributing Structures:** Two prefabricated, metal carports sit on the lot.

120. **203 Mulberry Lane (c. 1914-15):** Type VI workers' housing that retains its porch profile (with two front doors) and its original footprint save a small addition that stretches across the rear. The porch and foundation have been rebuilt in brick and the porch has a poured concrete floor and brick steps with sidewalls. Asbestos siding covers the building and the windows are the original 6/6 wooden windows.
121. **305 Nevada Street (c. 1945):** This one-story, asymmetrical, three-bay, cross-gabled, single-family house has a gabled porch shading its centrally placed door. The stoop is concrete and is approached by two steps. Pairs of 6/6 wooden windows flank the door and the cross gable sits above the northernmost two bays. Asbestos siding covers the

<sup>16</sup> It appears on its northwest corner that appears on the 1950 Sanborn map but not on the 1939 plat.

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house. The side porch is attached to the northern elevation and screened in and a shed-roofed addition is attached to the rear.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A large, front-gabled, frame garage sits in the backyard.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A small, side-gabled frame shed sits next to the garage.

122. **315 Nevada Street (c. 1945):** This one-story, symmetrical, five-bay, cross-gabled, single-family house has a gabled porch shading its centrally placed door. The porch is concrete and brick. 6/6 windows flank the door and asbestos siding covers the house.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A prefabricated metal shed sits in the backyard.

123. **325 Nevada Street (c. 1945):** This one-story, frame, single-family residence has a cross-gabled roof with a centrally placed cross gable accentuated by an attached chimney just to the south of the centrally located door. A gabled porch shades the doorway; it has decorative open metal posts, a brick foundation, and brick and concrete steps. A single 6/6 window sits in the bay to the north and the porch on the south elevation is closed in with a pair of 6/6 windows. A large, one-story, shed-roofed addition is attached to the rear of the house but is not visible from the street. Asbestos siding covers the building.

**Two Non-Contributing Outbuildings:** Two sheds sit in the backyard.

124. **335 Nevada Street (c. 1945):** This one-story, asymmetrical, three-bay, cross-gabled, single-family house has a gabled porch shading its centrally placed door. The stoop is concrete. Pairs of 6/6 windows flank the door and the cross gable sits above the northernmost two bays. Asbestos siding covers the house. The rear elevation has multiple additions that are difficult to see from the street.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A one-story, front-gabled, concrete block garage sits at the end of the driveway that runs along the northern property line. It has a large addition to its rear.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A small shed sits behind the garage.

125. **345 Nevada Street (c. 1945):** This one-story, asymmetrical, three-bay, cross-gabled, single-family house has a small, attached, gabled porch. The stoop is concrete and is approached by two steps; the posts are open decorative metal. A pair of 6/6 windows sits north of the door (topped by metal awnings), a single 6/6 window sits to the south, and the cross gable sits above the northernmost two bays. Asbestos siding covers the

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house and the porch on the south elevation is closed in. The rear elevation has an addition that is difficult to see from the street.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A large, one-story garage sits in the backyard. It has a metal roof and a shed-roofed porch.

126. **355 Nevada Street (c. 1945):** This one-story, frame, three-bay, single-family residence has a cross-gabled roof with a centrally placed cross gable. A shed-roofed porch shades the northern most two bays; it has a brick foundation, poured concrete floor and steps, and open decorative metal posts supporting its metal roof. Pairs of 6/6 wooden windows sit to either side of the door. Synthetic siding covers the building, a cross-gabled addition is attached to the rear but difficult to see from the street, and the porch on the north side is filled in with two windows.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A prefabricated metal shed sits in the backyard.

127. **800 Ohio Street (c. 1960):** This one-story, symmetrical, reinforced concrete building is distinct for the neighborhood and sits on a narrow, triangular lot that was empty in the 1939 plat. The building has a flat roof and 1/1 square windows on the corners of its west-facing facade. A single door sits underneath the flat-roofed porch.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A one-story, frame, front-gabled garage sits at the southeast corner of the lot, at the end of a driveway.

128. **802 Ohio Street (1900-03):** Type IV dwelling that retains its original footprint, save a small addition made in the crook of the rear ell and the north side of the front porch that has been enclosed. The street-facing front door maintains its transom, although the house's vinyl siding covers the second, north-facing front door. The windows are 6/6 vinyl replacements, the house's foundation has been filled in and stuccoed over, and the porch and steps rebuilt in concrete. Open, decorative iron posts replace the porch supports.

129. **803 Ohio Street (1900-03):** Type V workers' dwelling with a rear addition that is flush with the side elevations. The house retains its porch profile and original transom. The rest of the windows are 2/2 metal replacements. The porch steps and foundation have been replaced with concrete block and the house has vinyl siding.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A one-story, frame, front-gabled shed sits at the southwest corner of the lot.

**Non-Contributing Structure:** A prefabricated, metal, front-gabled carport sits in front of the shed.

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130. **804 Ohio Street (1900-03):** Type I workers' dwelling with a small, one-story addition on the rear elevation that is flush with the side elevations. The house maintains its porch profile and its original duplex organization with its two front doors (their transoms have been covered over but their outlines are still visible). The facade's first floor windows have been replaced with pairs of 3/1 wooden windows; the rest of the windows are the house's original 6/6 wooden windows. The porch and house's foundations have been filled in with brick and asbestos shingles cover the building. The porch floor and steps have been replaced with poured concrete.

**Non-Contributing Structure:** A prefabricated, metal, front-gabled carport sits to the south of the house to cover one of the lot's two driveways.

**Non-Contributing Building:** A side-gabled, frame dwelling sits in the southeast corner of the lot.

131. **805 Ohio Street (1900-03):** Type I workers' dwelling that retains its original footprint save a small rear addition that is flush with the side elevations. The porch maintains its original profile, but has been rebuilt with a concrete block foundation, poured concrete steps with stepped block sidewalls, and battered wooden piers. The house continues to serve as a duplex with two front doors, but the house's asbestos siding covers its transoms. The windows are 1/1 vinyl replacements.
132. **808 Ohio Street (1900-03):** Type II workers' dwelling that maintains its original footprint, porch profile, and transom over the front door. The porch has been rebuilt with a brick foundation and poured concrete floor and stepped sidewalls. The house has asbestos siding, 6/6 vinyl replacement windows, and the foundation has been bricked in.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A prefabricated shed sits on the lot.

133. **809 Ohio Street (1900-03):** Type II workers' dwelling with a one-story addition to the northern elevation. It still has its original transom, wooden clapboard siding, and porch profile. The porch foundation was rebuilt with brick and steps and sidewalls added.
134. **811 Ohio Street (1900-03):** This Type I dwelling has been recently renovated. It has a small one-story addition that is almost flush with its side elevations and the foundation of the house and porch have been bricked in. The porch's floor and steps are poured concrete; the steps have stepped brick and concrete sidewalls. The windows are 1/1 vinyl replacements and the house covered in asbestos siding. Although all of the windows on the facade remain in their original locations, the two front doors have been removed and replaced with a single, central front door with sidelights.
135. **810 Ohio Street (c. 1950):** This side-gabled, one-story, brick ranch house sits on a lot that was left empty in the 1939 plat. It has a front-gabled porch that covers the northern

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two of its facade's four bays, including a pair of 2/2 metal windows and the front door. The other two bays have single 2/2 metal windows with brick sills.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A prefabricated shed sits on the lot.

136. **818 Ohio Street (1950):** This hipped-roof, brick ranch house has a raised basement thanks to the topography of the lot. It also sits on a double lot that was left empty in the 1939 plat. The house's low roof extends to cover a porch that wraps around most of the facade and the northern elevation, creating a canopy for a car.
137. **822 Ohio Street (1900-03):** Type IV workers' housing that appears to retain its original footprint from the street; a rear addition in the intersection of the ell and the wing is flush with the rear elevation. The porch maintains its original profile and its dual front doors with a transom in the street-facing front door. The house's 6/6 wooden windows remain, its foundation (including the porch) has been filled in with brick, and asbestos siding covers the building. The porch steps are brick with brick and concrete sidewalls, the house is covered in asbestos siding, and a small metal and asbestos tile awning marks its entrance.
138. **823 Ohio Street (1900-03):** Sitting on a double lot that once featured a Type V workers' dwelling to the north, this Type IV dwelling appears to retain its original footprint from the street. An addition sits in the crook of the ell to the rear. Its wooden clapboard siding covers the second front door that faces south; the other retains its original transom (although it has been painted over). The bay in the side wing has two 6/6 wooden windows and open decorative iron posts support the porch. The house and porch foundations are now concrete and brick steps were added to the porch.
139. **824 Ohio Street (1900-03):** Type II workers' housing that maintains its original footprint except for small rear addition that is flush with the side elevations. The house also retains its original porch profile and transom. Brick steps with stepped brick sidewalls have been added to the porch and the windows are 6/6 replacements.
140. **825 Ohio Street (c. 1945):** This front-gabled, one-story, frame, single-family house on a brick foundation has a wide, hipped roof, brick porch that shades its entire facade. Although it appears to be an older home, a Type II workers' dwelling appears on this lot on the 1939 plat. The building has multiple additions to its rear and could have originally been a duplex: one of the two central bays of its facade is empty, suggesting that it may have once had a second front door that led into another dwelling. The windows are 6/6 wooden windows, the front door has a transom, and the house is covered in vinyl siding.
141. **831 Ohio Street (1900-03):** Type IV workers' housing that maintains its original footprint and porch profile. The house and porch's foundations have been rebuilt with

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brick and brick steps with brick and concrete sidewalls, metal awnings, and open decorative iron posts added to the porch. The house's asbestos siding covers the second, south-facing front door, the transom over the other front door survives, and the windows are 2/2 replacements.

142. **836 Ohio Street (1900-03):** Type II workers' housing that retains its original porch profile and transom. A one-story addition to the rear is flush with the side elevations. The porch has been rebuilt with a brick foundation, a concrete floor, and brick steps with brick and concrete sidewalls. The windows are 6/6 vinyl replacements and vinyl siding envelops the building.

143. **837 Ohio Street (1900-03):** Type II workers' housing that retains its original porch profile. A one-story addition to the rear is flush with the side elevations. The porch has been rebuilt with a brick foundation, a concrete floor, and brick steps with brick and concrete sidewalls. The house retains some of its original wooden 6/6 window and the transom over the door. Vinyl siding envelops the building.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A small shed sits in the southwest corner of the backyard.

144. **838 Ohio Street (1900-03):** Type II workers' housing that retains its original porch profile and its transom over the door. There is a two-story addition to the rear, flush with the side elevations and amended by another small one-story addition.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A prefabricated, side-gabled shed sits in the yard.

145. **840 Ohio Street (1900-03):** Type IV workers' housing that retains its original porch profile and transom. The porch has been rebuilt with a brick foundation and a concrete floor, brick steps with brick and concrete sidewalls, and open decorative metal posts. Wooden clapboards cover over the second front door and the windows are 1/1 vinyl replacements.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A two-story, frame, front-gabled garage/apartment unit, with two garage door openings on the first floor and two pairs of windows in the second, sits behind the house.

146. **843 Ohio Street (1900-03):** Type IV workers' housing that retains its original porch profile and footprint, save a small addition in the crook of the rear ell. The house's vinyl siding covers over the ell's front door, a change probably made when the house was converted into a single-family dwelling. The windows are the 6/6 wooden originals and the transom survives. The porch is screened in, its foundation rebuilt with brick and concrete, and concrete steps with brick and concrete sidewalls added.



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**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A small, frame, side-gabled shed sits against the southern property line and faces onto the backyard.

147. **844 Ohio Street (1900-03):** Type II workers' housing with a one-story addition to the rear that is flush with the side elevations. The original porch profile and clapboard siding survive, but the porch is screened, its foundation rebuilt with brick, and concrete steps added.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A small, metal, front-gabled shed sits in the backyard against the rear property line.

148. **850 Ohio Street (1900-03):** Type III workers' dwelling that retains its two original front doors and porch profile. The porch has been screened in, its foundation rebuilt with brick, and concrete steps added with brick and concrete sidewalls. The windows are 6/6 vinyl replacements and the house is covered in asphalt siding in an imitation shingle.

**Two Non-Contributing Outbuildings:** Two small sheds sits on the northern property line in the backyard. They are difficult to see from the street.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A large shed with two lean-to additions sits in the northeast corner of the property.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A small, prefabricated, gambrel-roofed shed sits in the southeast corner of the property.

149. **852 Ohio Street (1900-03):** Type IV workers' housing that retains its original porch profile and footprint, save a small addition in the crook of the back ell. The porch is screened in and the house's vinyl siding covers the door in the ell, an amendment probably made when the house was converted to a single-family dwelling. The porch foundation has been rebuilt with brick and the steps with concrete and brick sidewalls.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A small frame shed sits in the backyard.

150. **1050 Olympia Avenue – Olympia Park (1909):** Sitting just across Olympia Avenue from the mill, Olympia Park runs along the creek that flows east to west through the neighborhood and separates its two distinct areas. A parking lot on Olympia Avenue fronts onto a concrete sitting area with benches and a newly installed playground in a gravel surround. Crepe myrtles, small magnolias, and fruit trees indicate that this area has been re-landscaped recently. A sidewalk connects this area to the rest of the park to the east, which generally follows the flow of the creek as it runs parallel to Silver Street. Victorian Revival lamp posts light the path and larger trees (mostly pine) shade various sitting and gathering areas with benches and picnic tables along the creek. The

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park terminates at the end of Silver Street, where it begins to curve northward to Heyward Street.

151. **1100 Olympia Avenue (1900-03):** Type III workers' housing with two small, one-story rear additions on the two-story mass that are flush with the south elevation and another small addition to the one-story mass. The porch retains its original profile, but has been rebuilt with a brick foundation and brick steps. The windows are vinyl replacements and the house's vinyl siding covers the transoms above the surviving two front doors.
152. **1101 Olympia Avenue (1900-03):** This two story, hipped roof, multi-family dwelling was used as a boarding house by the mills. Two front doors open onto the hipped-roof porch that covers almost the entire first floor; the original is likely the door at the very center of the elevation, the other being added when additional private units were carved into the building. A pair of windows sits in the bay to the north of the centered front door; a single window sits in between this door and the additional entrance to the south. The second story has three single windows. An additional entrance has been cut into the southern elevation of the second story and is accessed by a metal stair. The porch has been rebuilt with a brick foundation, stepped brick and concrete sidewalls, and a concrete floor. The windows are 6/6 vinyl replacements and the building is covered in vinyl siding. A two-story rear addition is flush with the side elevations.
153. **1103 Olympia Avenue (1900-03):** This two story, hipped-roof dwelling was used as a boarding house by the mills. The facade is symmetrical and has three bays, with a hipped-roof porch shading almost the entire first floor. A single front door sits in the very center of the facade and all of the windows are 6/6 vinyl replacements. The porch has been rebuilt with a brick foundation and brick steps. The building has a single end chimney on its northern elevation and the roof is covered in standing-seam metal. A small addition on the rear is flush with the side elevations. A metal stair on the north elevation leads to additional units.
154. **1105-1107 Olympia Avenue (1900-03):** Type I workers' dwelling that retains its original porch profile, dual front doors with transoms, and footprint, save an addition that stretches across the rear of the building flush with the side elevations. The porch has been rebuilt with a brick foundation and poured concrete stairs, the house has synthetic siding and replacement windows.
155. **1109-1111 Olympia Avenue (1900-03):** Type I workers' dwelling that retains its original porch profile, 6/6 wooden windows, dual front doors with transoms, and footprint, save an addition that stretches across the rear of the building flush with the side elevations. The porch foundation has been filled in with brick, the porch floor replaced with poured concrete, and brick steps with stepped brick and concrete sidewalls added.

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156. **1112 Olympia Avenue (1900-03):** Type IV workers' housing that retains its original porch profile. There are small additions to the rear (in the crook of the ell) and on the eastern elevation, flush with the rear elevation and set back far enough that the original footprint and type of the house is still evident. The house's vinyl siding covers its transom and second front door. The windows are 6/6 vinyl replacements. The porch has been rebuilt with a poured concrete floor, brick foundation, and brick steps with sidewalls. Small braces have been added to the porch posts.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A front-gabled shed sits in the yard.

157. **1113 ½ Olympia Avenue (c. 1939):** This long, low, one-story, frame, side-gabled duplex matches the footprint of the building on the 1939 plat. Its northwest corner grazes the lot line in a distinct way. The building has two front doors leading into the two units centered on the building and covered by a small hipped-roofed porch. Two pairs of vinyl windows sit on either side of the porch. The house is covered in vinyl siding. It does not have chimneys, but two stove pipes pop out of the center of the roof, suggesting that the dwellings' kitchens were centered back-to-back.

158. **1124 Olympia Avenue (1900-03):** Type III workers' housing that appears to retain its original footprint from the facade. It has additions on both the rear of the two-story mass and the one-story ell, both flush with the original house's side elevations. The house's vinyl siding covers the transoms above the house's two front doors and the windows are 6/6 vinyl replacements. The porch profile survives, but the foundation has been rebuilt with brick and a poured concrete floor, brick steps with brick and concrete sidewalls, and slender Tuscan posts added.

159. **1125 Olympia Avenue (c. 1954):** The one-story, side-gabled, brick, symmetrical parsonage sits on the site of the original parsonage and is very similar to some of the houses on Virginia Street in the Granville plat. A gabled portico supported by brick piers shades its central entrance; pairs of 4/1 replacement windows with vertical lights sit to either side. A small vestibule sits on the eastern elevation, set back slightly from the facade and featuring an additional entrance.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A hipped-roof, two-car, brick garage sits on the property.

160. **1127 Olympia Avenue – St. Luke's Lutheran Church (1954):** The brick Gothic Revival St. Luke's Lutheran Church sits on the same site as its first church, built in 1904. Its plan is typical of Christian churches: a gabled transept intersects a gabled nave. The nave runs parallel to Georgia Street and fronts onto Olympia Avenue with an elaborate, three-part facade with a large Gothic-arched tracery window above the robust stone entrance. The details of the building – including the window and door surrounds, flashing, and the corbelled tops of the buttresses that articulate the walls – are cast stone. The side elevations of the nave have six bays, five of which are filled with high

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pointed-arch windows with stained glass. A tower with a tall metal spire and a polygonal lantern sits at the eastern side of the intersection of the nave and transept. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles and an additional entrance is located in a cross-gable on the western arm of the transept.

161. **1128 Olympia Avenue (1900-03):** Type II workers' dwelling with a one-story rear addition that is flush with the side elevations. The building retains its original dual front doors, transoms, 6/6 wooden windows, and wooden clapboard siding. The porch has been rebuilt with a concrete block foundation, poured concrete floor, brick steps with sidewalls, and slender Tuscan piers.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A one-story, frame, front gabled garage with exposed rafter tails sits behind the house, opening onto the driveway accessed via Georgia Street.

162. **1133 Olympia Avenue (1900-03):** Type IV workers' dwelling with addition to the rear that is flush with the rear elevation of the projecting wing. The house retains its original 6/6 wooden windows, clapboard siding, transom, porch profile, and its second front door. The foundation and porch foundation have been filled in with brick and brick steps added to the porch.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A side-gabled, concrete block shed sits on the lot.

163. **1134 Olympia Avenue (1900-03):** Type I workers' dwelling that retains its original porch profile, dual front doors, transoms, and footprint, save two one-story additions to the rear that are flush with the side elevations. The porch has been rebuilt with a poured concrete floor, brick steps with brick and concrete sidewalls, and square Tuscan columns. Asbestos siding covers the building and a stair has been added to the west elevation to enter a second-story unit directly.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A one-story, frame, front-gabled shed sits in the backyard.

164. **1135 Olympia Avenue (1900-03):** Type I workers' dwelling that retains its original porch profile, dual front doors with transoms, and footprint save two additions that stretch across the rear elevation and are flush with both side elevations. The porch foundation was rebuilt with brick and a concrete floor, concrete steps with stepped brick and concrete sidewalls, and open decorative metal posts added. Asbestos siding covers the building.

165. **1139 Olympia Avenue (1900-03):** Type II workers' dwelling with a small addition to the rear, flush with the side elevations, and a second story added to the porch, which otherwise retains its original profile. The front door retains its transom and the porch has been rebuilt with a brick foundation and concrete steps added. The window on the

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second story has been converted into a door to open onto the amended porch. Vinyl siding covers the building and the windows are vinyl replacements.

166. **1140 Olympia Avenue (1900-03):** Type IV workers' dwelling with a small addition in the crook of the rear ell. The porch profile survives, as does the second front door, the 6/6 wooden windows and transom, and some of the building's original wooden clapboards. The porch has been rebuilt with a brick foundation and steps. A mix of synthetic siding covers the rest of the house.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A side-gabled, one-story, frame shed sits in the backyard.

167. **1141 Olympia Avenue (1900-03):** Type IV workers' dwelling that appears to retain its original footprint from the street. It maintains its original porch profile, 6/6 wooden windows, transom, and dual front doors. The foundation of the house and porch have been bricked in and brick steps with sidewalls and a concrete floor added. The house's vinyl siding covers over the second front door.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A large, front-gabled, frame, one-story garage sits in the northwest corner of the lot. It has exposed rafter tails.

168. **1148 Olympia Avenue (1900-03):** Type IV workers' dwelling that retains its original dual front doors, transom, 6/6 wooden windows, and footprint save a small addition in the intersection of the rear ell. The porch and house foundations have been filled in with brick and brick steps now approach the porch with stepped brick sidewalls. Asbestos siding covers the building.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A small, side-gabled, concrete block shed sits in the southeast corner of the lot.

169. **1149 Olympia Avenue (1900-03):** Type IV workers' dwelling that appears to retain its original footprint from the street. Its front porch profile survives, but is shaded by an additional metal awning. The foundation and porch foundations have been filled in with concrete block and brick steps with sidewalls added. The house retains its original dual front doors, 6/6 wooden windows, and transom. Vinyl siding covers the building and there is a large addition to the rear that extends the original gable of the ell.

170. **1151 Olympia Avenue (1900-03):** Type II workers' dwelling that retains its original footprint, save a small, one-story addition to the rear that is flush with the side elevations. The porch roof has been amended slightly; it is now a simple shed that covers over the original transom. The porch foundation has been rebuilt with concrete block and concrete steps and sidewalls added. The windows are 6/6 vinyl replacements, concrete block fills in the foundation, and vinyl siding covers the building.

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171. **1155 Olympia Avenue (1900-03):** Type II workers' housing that retains its original footprint save a one-story addition to the rear that is flush with its side elevations. The porch profile, dual front doors, transoms, and 6/6 wooden windows also survive. The front porch has been rebuilt with a brick foundation, poured concrete floor, brick steps with stepped brick and concrete sidewalls, and open decorative metal posts.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A one-story, frame, front-gabled garage sits on the northern property line and opens onto the driveway, which enters the property from Ohio Street.

172. **1157 Olympia Avenue (1900-03):** Type III workers' dwelling that retains its original porch profile, 6/6 wooden windows, and dual front doors. The house's vinyl siding covers over the transoms and the porch has been rebuilt with a brick foundation, poured concrete floor, brick steps with stepped brick and concrete sidewalls, and open decorative metal posts. A small addition is attached to the rear of the one-story mass and flush with the side elevation and an additional entrance has been added to the west side of the second floor.

173. **1160 Olympia Avenue (1900-03):** Type I workers' dwelling with a one-story addition to the rear that is flush with the side elevations. The building retains its original dual front doors (with transoms), clapboard siding, 6/6 wooden windows, and porch profile. The porch has been rebuilt with squared Tuscan columns. There are metal awnings over the windows.

174. **1164 Olympia Avenue (1900-03):** Type IV workers' dwelling that appears to retain its original footprint from the street. Synthetic siding covers over its second front door and the transom. The windows are 1/1 replacements and the porch has been rebuilt with a poured concrete floor, brick foundation, and open decorative metal posts.

175. **1166 Olympia Avenue (c. 1940):** Brick bungalow that replaces a Type II workers' dwelling according to the 1939 plat. The one-story, single-family, brick dwelling has a cross-gabled roof with a screened-in porch accessed by arched entrances on its eastern end. The wooden windows are 3/1 with vertical lights.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A one-story, front-gabled, concrete block shed sits at the end of the driveway that opens onto Virginia Street.

176. **1170 Olympia Avenue – Olympia Mill School (c. 1900):** Type I workers' dwelling that was used as the Olympia Mill School from 1901-09 and has been recently restored as the Olympia-Granby Mill Village Museum. The building has two small rear additions that are flush with the side elevations. Its 6/6 wooden windows, transoms, dual front doors, and porch have been restored. The porch foundation is solid brick and steps with sidewalls have been added, along with a wooden handicapped ramp on the

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eastern side. The Olympia Mill School was individually listed in the National Register in May of 2018.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A one-story, front-gabled frame shed sits behind the house. It has a metal roof.

177. **100 Parker Avenue (c. 1918):** This frame, one-story, hipped roof, single-family house features an off-centered, front-gabled porch on the north side of its elevation. It has a cross-gabled, projecting wing to the north and small additions to the rear (the northern of which was made by 1939).<sup>17</sup> The porch is partially boxed in and the house and porch foundations have been bricked in; concrete steps and sidewalls have been added to the porch. The house retains its original 6/6 wooden windows. Vinyl siding covers the house.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A small, gambrel-roofed, prefabricated shed sits at the western property line.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A hipped-roof, frame garage with two openings sits on the lot.

178. **101 Parker Avenue (c. 1918):** This frame, one-story, hipped roof, single-family house features a centered, front-gabled porch covering its northern two bays. It largely matches the footprint of the building appearing on this lot in the 1939 plat. It was likely originally a duplex: the southernmost of its two central bays is now empty, while the other features a door. The porch has been screened in, but the roof retains its original rafter tails and the house its 6/6 wooden windows. The foundations of the porch and house have been filled in with brick, the roof has a distinctive gable on hip, and vinyl siding covers the building.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A small, gambrel-roofed, prefabricated shed sits at the western property line.

179. **102 Parker Avenue (c. 1918):** This frame, one-story, front-gabled, single-family house features an off-centered front-gabled porch on the north side of its elevation and matches the footprint of the building on the 1939 plat save a small addition in its northeast corner made since. The house features exposed rafter tails and the porch has been screened in, but still retains its original posts. The foundations of the porch and house have been filled in with brick and concrete steps lead up to the porch. Vinyl siding covers the house and the windows are 6/6 vinyl replacements.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A front-gabled, concrete block garage sits on the lot.

<sup>17</sup> It appears on the 1939 plat

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180. **104 Parker Avenue (c. 1918):** This frame, one-story, front-gabled, single-family house features an off-centered front-gabled cutaway porch on the north side of its elevation and largely matches the footprint of the building on the 1939 plat. It has a cross-gabled, projecting wing to the north (which appears on the plat and makes the house similar to its neighbor at 100 Parker) and a small addition to the northeast corner. The house features exposed rafter tails and the porch turned posts with brackets. The foundations of the porch and house have been filled in with brick and concrete steps lead up to the porch. The windows are replacement and the siding vinyl.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A small, gambrel-roofed, prefabricated shed sits at the western property line.

181. **105 Parker Avenue (c. 1918):** This frame, one-story, hipped roof, single-family house features a centered, front-gabled porch. Additions to the rear (and flush with the side elevations) were made by 1950.<sup>18</sup> The house retains its original two front doors, a remnant of its original life as a duplex. The house also maintains its exposed rafter tails, 6/6 wooden windows, and gable on hip roof detail. Brick fills in the foundations of the house and porch and wide concrete steps have been added to the front porch.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A shed sits in the backyard.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A frame, hipped-roof garage with a prefabricated metal carport also sits on the lot.

182. **103 S. Parker Avenue (c. 1918):** This frame, one-story, three-bay, symmetrical, hipped-roof cottage has an infilled full-width, hipped-roof porch covering its three-bay facade. A small front gable with an attic ventilator sits at the center of the roof. Four brick pedestals support the porch's decorative metal posts and the porch floor is poured concrete. The door sits in the facade's central bay and 2/2 wooden windows sit in the other two bays. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles and asphalt shingles resembling cut wood shingles cover the building. It sits on a poured concrete foundation.

**Non-Contributing Building:** A small, one-story, frame, side-gabled guest house sits on the northwest corner of the lot with its gabled end facing Heyward Street.

183. **109 S. Parker Avenue (c. 1918):** This two-story, frame, symmetrical Foursquare has a hipped-roof and sits on a brick basement made possible by the sloping grade of the site. A hipped-roof porch with boxed cornice, four square Tuscan posts, and a poured concrete floor covers the two bays of the first floor. A small cross gable with an attic ventilator sits at the center of the asphalt shingle covered roof. A small one-story addition covers the back elevation.

<sup>18</sup> They appear on the 1950 Sanborn map.



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**Non-Contributing Building:** A one-story, frame, side-gabled guest house sits on the northwest corner of the lot with its gabled end facing Heyward Street. A single entrance faces the rear elevation of the house.

184. **113 S. Parker Avenue (1918-1940):** This frame, one-story, hipped-roof duplex has a hipped-roof porch that covers the four asymmetrical bays of its facade. The porch has a concrete block foundation and poured concrete floor; four slender battered piers sitting atop concrete pedestals support the porch's roof. The front doors to the two units sit in the two central bays and 1/1 metal windows sit to either side. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles, the house has two chimneys, and it sits atop a brick foundation. Asphalt shingles cover the building.
185. **119 S. Parker Avenue – Olympia Union Hall (1946):** One of the neighborhood's most distinctive structures, the Olympia Union Hall is a two-story concrete building with a stepped, false commercial front and a front-gabled roof. Its gabled end faces onto South Parker Avenue and an asphalt parking lot flanks the building's southern elevation. The facade has three bays: the entrance is located at the southern corner of the building, which is open except for the buttresses explained below. Square wooden windows of different sizes sit in the other two bays of the first floor and all of the first floor openings are covered in metal grates of various kinds. Identical 6/6 wooden windows sit in the three bays of the second story and an attic ventilator is centered above them. The building's most surprising feature are the large, battered brick buttresses that support the concrete block walls. Distributed asymmetrically on each of the building's elevations, the buttresses give the building a fortress-like feel. All reach to the level of the side elevations' cornice line except for one in the center of the facade, which ends just underneath the second story's central window. A secondary entrance with concrete steps and a stoop covered by a metal awning sits on the southern elevation. A metal fire escape leads from this small porch to an additional door on the second story of the southern elevation. Olympia Union Hall was listed in the National Register in 2017.
186. **721 Silver Street (c. 1953):** This frame, one-story, hipped-roof cottage is covered in asphalt siding with all wooden trim and details. The lot is vacant on the 1950 Sanborn map, but the current building does appear on the 1956 Sanborn map. A hipped-roof screened-in porch is attached to the southern elevation facing onto Silver Street. The house sits on a brick foundation.
187. **725 Silver Street (c. 1916-18):** This one-story, frame, cross-gabled cottage has a projecting ell wing on the eastern side of its elevation. A front porch covers most of the ell's elevation as well as one of the bays of the side wing. An entrance is located in the ell, along with a single 1/1 vinyl window. Another door opens onto the porch in the side wing, flanked to the west by a single window. The porch has square wooden posts, a concrete block foundation, and concrete steps with stepped brick sidewalls. The house sits on a concrete block foundation, is covered in vinyl siding, and its roof is covered in asphalt shingles.

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188. **803 Silver Street (c. 1916-18):** This one-story, frame, cross-gabled cottage sits atop a concrete block foundation covered in stucco. A square plan, hipped-roof veranda covers the facade and the western elevation before dead-ending in a wall that projects from the western elevation of the front room. Turned posts support the porch, which is accessed via concrete steps with brick sidewalls. The front door is located roughly in the center of the facade and is flanked to the east by a large divided picture window. A triangular dormer sits above the porch in the main, hipped-roof block of the house. An addition is attached to the western elevation of the back ell. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles and the house in asphalt siding.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A small, frame shed with a lean-to roof sits on the lot.

189. **809 Silver Street (1918-1940):** This one-story, frame, hipped-roof bungalow has a full front porch covered by the house's roof. The roof has exposed rafter tails and a hipped-roof dormer with rafter tails and two louvered windows. The three-bay facade is symmetrical: a door sits in the central bay and is approached by a flight of concrete steps with concrete and brick sidewalls. Pairs of 2/2 wooden windows sit in the bays to either side. Four short battered wooden piers sitting on high brick pedestals support the porch. The house sits on a concrete block foundation, wooden clapboard covers the walls, and the roof is covered in asphalt shingles.

190. **813 Silver Street (c. 1916-18):** This one-story, side-gabled, frame cottage has a symmetrical, three-bay facade. A poured concrete porch shades most of the first story: four narrow battered wooden piers sitting on high brick pedestals support its hipped roof. The front door is located in the facade's central bay and is flanked to either side by 1/1 vinyl windows. The house has a brick foundation, vinyl siding, and an addition to the rear that adds a half story.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A front-gabled, frame garage sits on the lot.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** An additional metal garage sits on the lot.

191. **825 Silver Street (c. 1950):** This side-gabled, one-story brick house appears much smaller from the road than it is: multiple cross-gables to the rear reveal a larger footprint. Its three-bay facade features a projecting, front-gabled, screened-in vestibule in the center. It is approached by concrete steps. In the bay to the west sit a pair of 4/1 vertical light windows topped by a flat soldier course arch. The building appears on the 1950 Sanborn map.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A small frame shed sits along the eastern property line in the backyard.

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192. **827 Silver Street (c. 1916-18):** This front-gabled, frame, one-story cottage has an attached, hipped-roof porch with exposed rafter tails that shades most of the facade. The porch has been partially enclosed: its western half is filled in and features a single 6/6 vinyl window. The door is in the center of the facade and is flanked by a single 2/2 wooden window in the eastern bay. The house is covered in asphalt siding and a small addition is attached to the building's rear, northern elevation and features a back door. Metal siding obscures the house's foundation and the porch rests on a brick pier foundation that has been in-filled with concrete block.

193. **901 Texas Street (1900-03):** Type IV workers' housing that retains its original footprint and porch profile (including its two front doors), save a small rear addition on the projecting ell that is flush with the side elevations. The house and porch's foundations have been rebuilt in brick with brick steps and sidewalls, a concrete floor, and open decorative iron posts added to the porch. The windows are a mix of the original 6/6 wooden windows and 1/1 replacements. Wooden clapboard siding covers the house.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A frame shed with a lean-to roof sits on the lot.

194. **903 Texas Street (1900-03):** Type I workers' housing with a one-story addition to the rear that is flush with the dwelling's side elevations. The building retains its dual double doors and presumably its duplex interior organization. A small, hipped roof, one-story addition on the north elevation dates to before Pacific Mills' divestment of the property: it appears on the 1939 plat. The windows are 8/1 with vertical lights and the porch has been rebuilt with a brick foundation and concrete steps and floor with stepped brick and concrete sidewalls. Vinyl siding covers the building.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A front-gabled, small, prefabricated shed sits in the southwest corner of the backyard.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A gambrel-roofed, prefabricated shed sits in the southwest corner of the backyard.

195. **910/912 Texas Street (c. 1915):** This large, two-story, frame, hipped-roof dwelling is unique for the neighborhood. The house has four bays, each with a pair of windows on the second story. The first story, shaded by a full-width hipped-roof porch, is more irregular. It includes two front doors, suggesting that this is a multi-unit dwelling. This lot is empty in the 1939 plat, suggesting the building may have been relocated.

196. **914 Texas Street (1900-03):** Type II workers' dwelling that appears to retain its original footprint but certainly maintains its porch profile, 6/6 wooden windows and transom, and wooden clapboard siding. Concrete block steps and a metal awning have been added to the porch and the foundation filled with concrete block.

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197. **917 Texas Street (1900-03):** Type IV workers' dwelling that appears to retain its original footprint from the street. The porch profile survives, although it has been screened in. The house's vinyl siding covers its original second front door. The house retains its original 6/6 wooden windows and the foundation filled in with brick.

198. **918 Texas Street (1900-03):** Type III workers' dwelling with a small, one-story addition to the rear of the two-story mass that is flush with its northern elevation. It retains its original porch profile, although the porch has been altered with brick steps and sidewalls, a concrete block foundation, Tuscan columns, and a metal awning attached to its roof. The windows are 6/1 replacements and vinyl siding covers the building. Only the north of the two front doors survives.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A front-gabled, frame shed sits at the rear property line facing onto the backyard.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** An additional, front-gabled, frame shed sits in the backyard.

199. **919 Texas Street (1900-03):** Type III workers' dwelling that retains its original porch profile and footprint save a small addition in the rear that is flush with the side elevations. The porch foundation has been rebuilt with brick and concrete and the posts replaced with open decorative metal supports. The house's vinyl siding covers the transom above the door as well as over the location of the original second front door, and the windows are 1/1 metal replacements.

200. **921 Texas Street (1900-03):** Type IV workers' dwelling that appears to retain its original footprint from the street. The porch profile survives, although the porch has been rebuilt with a brick foundation, poured concrete floor, brick steps with stepped brick and concrete sidewalls, and open decorative iron posts. Wooden clapboard still covers the building. The second front door has been removed and the fenestration in the southern ell and the front-gabled mass replaced with pairs of 2/2 replacement windows with horizontal lights.

201. **922 Texas Street (1900-03):** Type III workers' dwelling that retains its original porch profile, dual front doors, some of its 6/6 wooden windows, and footprint save a small, one-story addition to the rear of the two-story mass and flush with its northern elevation. The porch has been rebuilt with a concrete block foundation, concrete steps with stepped brick and concrete sidewalls, a concrete floor, and tapered wooden piers atop brick pedestals. Latticework has replaced the balusters in the balustrade between the brick pedestals

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A front-gabled, frame shed sits on the lot.

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202. **923 Texas Street (1900-03):** Type III workers' dwelling that retains its original footprint save a small addition in the rear that is flush with the side elevations. The porch profile and the transom survive, although the porch has been rebuilt in concrete and with tapered wooden posts atop brick pedestals. The transom above the door survives and the house's vinyl siding covers the second front door.
203. **925 Texas Street (1900-03):** Type IV workers' dwelling that retains its original footprint save a small addition in the crook of the rear ell. It still has two front doors and the foundation has been bricked in. The porch has been rebuilt with a brick foundation, brick steps with sidewalls, and tapered wooden posts atop brick pedestals. The original 6/6 wooden windows survive, but the house's vinyl siding covers over the transom above the door.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A one-story, frame, side-gabled outbuilding sits at the rear property line.

204. **926 Texas Street (1900-03):** Type III workers' dwelling that retains its original porch profile and footprint, save a one-story addition to the rear of the two-story mass and flush with its side elevations. The porch foundation has been filled in with brick and the southern portion is partially enclosed by plywood latticework attached to the posts. The windows are replacements and vinyl siding covers the building and the second front door. The foundation is bricked in.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A small, front-gabled, prefabricated shed faces onto the backyard from the rear property line.

205. **927 Texas Street (1900-03):** Type II workers' dwelling with a small, one-story addition to the rear that is flush with the side elevations. The building retains its original porch profile, although the porch foundation has been rebuilt with concrete, brick steps with brick sidewalls added, and its posts replaced with open decorative iron supports. The transom above the window survives and the house has vinyl siding and a concrete block foundation. The windows are 1/1 metal replacements.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A one-story, frame, side-gabled outbuilding sits at the rear property line.

206. **933 Texas Street (1900-03):** Type III workers' dwelling with small, one-story additions to the back of both of its masses that are flush with the side elevations. The building retains its original 6/6 windows, porch profile, clapboard siding, and dual front doors. The front porch has been screened in, its foundation rebuilt with brick, and concrete steps added. The house's foundation has been bricked in.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A small side-gabled shed with a lean-to attached to its northern elevation sits along the western property line in the backyard.

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207. **934 Texas Street (1900-03):** Type II workers' dwelling with a one-story addition to the rear that is flush with the side elevations. The building retains its original porch profile and transom (painted over). Concrete steps have been added to the wooden porch, the windows are 1/1 replacements, and asbestos siding covers the building.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A small, front-gabled, metal, prefabricated shed sits in the southeast corner of the backyard.

208. **936 Texas Street (1900-03):** Type IV workers' dwelling that retains its original footprint save a small rear addition in the intersection of the masses. It retains both of its front doors and its original porch profile. The porch has been rebuilt with a brick foundation, brick steps with sidewalls, and a concrete floor. The windows are the 6/6 originals, the foundation has been bricked in, and a metal awning has been added to the porch and the single window in the front gable.

**Two Non-Contributing Outbuildings:** Two sheds made out of scrap metal sit on the lot.

209. **940 Texas Street (c. 1945):** This one-story, frame, three-bay, symmetrical, single-family residence has a side-gabled roof accentuated by an attached chimney just to the north of the off-center door. A gabled porch shades the doorway; it has decorative open metal posts, a concrete floor, and brick steps. Two 6/6 windows sit south of the door; a single 6/6 window sits to the north. A side-gabled porch is attached to the north elevation and flush with the facade. Asbestos siding covers the building and an additional sunroom is attached to the rear elevation.

210. **942 Texas Street (c. 1945):** This one-story, frame, three-bay, symmetrical, single-family residence has a side-gabled roof and is slightly smaller than the dwelling to its north at 940 Texas Street. A shed-roofed extension of the roof covers the small stoop at the centrally placed door; single 6/6 windows sit in the bays to either side. The stoop has a poured concrete floor, brick steps, and open decorative metal posts. The roof extends to the south to cover a brick porch supported by metal posts on brick pedestals and a small, shed-roofed addition is attached to the rear elevation.

**Non-Contributing Building:** An additional one-story, cross-gabled, frame dwelling with a cutaway porch is located in the backyard of 942 Texas.

211. **946 Texas Street (c. 1945):** This one-story, frame residence has a cross-gabled roof and a footprint that was originally identical to its neighbor at 942 Texas Street. The porch to the south has been filled in to create another room, lengthening the originally symmetrical, three-bay facade. An attached, gabled porch covers the front door in the center of the original mass; it is flanked by 1/1 replacement windows to either side with an additional window in the amended room to the south. The stoop has a poured

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concrete floor, brick foundation and steps, and open decorative metal posts. A shed-roofed addition is attached to the rear and vinyl siding covers the building.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A front-gabled, frame garage sits at the rear of the property.

212. **947 Texas Street (c. 1939):** This cross-gabled, one-story, frame dwelling is unique for the neighborhood but matches the footprint of the building on the 1939 plat. It has a front-gabled wing that projects from a side-gabled mass to the south. It is covered in vinyl siding and has a concrete porch that stretches across the side ell. It has two front doors.

213. **948 Texas Street (c. 1945):** This one-story, frame residence has a cross-gabled roof and a footprint that was originally identical to its neighbor at 942 Texas Street. The porch to the south has been filled in to create another room, lengthening the original facade. The cross gable sits in the southernmost bay. An attached, gabled porch covers the front door in the original asymmetrical mass; it is flanked by 1/1 replacement windows to the north, a pair to the south, and an additional window in the amended room to the south. The stoop has a poured concrete floor, brick foundation and steps, and open decorative metal posts. A shed-roofed garage is attached to the south elevation and asbestos siding covers the building.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A side-gabled, plywood shed sits in the yard.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** An additional, side-gabled shed is built up against the house's south elevation.

214. **949 Texas Street (c. 1945):** This one-story, three-bay, symmetrical, side-gabled, single-family dwelling has a gabled porch shading its central front door. It is supported by wooden posts and has a concrete block foundation. Pairs of 6/6 windows sit in the bays to either side. A small, gabled addition is attached to the rear, flush with the southern elevation.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A small, front-gabled, prefabricated shed sits in the backyard.

215. **951 Texas Street (c. 1945):** This one-story, three-bay, slightly asymmetrical, side-gabled, single-family dwelling has a gabled porch shading its central front doors. It is brick and concrete and supported by open decorative metal posts. Pairs of 6/6 vinyl windows sit in the bays to either side. A small, shed-roofed addition is attached to the rear.

216. **952 Texas Street (c. 1945):** This one-story, frame, three-bay, single-family residence has a side-gabled roof. A gabled porch shades the doorway; it has decorative open

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metal posts, a concrete floor, and concrete steps. Pairs of windows sit in the bays to either side of the door. The roof is extended to cover the porch on the north side. Vinyl siding covers the building and a shed-roofed addition is attached to the rear elevation.

**Non-Contributing Structure:** Flat-roofed and gable-roofed metal and frame U-shaped structure that appears to have been built in many phases over time. Structure appears to be open on one side.

217. **953 Texas Street (c. 1945):** This one-story, frame, five-bay, symmetrical, single-family residence has a hipped-roof porch attached to its facade. Otherwise it is identical to 954 Texas Street across the street. The porch shades the center three bays, including the central front door. 6/6 windows sit in the other bays. The porch foundation is brick, the steps are poured concrete, and it is supported by decorative metal posts. A small, shed-roofed addition is attached to the rear of the house and is flush with the southern elevation and asbestos siding covers the building.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A front-gabled, frame shed sits on the lot.

218. **954 Texas Street (c. 1945):** This one-story, frame, five-bay, symmetrical, single-family residence has a cross-gabled roof and lacks the side porches of its neighbors just to the north. The cross-gable extends to create a wide porch that shades the center three bays, including the central front door. 6/6 windows sit in the other bays. The porch foundation is brick, the steps are poured concrete, and it is supported by decorative metal posts. A small, shed-roofed addition is attached to the rear of the house and is flush with the side elevations and asbestos siding covers the building.

219. **956 Texas Street (c. 1945):** This one-story, frame residence has a side-gabled roof. The porch to the north has been filled in to create another room, lengthening the original facade. An attached, gabled porch covers the front door in the original asymmetrical mass; it is flanked by pairs of 6/6 vinyl windows to the north and south, and an additional pair in the amended room to the north. The stoop has a poured concrete floor, brick steps, and open decorative metal posts. A small, shed-roofed addition is attached to the rear of the house and is flush with the side elevations and vinyl siding covers the building.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A front-gabled, frame garage with exposed rafter tails sits behind the house.

220. **957 Texas Street (c. 1945):** This one-story, frame, symmetrical, single-family has a cross-gabled roof and a gabled porch centered on its facade. The original porch is filled in to create another room; it holds an additional entrance on the south side. Pairs of 6/6 windows sit to either side of the central door.



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**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** An old, two-car, frame, front-gabled garage sits to the rear of the house and opens onto Quarry Street.

221. **960 Texas Street (c. 1945):** This one-story, frame, single-family residence has a cross-gabled roof and porch to the north. The door sits in the center of the original mass with a gabled hood and concrete and brick stoop, supported by wooden posts. Pairs of windows sit to either side of the door. Several gabled additions have been made to the rear of the building and synthetic siding covers the structure.

**Non-Contributing Building:** A large, one-story, front-gabled concrete block building, possibly a dwelling, sits in the backyard with exposed rafter tails and a metal roof.

222. **964 Texas Street (c. 1945):** This one-story, frame, single-family residence has a side-gabled roof and an asymmetrical facade. The porch on its northern end has been filled in to create another room. The door sits slightly north of center with a gabled porch with a concrete and brick stoop, supported by open decorative metal posts. Pairs of 6/6 windows sit to either side of the door and in the amended room to the north. Vinyl siding covers the building.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A large, frame, front-gabled garage sits on the lot.

223. **963 Texas Street (c. 1945):** This one-story, frame, single-family residence has a cross-gabled roof. The porch to the north has been screened-in. The door sits in the center with a gabled porch with a concrete stoop, supported by wooden posts. Single 6/6 windows sit to either side of the door. Vinyl siding covers the structure.

224. **965 Texas Street (c. 1945):** This one-story, frame, three-bay, asymmetrical, side-gabled dwelling has a chimney prominently attached to its facade. The door is shaded by a gabled porch with a concrete stoop, supported by decorative metal posts. A pair of 6/6 windows sits to the north and a single window to the south. The porch on the southern end of the dwelling has been filled in to create another room; it has a single window in its facade.

225. **968 Texas Street (c. 1945):** This one-story, frame, cross-gabled, single family dwelling has a pair of windows to either side of the door and a gabled porch with square Tuscan columns, a concrete stoop, and brick steps and sidewalls. It is covered in asbestos siding and the gable is over the southern bays.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A small shed with a lean-to roof sits on the lot.

226. **320 Virginia Street (c. 1945):** This one-story, frame, three-bay, side-gabled, single-family dwelling has a door accented by an attached chimney to its north. A gabled porch shades the door with decorative metal posts, a brick foundation, and concrete steps. A pair of vinyl windows sits in the bay to the south. The house retains its original

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porch on the north and a small, shed-roofed addition is attached to the back. It is covered in vinyl siding.

**Non-Contributing Structure:** A frame carport sits at the end of the driveway on the north side of the house.

227. **325 Virginia Street (c. 1945):** This one-story, frame, three-bay, cross-gabled, single-family dwelling features an attached chimney on its facade, just south of the centrally placed door. A gabled porch shades the door, supported by open decorative metal posts. A pair of windows sits to the north of the door, underneath the cross gable, and a single window sits south of the door. The original porch on the south elevation has been closed in and features another window. The windows are 1/1 vinyl replacements and the house is covered in vinyl siding. Multiple additions have been made to the back of the house, but are difficult to see from the street.
228. **340 Virginia Street (c. 1945):** This one-story, frame, five-bay, symmetrical, single-family residence has a porch under an extended cross gable. The porch shades the center three bays, including the central front door. 6/6 windows sit in the other bays. The porch foundation is brick, the steps are poured concrete, and it is supported by decorative metal posts. A small, shed-roofed addition is attached to the rear of the house and is flush with the southern elevation, metal awnings shade the porch and windows, and vinyl siding covers the building.
229. **355 Virginia Street (c. 1945):** This one-story, frame, cross-gabled, three-bay, single family house has a porch that extends the roof of its cross gable in its northern two bays. The porch has a concrete floor. The side porch has been filled in, 6/6 wooden windows sit to either side of the door, and asbestos siding covers the building.
230. **405 Virginia Street (c. 1945):** This small, one-story, frame, side-gabled, single-family dwelling has a front-gabled, cutaway porch in its southern corner. The facade has three 6/6 wooden windows, the front door opens southward onto the cutaway porch, and a rear addition is flush with the side elevations.
231. **410 Virginia Street (c. 1945):** This one-story, frame, single-family dwelling has a cutaway porch in its northwestern corner. Its front door faces north onto this porch; a fixed picture window sits in the front part of the facade; a single window sits in the inset porch. A projecting pediment with dentils accentuates the porch.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A large garage sits in the back of the lot.

**Non-Contributing Building:** A two-story, frame dwelling sits at the back of the lot, facing onto the vacant lot along Granby Lane.

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232. **415 Virginia Street (c. 1945):** This small, one-story, frame, gable-on-hip-roof, single-family dwelling has a hipped-roof cutaway porch in its southeastern corner. The facade has three 6/6 wooden windows and the front door opens southward onto the cutaway porch. It is covered in vinyl siding.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A prefabricated, front-gabled shed sits in the backyard.

233. **420 Virginia Street (c. 1945):** This hipped-roof, asymmetrical, single-family dwelling originally had a cutaway porch on its northern corner and three 6/6 vinyl windows on the façade. Two additions sit at the rear: one is flush with the southern elevation. The house is covered in vinyl siding.

234. **425 Virginia Street (c. 1945):** This one-story, frame, gable-on-hip-roof, single-family dwelling has a hipped-roof cutaway porch in its southeastern corner. The facade has three 6/6 wooden windows and the front door opens southward onto the cutaway porch. It is covered in asbestos siding.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A metal shed sits in the backyard.

235. **445 Virginia Street (c. 1945):** This one-story, frame, cross-gabled, single-family dwelling has a cutaway porch in its southeastern corner. The facade has three 1/1 replacements windows and the front door opens southward onto the cutaway porch. The building is covered in vinyl siding and a single wooden post supports the porch. The building has two additions to the rear that are difficult to see from the street.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A small, prefabricated shed sits in the backyard.

236. **450 Virginia Street (c. 1945):** This one-story, frame, cross-gabled, single-family dwelling has a door centered underneath its central cross-gable, enhanced by an attached chimney to its north. A single 1/1 vinyl replacement window sits to the south and a gabled porch shades the door. The porch on the north elevation has been filled in and a large fixed picture window inserted. Asbestos siding covers the building and gabled addition is added to the rear.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A large concrete block outbuilding sits in the backyard and has a door that opens onto Granby Lane.

237. **455 Virginia Street (c. 1945):** This one-story, frame, gable-on-hip-roof, single-family dwelling has a hipped-roof cutaway porch in its southeastern corner. The facade has three 1/1 replacement windows and the front door opens southward onto the cutaway porch. It is covered in vinyl siding.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A front-gabled, frame shed sits in the backyard.

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**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A prefabricated, gambrel-roofed shed sits on the lot.

**Non-Contributing Structure:** A prefabricated, metal carport sits next to the gambrel-roofed shed.

238. **465 Virginia Street (c. 1945):** This one-story, frame, gable-on-hip-roof, single-family dwelling has a hipped-roof cutaway porch in its southeastern corner. The facade has three 1/1 replacement windows and the front door opens southward onto the cutaway porch. It is covered in asbestos siding.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A front-gabled, frame garage opens onto Quarry Street.

239. **505 Virginia Street (c. 1945):** This one-story, frame, cross-gabled, single-family dwelling has pairs of 6/6 wooden windows to either side of its small gabled front porch. The cross gable sits above the southern bays, it is covered in asbestos siding, and the additional original porch on the southern elevation has been filled in with an additional window. A gable addition is attached to the rear.

240. **515 Virginia Street (c. 1945):** This small, one-story, frame, cross-gabled, single-family dwelling has a symmetrical facade. The door sits in the middle, shaded by a gabled porch supported by open decorative metal posts. Single 1/1 replacement windows sit to either side. The original porch on the north elevation has been screened-in and a concrete porch added to connect the original stoop with this side porch. A metal awning shades the amended porch. Even with these changes, the original massing and organization of the facade is still easily discernible. A shed-roofed addition is attached to the rear elevation.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A side-gabled shed sits in the backyard.

**Two Non-Contributing Structures:** Two prefabricated metal carports sit on the lot.

241. **525 Virginia Street (c. 1945):** This small, one-story, frame, cross-gabled, symmetrical single-family dwelling has a symmetrical facade. The door sits in the middle, shaded by a gabled porch supported by open decorative metal posts. Pairs of 1/1 replacement windows sit to either side. The porch on the northern elevation has been screened in.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A small, front-gabled shed sits on the lot.

242. **535 Virginia Street (c. 1945):** This one-story, frame, side-gabled, single-family dwelling has an asymmetrical facade with an attached chimney enhancing the centrally placed door. A gabled porch shades the door. The original porch on the southern elevation has been filled in and an addition made to the rear of the dwelling.

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243. **555 Virginia Street (c. 1945):** This one-story, frame, side-gabled, single-family dwelling has an asymmetrical facade with an attached chimney enhancing the centrally placed door. A gabled porch shades the door. The original porch on the southern elevation remains and an addition made to the rear of the dwelling. The house has asbestos siding and single 6/6 windows to either side of the door.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A small, open shed with a lean-to roof sits on the lot.

244. **1000 Virginia Street (1900-03):** Type IV workers' dwelling with small additions at the crook of the rear ell and at the very back of the southern elevation, flush with the rear elevation. The porch profile and the buildings 6/6 wooden windows survive. The porch has been screened in, the foundation rebuilt with concrete block with concrete steps added. This is the only house on the east side of Virginia Street that appears on the 1939 plat. The house's asbestos siding covers over the transom and the original second front door.
245. **1001 Virginia Street (1900-03):** Type IV workers' dwelling that appears to retain its original footprint from the street. Its porch profile survives, but the foundation has been rebuilt with brick and concrete. The house's vinyl siding covers the second front door and the transom. The windows are 6/6 vinyl replacements.
246. **1003 Virginia Street (1900-03):** Type I workers' dwelling with a small addition to the rear that is flush with the side elevation. The porch profile survives, but the foundation has been rebuilt with concrete block and a poured concrete floor and steps. A window replaces the southernmost of the two front doors, but the surviving door retains its transom. Vinyl siding covers the building and the windows are 2/2 vinyl replacements.
247. **1007 Virginia Street (1900-03):** Type II workers' dwelling that was likely moved to this lot from elsewhere in Olympia: the lot is marked empty on the 1939 plat. It retains its original porch profile and structure. The building has a one-story addition on the rear that is flush with its side elevations. The windows are a mix of originals and replacements and a variety of synthetic siding cover the building.
248. **100 Wayne Street – Trinity Chapel (1901):** The Cornerstone Baptist Church (originally Trinity Chapel) is a Gothic Revival building with a modified Greek cross plan with a cross-gabled roof. Built of brick laid in Flemish bond with wooden and concrete details painted white and a concrete water table painted grey, the building's south-facing nave is a bit longer than the building's other arms. The east end of the transept is polygonal in shape. The building has large arched windows with simple Gothic tracery and stained glass in its north, west, and south-facing arms. The transept's east end has a pair of smaller stained glass windows in three of its faces. A two-story tower marks the building's northwest corner. It is open to the north and west with pointed arches supported by brick pilasters on its first story. The west side connects to

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the street via a concrete walk and three low concrete steps; the north side has a handicapped ramp. Thin belt courses divide the tower's other two levels: a set of short casement windows with jack arches and a pair of louvered lancet windows above fill one level, with brick pilasters continuing from the tower's first story on its edges. Above is a concrete cornice of blind arches topped by brick crenellation and abstracted gargoyles on each of the tower's four corners. A corbelled cornice wraps around the building with a metal fascia and a small cross tops each of the gabled ends. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles. Additional entrances are located on the western elevation of the nave's south arm and via a brick vestibule in the corner of the east and south arms. This shed roof vestibule lacks the details of the rest of the building but is Flemish bond in its brick work. A frame shed sits at the corner of the nave's north arm and the east transept.

**Contributing Building (c. 1953):** This one-story building has a rectangular footprint with its short, gabled end facing onto Heyward Street. This facade has three bays with double, half-glass doors and a small concrete and brick stoop in its central bay. The other two bays and all of the window bays on the other elevations are 2/2 single-hung metal windows. An additional entrance with an awning is located on the west elevation, facing onto the small yard that separates it from Cornerstone Baptist Church. The building appears on the 1956 Sanborn Map, but not the 1950 Sanborn Map.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A small, front-gabled, prefabricated shed sits in the northeast corner of the lot.

249. **110 Wayne Street (1916):** This frame, hipped roof, two-bay Foursquare has a wrap-around veranda and has been recently renovated. In keeping with the houses around the corner on Whaley Street, its porch has Tuscan columns and the house has deep eaves. Unlike its neighbors, its veranda is circular in plan on its northern end and it wraps around the corners of both the northern and southern elevations of the house. Staggered wooden shingles painted a dark green cover its second story; its first story is wooden clapboard painted beige. The door is located in the southern bay of the west-facing facade; the other bay of the first floor features three sets of French doors that open directly onto the poured concrete porch. The second story features double, 1/1 wooden windows with simple wooden surrounds in each of its two bays. Asphalt shingles cover the roof, modillions are attached to its wooden frieze, and the houses features brick end and interior chimneys.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A large, one-story, frame, hipped-roof garage sits long the eastern property line.

250. **Wayne and Whaley Street – “Spirit of the American Doughboy” (1930):** "The Spirit of the American Doughboy" monument sits in the center of Wayne Street, at the important intersection of Wayne and Whaley Streets, and commemorates the community's participation in World War I. The bronze, figural sculpture of a single

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soldier sits atop a high, four-sided granite base with battered sides. He strides forward with one arm raised with a grenade and his other arm grasping a gun. Broken tree trunks poke out of the ground on which he walks. Artist Ernest Moore Viquesney mass-produced the sculpture, one of many identical doughboy monuments across the country. The bronze plaque on the front of the base features the nine members of the Olympia community who died in the war; the rear plaque lists the names of the 250 men who fought. The two African American members of the community are listed separately. Surprisingly, no patrons are listed on the monument.<sup>19</sup>

251. **200 Wayne Street – Pacific Park (c. 1909):** Pacific Park was likely coordinated with the transformation of the original Mills Avenue Department Store into the community's YMCA in 1909. Today, a baseball diamond occupies more than half of the approximately 2.5 acre parcel. An asphalt basketball court, concrete spray ground, and sand playground sit on the half closer to Wayne Street. The Art Deco park building (see #194 below) sits in the northeast corner of the park.

252. **200 Wayne Street – Pacific Park Building:** Pacific Park's long, one-story, side-gabled, stuccoed, concrete block building runs parallel to Wayne Street; its principal entrance is located in a front-gabled wing attached perpendicularly to the building's northeastern corner. Labeled as a "kindergarten" on the 1950 Sanborn map, the building has 1/1 replacement windows arranged regularly along its side elevations; the symmetrical gabled entrance has a centrally located door, topped by a transom and a flat awning; single windows sit to either side. The building has modest Art Deco details, including streamlined quoins to either side of the door, the ridged awning above the door, and ridged panels beneath the windows.

**Non-Contributing Structure:** A metal, prefabricated carport sits along the eastern property line.

253. **701 Whaley Street – The Pacific Community Association Building (1903; 1918; 1923):** The Pacific Community Association Building, now known simply as "701 Whaley," consists of a series of buildings constructed and added onto over time. The principal, original structure is a two-story, brick building sitting at the corner of Whaley and Wayne Streets. Designed by W. B. Smith Whaley in 1903 to serve as the department store for his mill villages, the rectangular structure is typical of commercial architecture of its time: the first story of the Whaley Street facade consists almost entirely of large plate glass display windows with four inset entrance bays – all in cast-iron. The ten bays of narrow replacement windows (many of which are in pairs via a regular pattern) have corbelled surrounds and an elaborate brick cornice articulates the top of the shallow-stepped parapet wall. The rectangular brick pool building was added to this original structure's northern elevation in 1918 and is currently under renovation. The two-story gymnasium was added in 1923. All sections of the building are brick,

<sup>19</sup> Andrew Walgren, "A Monument to Industrial Harmony: The Olympia Doughboy Statue, 1919-1940" (student paper, ARH 544: American Art and Memory, University of South Carolina, 2015).

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have flat roofs, and open onto one another. The Pacific Community Association Building was listed in the National Register in 2007.

254. **702 Whaley Street – Southside Baptist Church (1901; 1946; 1959-60):** The Gothic Revival Southside Baptist Church commands attention on the corner of Whaley and Wayne Streets. It is made of brick laid in running bond with stone details. The northern end of its long, tall, gabled nave opens onto Whaley Street with an asymmetrical facade dominated by double doors inset into deep stone pointed arches and a towering stained glass window. A tall tower with a metal spire sits at the building's northwest corner and has two levels of delicate, tall lancet windows and a heavy crenelated top. The spire itself is delicate and clad in stone. The entire building has attached and tapered brick buttresses. The nave's long east and west elevations have four bays, each with a high pointed arch window with stained glass fronted by solid panes of protective glass; each bay is separated from the next by a buttress. A concrete and brick handicapped ramp on the building's west side connects to the sidewalk along Wayne Street. Asphalt shingles cover the roof. A two-story, front-gabled, brick Educational Building was built as an addition to the church in 1946. The addition is connected to the south end of the sanctuary's nave via a short, two-story hyphen with a door opening onto the church's west-facing handicapped ramp. Its facade opens onto Wayne Street with a high, crenelated parapet wall that hides its metal gabled roof. The facade's five bays are symmetrically distributed; the central three bays projects slightly proud of the wall plane. The central bay has two large glass doors in the center of the first floor topped by a segmental arch with tracery in the transom and a triple window with a segmental transom on the second. Tall, thin 2/2 windows flank that bay to either side. The outermost bays have 6/6 vinyl replacement windows. Buttresses that match those of the sanctuary punctuate the end of the projecting three central bays and the outer edges of the elevation. Soldier courses sit above the windows. The south-facing elevation has ten bays that face onto an alley, each articulated by a tapered buttress. The brick is laid in running bond and the building's details are concrete. A plaque above the door identifies the addition as the "Educational Building" and the date of construction as 1946. Attached to the east elevation of the hyphen that also attaches Southside Baptist's sanctuary to its Educational Building, is a two-story, flat-roofed, four-bay boxy gymnasium is made of brick laid in running bond. It faces onto Parker Avenue. The first story of its east-facing facade is completely blank except for a pair of double metal doors in its southernmost bay. Large, three-part metal windows with brick sills occupy each bay on the second story. A concrete entablature borders the boxy structure's roofline and a metal awning shades an entrance on the eastern corner of its north elevation. An additional entrance is located on its north elevation with a single metal door with an awning and a concrete stoop. The hyphen with running bond brick attaches the structure's west elevation to the Educational Building. Stone details on three small windows articulate the hyphen's north-facing elevation.
255. **704 Whaley Street (1918):** This large, frame, three-bay house has Colonial Revival details and a hipped-roof covered in asphalt shingles. It is used by Southside Baptist



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Church and surrounded by other church buildings on its west and south, but it is not directly connected to these other structures. White vinyl siding covers the first story and brown wooden shingles in a staggered pattern cover the second. The second floor windows sit on the belt course that separates the two stories and the overhanging eaves create deep shadows throughout the day, hinting at a Prairie School vibe for the simple house. Its two side bays each feature 6/6 wooden sash windows while the central bay has a pair of slightly smaller 6/6 windows on the second floor. A substantial hipped-roof porch covers the central bay's door on the first floor. Trios of Tuscan columns support its outer two corners; simple Tuscan pilasters mirror these clusters against the exterior wall. The half-glass door has sidelights and a transom. Matching hipped roof, end wall porches with Tuscan columns and pilasters are attached to the east and west elevations; each shelters the two northern bays of the four-bay side elevations. Three interior brick chimneys emerge from the roof and a hipped-roof wing projects slightly from the rear, southern-facing elevation and is flush with the east elevation. This addition has a porch and access to the basement on its west side. The house sits on a brick foundation.

256. **726 Whaley Street (1918):** This large, frame, three-bay house has Craftsman details and a side-gabled roof covered in asphalt shingles and articulated with exposed rafter tails. Vinyl siding covers the first story and blue-painted stucco cover the second. The second floor windows sit on the belt course that separates the two stories and the overhanging eaves create deep shadows throughout the day. Its two side bays each feature 6/1 vinyl sash windows while the central bay has a pair of slightly smaller 6/1 windows on the second floor. Inoperable vinyl shutters adorn the facade's windows. A substantial front gabled porch covers the central bay's door on the first floor with exposed rafter tails. Trios of Tuscan columns support its outer two corners; simple Tuscan pilasters mirror these clusters against the exterior wall. The half-glass door has sidelights and a transom. Matching front-gabled, end wall porches with Tuscan columns and pilasters are attached to the east and west elevations; each shelters the two northern bays of the four-bay side elevations and the eastern porch is screened-in. Two gable end brick chimneys emerge from the roof and a front-gabled wing projects slightly from the rear, southern-facing elevation. The house sits on a brick foundation with a prominent sill.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A gambrel-roofed, prefabricated shed sits behind the house.

257. **729 Whaley Street (1900-01):** This frame, two-story, three-bay residence with a side-gabled roof appears to be a single-piled I-house, but has a one-story lean-to on its rear north elevation that is flush with its side elevations. It sits on a brick pier foundation that has been filled in with brick. Multiple small additions to the back further complicate the roofline and are roughly flush with the side elevations. The house has a boxed cornice wrapped in vinyl and asphalt shingles cover its roof. Staggered wooden shingles fill the interior of the boxed cornices. A hipped roof, square plan veranda

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shades the first-story of the facade and part of the east elevation. The porch features simple turned posts, a balustrade with simple squared balusters, and a set of six concrete stairs with stepped, brick wing walls. Except for the central bay, which has a half-glass door flanked by divided sidelights, each of the facade's bays has a single, 1/1 vinyl window. The house has vinyl clapboard siding painted white.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A hipped roof, frame, one-story garage sits in the northwest corner of the lot. It has exposed rafter tails and a lean-to attached to its southern elevation.

258. **730 Whaley Street (1918):** This large, frame, three-bay house has Craftsman details and a side-gabled roof with clipped gables, exposed rafter tails, and asphalt shingles. Vinyl siding covers the first story and beige-painted stucco covers the second. The second floor windows sit on the belt course that separates the two stories and the overhanging eaves create deep shadows throughout the day. Its two side bays each feature 6/1 sash wooden windows while the central bay has a pair of slightly smaller 6/1 windows on the second floor. Inoperable vinyl shutters adorn the windows. A substantial front gabled porch covers the central bay's door on the first floor with exposed rafter tails. Trios of Tuscan columns support its outer two corners; simple Tuscan pilasters mirror these clusters against the exterior wall. The half-glass door has sidelights and a transom. Matching front-gabled, end wall porches with fluted Doric columns and pilasters are attached to the east and west elevations; each shelters the two northern bays of the four-bay side elevations. The eastern porch has been screened in and is accessed by a wooden ramp. Two gable end brick chimneys emerge from the roof and a front-gabled wing projects slightly from the rear, southern-facing elevation. The house sits on a brick foundation with a prominent sill.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A gambrel-roofed, prefabricated shed sits behind the house.

259. **803 Whaley Street (1900-01):** This frame, two-story, three-bay residence with a side-gabled roof appears to be a single-piled I-house, but has a one-story lean-to on its rear, south elevation that is flush with its side elevations. It sits on a brick pier foundation that has been filled in with brick. Two small additions to the back further complicate the roofline and are roughly flush with the side elevations. The house has a boxed cornice wrapped in vinyl and asphalt shingles cover its roof. A hipped roof, square plan veranda shades the first-story of the facade and part of the east elevation. The porch features simple squared posts and a balustrade with simple squared balusters. Except for the central bay, which has a door flanked by divided sidelights, each of the facade's bays has a single, 1/1 metal window. The house's asphalt siding is painted a light blue.
260. **805 Whaley Street (c. 1945):** Built by 1950, this one-story, side-gabled, five-bay house with a rear ell is clad in running bond brick veneer. It boasts Colonial Revival details including a boxed cornice with returns and a small pediment over its entrance in

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the central bay. 6/1 wooden windows occupy the other bays and the central door is flanked by articulated brick pilasters, covered by a simple awning, and topped by a transom. A one-story, side-gabled infilled porch is attached to the building's west elevation. Asphalt singles cover the roofs of both the main block and the additions and an interior brick chimney peaks out asymmetrically from the main block.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A front-gabled, frame garage sits on the property.

261. **807 Whaley Street (c. 1945):** Built by 1950, this one-story, side-gabled, five-bay house with a real ell is clad in running bond brick veneer. It features a boxed cornice with returns and a small front-gabled porch with simple wooden posts and articulated wooden pilasters in its central bay. 1/1 vinyl windows occupy the other bays and are supported by brick sills. A one-story, side-gabled screened-in porch is attached to the east elevation. Asphalt singles cover the roofs of both the main block and the additions and an interior brick chimney peaks out asymmetrically from the main block.
262. **816 Whaley Street (1900-01):** This frame, two-story, three-bay residence with a side-gabled roof appears to be a single-piled I-house, but has a one-story lean-to on its rear, south elevation and flush with its side elevations. It sits on a brick pier foundation that has been filled in with brick and covered with white vinyl siding. Multiple additions on the south elevation further complicate the roofline and are largely flush with the original block's side elevations. The house has a boxed cornice wrapped in vinyl and asphalt shingles cover its roof. A hipped roof, square plan veranda shades the first-story of the facade and the east elevation. The porch features squared Tuscan posts and a balustrade with simple squared balusters. Except for the central bay, which has a door flanked by divided sidelights, each of the facade's bays has a single, 6/6 vinyl window with inoperable vinyl shutters.
263. **828 Whaley Street (1900-01):** This frame, two-story, three-bay residence with a side-gabled roof appears to be a single-piled I-house, but has a one-story lean-to on its rear, south elevation that is flush with its side elevations. Multiple additions on the south elevation further complicate the roofline including a screened-in porch on the building's southeast corner. The house has a boxed cornice wrapped in vinyl and asphalt shingles cover its roof. A hipped roof, square plan veranda shades the first-story of the facade and part of the east elevation. The porch features a mix of turned and straight posts and a balustrade with simple squared balusters. Except for the central bay, which has a half-glass door with divided sidelights, each of the facade's bays has a single, 6/1 wooden window with inoperable wooden shutters. It sits on a brick pier foundation that has been filled in with brick, features two interior brick chimneys, and has been covered with beige vinyl replacement siding.
264. **1200 ½ Whitney Street (1900-03):** Type IV workers' dwelling that was likely moved to the site; its current lot straddles the lot line between 1202 and 1200 Whitney Street on the 1939 plat. It retains the porch profile and the footprint, save a small addition in

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the crook of the rear ell. Its second front door survives on the projecting ell. The front door retains its original transom. The windows are 1/1 vinyl replacements, open decorative metal posts support the porch, and vinyl siding covers the building.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A shed sits in the northeast corner of the backyard.

265. **1202 Whitney Street (1900-03):** Type III workers' dwelling that retains its original 6/6 wooden windows, dual front doors, transom above one front door, some of its wooden clapboard siding, and footprint save a small, one-story addition to the rear of the two-story mass. The porch has been rebuilt with a concrete block foundation, poured concrete floor, concrete steps with stepped sidewalls, and wooden posts atop brick and concrete pedestals.

266. **1203 Whitney Street (1900-03):** Type V workers' dwelling that appears to retain its original footprint from the street. Small, shed-roofed additions are attached to the rear elevation flush with the western elevation and to the very back of the eastern elevation, flush with the rear elevation. The porch profile survives, along with the two front doors. The porch has been rebuilt with a concrete block foundation, poured concrete floor, brick steps, and open decorative metal posts. The windows are 1/1 replacements, concrete block fills in the foundation, and the house is covered in vinyl siding.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A large, front-gabled, concrete block shed is covered by a standing-seam metal roof.

267. **1205 Whitney Street (1900-03):** Type III workers' housing that maintains its original porch profile and dual front doors. The porch's foundation has been filled in with concrete block and concrete block steps and a metal awning added. The windows are 1/1 replacements and the house is covered in wooden clapboards. A one-story addition on the rear connects to a screened-in causeway that attaches to a one-story, frame, hipped-roof house with a portico. This dwelling faces east onto Kentucky Street and bears the address 637 ½ Kentucky Street.

268. **1206 Whitney Street (c. 1945):** This one-story, double-gabled, single-family, brick house has an M-shaped roof and distinctive details around and beneath the louvered vents in each of its gables. A small front porch is attached to the asymmetrical facade. The building replaced a Type III workers' dwelling according to the 1939 plat.

269. **1207 Whitney Street (1900-03):** Type III workers' dwelling that retains its original porch profile and its footprint – save a small, one-story addition to the back of the two story mass, flush with its side elevations. The porch has been rebuilt with a brick foundation, and squared wooden posts. A window replaces the eastern door and all windows are 6/6 vinyl replacements.

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270. **1208 Whitney Street (1900-03):** Type III workers' dwelling that retains its original porch profile and footprint – save a small, one-story addition to the back of the two story mass, flush with its side elevations. The porch has been rebuilt with a brick foundation, poured concrete floor, and round posts. The siding is a mixture of wooden clapboards and asbestos siding.
271. **1210 Whitney Street (1900-03):** Type III workers' dwelling that appears to retain its original footprint from the street, but has a one-story addition to the rear of the one-story mass that is flush with its eastern elevation. Its original porch profile and dual front doors survive (one with a transom). The windows are 1/1 replacements and synthetic siding covers the building. The porch has been rebuilt with a brick foundation, poured concrete floor, and brick steps with sidewalls. The foundation is bricked in.
272. **1211 Whitney Street (c. 1905):** This square-shaped, hipped roof, one-story, frame single-family dwelling is unique in the neighborhood, but its distinct footprint appears on the 1939 plat unchanged except for the porch. The veranda is likely an addition: it wraps partially around the north-facing facade and the eastern elevation and the facade is asymmetrical. Windows are 2/2 metal replacements and vinyl siding covers the building.
- Two Non-Contributing Outbuildings:** Two front-gabled, prefabricated sheds sit in the backyard, one along the rear property line.
273. **1217 Whitney Street (1900-03):** Type II workers' dwelling that appears to retain its original footprint from the street. Its porch profile remains, but the foundation has been rebuilt with brick and open decorative metal posts now support it. Its transom remains and the rest of the windows are 1/1 vinyl replacements. The porch floor is concrete and has two brick steps. Synthetic siding covers the building.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A frame, front-gabled shed sits on the lot.

274. **1218 Whitney Street (1900-03):** Type IV workers' dwelling with an addition in the crook of the rear ell that is flush with the western elevation. The building retains its original porch profile and dual front doors (both on its south elevation). The porch has been rebuilt with a brick foundation, poured concrete floor, and tapered wooden piers atop brick pedestals. Vinyl siding covers the building and the windows are 6/6 vinyl replacements.

**Non-Contributing Building:** A prefabricated trailer sits behind 1218 Whitney Street, along its northern property line.

275. **1219 Whitney Street (c. 1945):** This one-story, frame, front-gabled, single-family house has a hipped-roof porch that stretches across its entire facade. Only a single front door and one window open onto the porch, suggesting that this was once a duplex that

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has since been altered. A Type III workers' dwelling sat on this lot according to the 1939 plat.

### Properties Not Contributing to the Character of Olympia Mill Village Historic District

1. **102 Alabama Street (1900-03):** Type II workers' housing. The hipped-roof porch has been extended to partially shade the side elevations and screened in. A two story addition has been made to the rear, south-facing elevation. The house has 4/1 vertical light vinyl replacement windows, retains the transom above the front door, concrete block filling in the house and porch foundations, and is covered in vinyl siding.
2. **204 Carolina Street (1972):** This is a one-story, prefabricated metal trailer with a significant, screened-in porch attached to and covering most of its east elevation. It replaces a Type II workers' dwelling according to the 1939 plat.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A front-gabled fiberboard shed sits at the end of the driveway, which runs along the eastern side of the property.

3. **210 Carolina Street (c. 1960):** This lot was formerly the site of a Type II workers' dwelling, but the building was demolished between 2014 and 2018. A later, front-gabled, concrete block dwelling with a fixed picture window remains on the lot.
4. **216 Carolina Street (1900-03):** Type II workers' housing with an addition made to its western elevation. Flush with the facade, this one-story, one-room, side-gabled addition confuses the building's footprint with a Type III. Covered in vinyl siding and with 6/6 replacement vinyl windows, it also has a small addition on its rear and the porch has been rebuilt in concrete with a deck added. Vinyl siding covers the building.
5. **700 Catawba Street (c. 1969):** The one-story, flat-roofed, concrete block building is a service and administration center for the Richland County Schools' vehicular fleet.

**Non-Contributing Structure:** This one-story steel car shed is partially clad in metal and open to the elements on all four sides so that cars and trucks may enter and be serviced or parked.

6. **299 Delaware Street (c. 2000):** This recently constructed, two-story, frame, hipped-roof, single-pile dwelling has 6/6 vinyl windows, vinyl siding, and an entrance vestibule on its western elevation.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A small, front gabled shed sits behind the house.

7. **300 Delaware Street (1900-03):** This one-story, gable and ell cottage features a chimney attached to the facade at the intersection of its cross-gabled roof. It is likely a

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Type IV workers' housing that has been changed beyond recognition; a Type IV appears on this lot on the 1939 plat. The pitch of the front gable continues on the other side of the chimney but appears slightly disjointed. A shed-roofed front porch on a concrete block foundation shades the eastern wing. The house retains its original 6/6 wooden windows in its gable and wing, has a rear addition, and is covered in vinyl siding. Concrete blocks fill in the house's foundation.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A front-gabled, concrete block shed sits in the backyard.

8. **306 Delaware Street (c. 1990):** This front-gabled, frame, one-story dwelling has an attached, front-gabled front porch that covers most of its symmetrical three-bay facade. It sits on a concrete block foundation and has vinyl siding. The building is likely of recent construction; there is no building on this triangular lot in the 1939 plat.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A small front-gabled shed sits west of the house. It rests on a concrete pad and has a lean-to for storage on its west elevation.

9. **1304 Dover Street (c. 1970):** This lot hosts a prefabricated trailer. According to the 1939 plat, a Type II workers' house formerly sat on this lot.

**Two Non-Contributing Outbuildings:** Two small sheds are on the property.

10. **1314 Dover Street (1900-03):** Type II workers' housing with an addition made to its western elevation. Flush with the facade, this one-story, one-room, side-gabled addition confuses the building's footprint with a Type III and compromises its formal integrity. Covered in vinyl siding and with vinyl windows, it also has a small addition on its rear and the porch has been rebuilt in concrete and brick.
11. **1316 Dover Street:** A prefabricated, side-gabled shed sits on this otherwise vacant lot. It hosted a Type V workers' dwelling according to the 1939 plat.
12. **1318 Dover Street (1900-03):** Type II workers' housing with matching additions made to its western and eastern elevations. Flush with the facades, these one-story, hipped-roof additions mask the building's original footprint and confuse it with a Type III. Wooden clapboard covers the building, open decorative iron posts support the porch, and a large fixed picture window has replaced the window at the center of the facade. The other windows are 6/6 vinyl and the door's transom has been painted over.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A front-gabled shed sits in the backyard.

**Non-Contributing Structure:** A metal carport sits on the driveway.

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13. **1319 Dover Street (1900-03):** Type II workers' housing with a one-story addition to the south side that confuses the building with a Type III. The porch has been extended across the addition and rebuilt with a brick foundation, poured concrete floor, brick steps and sidewalls, and thin battered wooden piers. The house retains its clapboard siding but the windows are vinyl replacements.
14. **1322 Dover Street (c. 1945):** Difficult to see because of overgrowth, this altered, one-story, frame, single-family home has a cross-gabled roof and an L-shaped footprint that differs from the Type I workers' house indicated on the 1939 plat. It is covered in asbestos siding and appears to have numerous alterations, including the infill of a porch and one or more additions.
15. **1323 Dover Street (1900-03):** Type IV workers' house significantly altered by the infill of the most of the original front porch and the addition of a new front porch. These alterations resulted in substantial changes to the footprint and roofline of the building, which no longer conveys its original form. It has a roof shaded in part by an extension of the eastern ell's roof and in part by a hipped roof. It is covered in vinyl siding. It sits on a brick foundation.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A large, prefabricated metal shed sits in the backyard.

16. **1325 Dover Street (1900-03):** Type II workers' housing retains its original footprint and is immediately recognizable in type, although it has been converted into a duplex. The second story window is now a door and the porch has been rebuilt with concrete to extend around the east elevation and to support a flight of stairs and porch leading to the second-story unit. The porch's roof is an extension of the main hipped roof. A small, one-story addition is attached to the rear, south-facing elevation. It has vinyl siding and windows.
17. **400 ½ Florida Street (1900-03):** Type II workers' dwelling with its longer elevations parallel to the street. The original porch has been filled in and an additional porch added to the northeast corner. It is covered in vinyl siding.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A metal carport shades the driveway to the west of the house.

18. **351 Florida Street (2005):** Sitting on a concrete block foundation, this frame, two-story, asymmetrical, three-bay dwelling is curiously wedge shaped to fit the narrow, triangular lot. It has a concrete block porch and hooded entrance in its central bay and a concrete block wall blocking a view of the rear of the house on its east side. This lot was empty on the 1939 plat.



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19. **400 Florida Street (1900-03):** Type II workers' housing retains its original footprint but significantly altered as a result of its conversion into a duplex. The second story window is now a door and the porch has been rebuilt with a concrete block foundation to extend around the west elevation and to support a flight of stairs and porch leading to the second-story unit. The porch's roof is an extension of the main hipped roof. A small, one-story addition is attached to the rear, east-facing elevation. The building retains its original 6/6 wooden windows and has vinyl siding.
20. **403 Florida Street (2000):** This recently constructed, one-story, frame, three-bay, side-gabled house replaced a Type III workers' house as recorded on the 1939 plat. It has a small front portico and its massing and details are in keeping with the contributing resources on Florida Street.
21. **409 Florida Street (2013):** This recently constructed, one-story, frame, front-gabled, three-bay structure has a front porch and a poured concrete foundation and replaced a Type II workers' house as recorded on the 1939 plat. Its symmetrical facade has pairs of 6/6 vinyl windows on either side of the central door. The porch shades the western two bays and it is covered in vinyl siding.
22. **412 Florida Street (1900-03):** Type IV workers' dwelling, but its cross-gabled wing is attached to the northern elevation of the house rather than its south elevation, adjacent to the cutaway porch. The house gives the appearance of being an altered Type V. Additions are located to the front and rear of the side wing, flush with its side elevations. The front porch is screened in and slightly expanded to the south.
23. **414 Florida Street (1900-03):** This gable end and ell cottage probably has a Type IV wrapped inside of it, but the roofline has been altered and the porch moved. The projecting ell on the building's south side has been expanded towards the wing to encompass the porch, probably when the house was made into a single-family home. The 1939 plat does show a Type IV with a north-facing gabled wing. The house has a wooden porch approached by a flight of stairs on a diagonal, 6/6 vinyl windows, and is covered in vinyl siding.
- Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A two-story, front-gabled garage with two car openings sits in the backyard.
24. **416 Florida Street (1900-03):** Type I workers' housing with a small addition on the back and flush with the side elevations; it has been broken into at least three units on the interior. A second level has been added to the porch; it is accessed via a metal stair along the building's north elevation and its doors with transoms replace its windows. The structure is covered in wooden clapboards and has vinyl windows. The foundation has been filled in with concrete block.

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25. **420 Florida Street (2005):** This one-story, front-gabled, frame dwelling sits on a high concrete block foundation and is in keeping with the scale and setback of the contributing properties on the street. It is covered in vinyl siding and shingles, it has a cutaway porch approached by a welcoming arms staircase, and its windows are 6/6 vinyl. It replaces a Type II workers' dwelling according to the 1939 plat.
26. **425 Florida Street (2005):** This two-story, frame, three-bay, symmetrical, side-gabled Colonial Revival house has a small gabled porch in its central bay. Sitting on a brick foundation on a triangular lot, this piece of property was empty in the 1939 plat.
- 27-32. **106/108/110/112/114/116 Gadsden Street (1986):** This frame townhome community has two-story units with Colonial Revival details and staggered front elevations that reduce the complex's mass. Four two-bay units face onto Whaley Street, each with its own hooded stoop. Two additional rows of six identical units each line up behind the Whaley-facing four and share sidewalls: six face west onto Gadsden Street and six face east onto Mulberry Lane. While a yard with a low brick and metal railing fence fronts the four units that face north onto Whaley Street and that block does maintain the general set-back of the block's historic buildings, the other three elevations of the complex are surrounded by surface parking. Each unit has its own fenced-in, small yard.
33. **202 Gadsden Street (c. 1904):** This two-story, frame, symmetrical, five bay, side-gabled, house is likely a mill supervisor's house akin to its neighbors on Whaley Street (e.g. 803 or 805 Whaley), but it has been changed heavily. A two-story block faces the street with a long, one-story, gabled tail attached to the southeast corner and stretch to the back of the lot. A simple gabled porch with poured concrete steps now replaces the original cutaway front porch that wrapped around part of the façade and southern elevations.<sup>20</sup>
34. **215 Gadsden Street (c. 1914-16):** This frame, one-story, side-gabled, single-family house has a small cross-gabled addition made by 1918.<sup>21</sup> Judging by its roofline and shape, it is likely a Type VI duplex that has been changed. Its front-gabled porch centered on its facade does not appear on the 1950 Sanborn and is likely a more recent addition. The house's foundation has been filled in with brick, its windows are 6/1 vinyl replacements and the house is covered in vinyl siding.
35. **505 Georgia Street (1900-03):** Type II workers' housing that retains its original footprint except for a small, one-story, shed-roofed addition to the south elevation. It's far enough back from the house's front elevation that the building cannot be confused with a Type III. The porch has been rebuilt and its roofline slightly changed: it now stretches along the south elevation. The brick piers of the porch have been filled in with

<sup>20</sup> The 1918 and 1950 Sanborns show a footprint that is similar to the present building, save the cutaway front porch.

<sup>21</sup> The addition appears on the 1939 plat and 1918 Sanborn map.

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brick and brick steps with stepped sidewalls added. The house is covered in vinyl siding and the windows are 1/1 metal replacements.

36. **518 Georgia Street (1900-03):** The 1939 plat confirms that this is a Type II workers' dwelling that has been altered with a one-story, frame addition on the north elevation flush with the facade. This confuses the building with a Type III. The window and door openings on the main, two-story block are original. A porch stretches across the facade of both the original block and the addition, asphalt siding covers the building, and it retains only some of its original windows.
37. **528 Georgia Street (1900-03):** Type IV workers' housing that retains its original porch profile but part has been filled in. It has an addition on the side wing flush with the gabled ell. The windows are 1/1 replacements. An additional cross-gabled addition sits on the southern elevation. It is covered in vinyl siding.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A gambrel-roofed, prefabricated shed sits behind the house.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A prefabricated, front-gabled shed sits underneath a prefabricated metal carport in the side yard.

**Non-Contributing Structure:** A prefabricated metal carport sits in the side yard.

38. **532 Georgia Street (1900-03):** Type II workers' housing that retains its original roofline, but its apertures and porch profile have been altered dramatically. Each of the two stories' facades now have three bays: each with a door in the center and full-length stained glass window to either side. The porch has been rebuilt as two stories and there are two one-story additions on the rear that are flush with the side elevations. The house is covered in vinyl siding. It was moved to this site; the lot was empty in the 1939 plat.
39. **537 Georgia Street (c. 1914-15):** Type VI workers' dwelling that has suffered a devastating, ruinous fire.
40. **540 Georgia Street (2018):** This is a new frame, one-story, single-family gable and ell cottage with a concrete block foundation. It has a porch that covers its side wing and 6/6 vinyl windows that make it quite similar to a Type IV workers' dwelling.
41. **541 Georgia Street (c. 1914-15):** Type VI that has been altered significantly: its porch reads as an extension of the main roof, its central bay has been reworked into an elaborate 3-part door, and a second story added to the rear that is clearly visible because of the house's location on a corner lot. Another addition was made to the rear of the building.

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42. **800 Heyward Street (2009):** This frame, one-story, asymmetrical, front-gabled cottage was constructed recently. It sits slightly further back on its lot than the other buildings on the block. A front-gabled porch supported by Tuscan columns shades the eastern bays of the three-bay facade, including the front door. A mix of buildings sat on this lot in 1950, including a small, one-story frame store, according to the 1950 Sanborn map.
43. **818 Heyward Street (1990):** This one-story manufactured building is made of metal and has a flat metal roof, two doors, and two garage door openings. A series of one and two-story frame dwellings sat on this lot in 1950, according to the 1950 Sanborn map.
44. **836 Heyward Street (c. 1970):** This one-story power station lacks windows and is surrounded by a chain link fenced topped with spirals of barbed wire. It has a flat roof, steel frame, and its walls are covered in exposed aggregate panels.
45. **607 Kentucky Street (1900-03):** Type IV workers' housing retains its original footprint, although the porch has been filled in to create a vestibule, changing the character of the house significantly. Brick steps with a single wooden rail lead up to the front door, which is flanked by sidelights. 6/6 vinyl windows are located in the original fenestration openings. Decorative bric-a-brac sits in the front gable and brick fills in the foundation.
- Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A side-gabled frame shed sits in the backyard.
46. **608 Kentucky (1900-03):** Type IV workers' housing that has been altered significantly both in terms of footprint and apertures. The facade of the wing on the north side has been extended so that it is now flush with the front-gabled ell and another addition sits on the rear and flush with the north elevation. The building lacks a porch and now has a simple brick and concrete stoop and gabled hood. A large, three-part picture window sits in the side wing.
47. **609 Kentucky Street (1900-03):** Type IV workers' housing that has been altered significantly both in terms of footprint and apertures. The facade of the wing on the north side has been extended so that it is now flush with the front-gabled ell. The building lacks a porch and now has a simple brick and concrete stoop and gabled hood. A large, three-part picture window sits in the side wing.
48. **614 Kentucky Street (1900-03):** Type II workers' housing with an addition to its north elevation that is flush with the facade. Although the building retains its original porch profile, the addition confuses the building with a Type III, thus compromising its integrity. The porch has been rebuilt with brick, the windows replaced with 1/1 vinyl windows, and the house is covered in vinyl siding.

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49. **615 Kentucky Street (1984):** This one-story, frame, asymmetrical, three-bay, side-gabled house with a brick portico supported by open decorative metal posts sits where a Type I once stood according to the 1939 plat.
50. **620 Kentucky Street (c. 1960):** This flat-roofed, prefabricated, one-story trailer sits on the lot with its short side oriented to the street. It has recently been remodeled with 1/1 replacement windows and new siding. According to the 1939 plat, a Type I workers' house originally sat on this lot.
51. **624 Kentucky Street (1900-03):** Type IV workers' housing that has been altered significantly both in terms of footprint and apertures. The facade of the wing on the north side has been extended so that it is now flush with the front-gabled ell and another addition sits on the rear and flush with the north elevation. The building lacks a porch and now has a simple concrete stoop with a metal awning. It has 2/2 replacement windows and asphalt siding.
52. **628 Kentucky Street (2003):** A recently built, one-and-a-half-story, frame, front-gabled house with a front-gabled, projecting ell on its north side sits on a lot that was empty on the 1939 plat. It has a porch that wraps around part of the facade and south elevation. It is slightly larger than the historic houses in the neighborhood and has Colonial Revival details. It is similar to its neighbors at 630 and 632 Kentucky.
- Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A prefabricated, front-gabled shed sits in the backyard.
53. **629 Kentucky Street (c. 1940):** This one-story, frame, cross-gabled duplex has two entrances that open onto a wooden deck. The building has vinyl siding and replacement windows, and overall lacks historic character. It sits on a concrete block foundation and its lot was empty on the 1939 plat.
54. **630 Kentucky Street (2004):** A recently built, one-and-a-half-story, frame, front-gabled house with a front-gabled, projecting ell on its south side sits on a lot that was occupied by a brick store according to the 1939 plat. It has a porch that wraps around part of the facade and south elevation. It is slightly larger than the historic houses in the neighborhood and has Colonial Revival details and sits on a brick foundation. It is similar to its neighbors at 628 and 632 Kentucky.
- Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A prefabricated, front-gabled shed sits in the backyard.
55. **631 Kentucky Street (1900-03):** Type II workers' dwelling that was likely moved to this lot: it is marked empty on the 1939 plat. The building retains its original footprint (save a one story addition to the rear that is flush with the side elevations), but its apertures have been changed to transform it into a duplex. The front door and porch

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have been removed and replaced by a single 1/1 vinyl window. A shed-roofed, two-story porch has been added on the north elevation with a stair that leads to a unit on the second story. Wooden clapboards cover the house and the single original window on the first floor survives.

56. **632 Kentucky Street (2002):** A recently built, one story, frame, front-gabled house with a front-gabled, projecting ell on its south side sits on a lot that was empty on the 1939 plat. It has an attached portico and a high brick foundation. It is slightly larger than the historic houses in the neighborhood and has Colonial Revival details. It is similar to its neighbors at 628 and 630 Kentucky.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A prefabricated, front-gabled shed sits in the backyard.

57. **632 ½ Kentucky Street (2000):** A recently built, one story, L-shaped, frame, gable and ell cottage sits on a high brick foundation and has a front porch that stretches across the northern wing before terminating in the projecting, front-gabled ell on the south. Although its roofline differs from that shared by 628, 630, and 632 Kentucky, its details and size are similar. This lot was empty on the 1939 plat.
58. **633 Kentucky Street (1900-03):** Type II workers' housing likely moved to this site; this lot was empty on the 1939 plat. The house has been altered significantly: a two story addition flush with its side elevations is attached to its rear, west-facing elevation, a two-story porch sits on its facade, and French doors replace its second-story window. The windows are 1/1 replacements and the house is covered with vinyl siding.
59. **637 ½ A Kentucky Street (c. 1970):** A prefabricated trailer sits along the eastern elevation of 1205 Whitney Street, its front-gabled end facing onto Whitney Street. It is entered via an attached wooden porch on its eastern elevation.
60. **639 Kentucky Street (1900-03):** Type IV workers' housing with some significant alterations to the porch that change the footprint and character of the house. The porch along the northern wing has been filled in so that it now sits closer to the front elevation of the gabled ell; a three-part picture window sits in this elevation. A small vestibule has also been added to the front door, further pushing the facade towards the street. The house's foundation has been filled in with brick and it is covered in asphalt siding.
61. **640 Kentucky Street (2016):** This recently constructed, frame, one-story gable and ell house is similar in massing and size to a Type IV workers' house. It has a porch that stretches across its southern wing and terminates on the projecting, front-gabled ell. It sits on a concrete block foundation that has been covered in stucco and according to the 1939 plat, it replaces a Type II workers' house.

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**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A prefabricated, front-gabled shed sits in the backyard.

62. **646 Kentucky Street (1900-03):** Type III workers' housing that retains its original porch profile, but its porch has been altered to compromise its integrity. The northern end of the porch has been filled in and the southern end screened-in, leaving only the portion of the porch with the front door open. The porch was rebuilt sometime before this alteration with a brick foundation: its wooden battered piers atop brick pedestals are visible in the addition. An additional one-story addition is attached to the rear, flush with the side elevations.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A small, front-gabled, prefabricated shed sits in the southeast corner of the backyard.

63. **117 Lincoln Street (c. 1914-15):** Type VI workers' housing converted into a single-family dwelling with a series of changes that compromise its integrity: vinyl siding covers the northern of its two original front doors. The porch has been altered significantly: its foundation has been rebuilt in brick, posts replaced by slender Tuscan columns, brick steps added, and an extension made around the house's northern elevation to create a carport. The carport dead-ends onto an addition to the back of the house that projects beyond the northern elevation. Another addition sits on the southwest corner of the dwelling, flush with the southern elevation.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A prefabricated, frame, front-gabled shed sits in the backyard.

64. **700 Maryland Street (1900-1):** This house is likely a Type IV workers' dwelling that has been altered significantly, compromising its integrity. Its basic roofline is consistent with the Type IV dwelling seen on this large corner lot in the 1939 plat, but a cross-gabled addition has been made to the facade and the front porch filled in to create a double-gabled, flush facade. A small porch sits in the southern bay of the four-bay facade, vinyl siding covers the building, and the windows are a mix of sizes and types.
65. **702 Maryland Street:** A small, flat-roofed, frame shed sits on this vacant lot. A Type IV workers' dwelling appeared on this lot in the 1939 plat.
66. **704 Maryland Street (1900-03):** A new, two-story, frame, double-crossed-gabled duplex is under construction on this site. A Type I workers' dwelling recently stood here, but was demolished after a significant fire.
67. **705 Maryland Street (1900-03):** Type V workers' housing with a wing added onto its southern elevation, altering the building's footprint and confusing it with a Type IV workers' dwelling. The porch maintains its profile, the house its 6/6 windows, and the door its original transom. The house is covered in vinyl siding and the porch's

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foundation has not been filled in. There are multiple additions to the rear of the building as well.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A one-story, frame, front-gabled shed sits in the backyard.

68. **713 Maryland Street (2008):** Although this single-family house is quite similar to a Type II workers' dwelling in massing, its footprint does not line up with the Type II workers' dwelling that appears on the 1939 plat. It is a narrow, frame, two-story, front-gabled dwelling with a two-story, shed-roofed front porch. The second story has a door that opens onto the veranda.
69. **718 Maryland Street (1973):** This low-pitched, side-gabled, concrete block, one-story building with multiple commercial tenants and entrances facing west onto Maryland Street sits on a series of lots marked empty in the 1939 plat.
70. **719 Maryland Street – Pacific Masonic Lodge (1971-1973):** The Pacific Masonic Lodge is a one-story, concrete block building with an ell plan. Each of its wings (one faces east onto Maryland Street, the other south onto a surface parking lot) are front gabled. Entrances are located at the intersection of the two wings and on the end of the southern-facing wing. The building has no windows and its roof is standing seam metal. This lot – including its large parking lot to the south of the building – was left empty on the 1939 plat.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A one-story front-gabled, concrete block and frame outbuilding sits to the south of the Pacific Masonic Lodge. Its facade faces onto the lodge's south-facing entrance.

71. **730 Maryland Street (1900-03):** Type III workers' housing with a one-story addition flush with the northern elevation on its rear two-story mass and an additional one-story addition to the back of its side ell, flush with the building's southern elevation. The southern end of the porch is enclosed to enlarge the house's front room, replacing the second front door and changing the house's massing. A pair of 6/6 vinyl windows sits in this altered addition. The porch steps have been replaced with concrete and the porch extended on the northern end to accommodate a long handicapped ramp that runs along the northern elevation.

**Non-Contributing Structure:** A front-gabled, carport sits to the north of the house in an otherwise empty adjacent lot.

**Two Non-Contributing Outbuildings:** Two additional, one-story, front-gabled, prefabricated sheds sit on the property: one behind the frame shed and the other behind the house.



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72. **733 Maryland Street (2007):** This relatively new, frame, one-story, three-bay, front-gabled single-family dwelling replaced Type IV workers' housing as seen on the 1939 plat. The building's footprint and massing are compatible with the block's contributing dwellings. A front-gabled porch with stout square piers covers the southern two bays of the facade.
73. **736 Maryland Street (1900-03):** Type IV workers' housing that has been altered, likely when converted into a single-family home. Its porch has been filled in to make the facade flush. A small porch replaces the cutaway entrance and a pair of 6/6 windows sits in the originally projecting ell. A chimney is attached to the front elevation and a screened-in porch sits on the northern elevation flush with the facade.
74. **745 Maryland Street (c. 2015):** This is a recently constructed, one-and-a-half story, frame gable and ell cottage that is in keeping with the massing and materials of the contributing resources on the street. It has gabled dormers lighting its upper story. It replaces a Type IV workers' dwelling, as seen on the 1939 plat.
75. **751 Maryland Street (1900-03):** Type V workers' dwelling with a side-gabled ell attached to its southern elevation, confusing the building with a Type IV and thus compromising its integrity. In its conversion to a single-family dwelling, the door on the projecting ell has also been covered over with vinyl siding. A metal awning shades the house's facade, obscuring the original porch profile.
76. **752 Maryland Street (1900-03):** Type V workers' dwelling with an ell attached to its southern elevation that confuses the building with a Type IV workers' dwelling. The porch has also been changed to wrap around the facade and the window in the front gable replaced with a pair of 1/1 windows. Vinyl siding covers the building, the porch floor has been replaced with poured concrete, and circular brick steps approach the porch.
77. **760 Maryland Street (c. 1960):** This is a one-story, front-gabled, concrete block storage building with brick facing on the facade. It has a metal roof and metal fills in the front gable. A metal awning covers a garage and regular door. Ghosts in the brick reveal an additional door and large square aperture that have since been filled in. It was built at the back of the lot of 1317 Dover Street.
78. **761 Maryland Street (1900-03):** Type V workers' housing that retains its original footprint, but has lost its distinctive porch profile thanks to an enclosure of the porch. The house now appears to be a simple rectangle with a front-gabled, asymmetrical facade. A wooden deck is attached to the facade.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A small, front-gabled, metal, prefabricated shed sits to the south of the house.

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79. **764 Maryland Street (1900-03):** Type II workers' dwelling that retains its original footprint except for small rear additions. Its porch has been filed in to create another interior room. A narrow picture window now sits in this mass and a vestibule has been attached to its northern side.
80. **766 Maryland Street (1900-03):** Type V workers' dwelling that has been altered. The porch has been partially enclosed, but the opening on the facade remains. A cross-gabled addition to the southern elevation is set far enough back on the structure to prevent its confusion with a Type IV dwelling. The windows are 1/1 replacements, the house is covered with vinyl siding, and the foundation has been filled in with brick. A flight of brick steps with brick and concrete sidewalls now approaches the dwelling.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A small, prefabricated shed sits directly behind the house.

81. **767 Maryland Street:** Lot that until recently held a Type II workers' dwelling. Now only a front gabled, frame garage sits on the lot.
82. **103 Mulberry Lane (c. 1927):** This frame, one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, single-family house has an attached, front-gabled porch on its northern corner and a projecting bay on its northern elevation. Its roof has been raised to add a second, half story. The house and porch's foundations have been bricked in and stuccoed over, the windows are 6/6 vinyl, and vinyl siding covers the building.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A one-story frame, hipped-roof garage sits at the northwest corner of the lot.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A prefabricated, front-gabled, metal shed sits in the yard.

- 83-88. **105/107/109/111/113/115 Mulberry (1986):** This frame townhome community has two-story units with Colonial Revival details and staggered front elevations that reduce the complex's mass. Four two-bay units face onto Whaley Street, each with its own hooded stoop. Two additional rows of six identical units each line up behind the Whaley-facing four and share sidewalls: six face west onto Gadsden Street and six face east onto Mulberry Lane. While a yard with a low brick and metal railing fence fronts the four units that face north onto Whaley Street and that block does maintain the general set-back of the block's historic buildings, the other three elevations of the complex are surrounded by surface parking. Each unit has its own fenced-in, small yard.
89. **108 Mulberry Lane (c. 1927):** This frame, one-story, intersecting hipped-roof has an attached front-gabled porch that has been glassed in shading the northern portion of its facade. The house's footprint differs from that on both the 1939 plat and the 1950

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Sanborn and its stucco finish further suggests that it is a later structure. It sits on a high brick foundation and has a 6/6 vinyl windows.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A small, gable, hipped-roof shed sits in the southeast corner of the lot.

90. **200 Mulberry Lane (c. 1904-1918):** Type V workers' housing with a wing added to the southern elevation, flush with the facade, sometime after 1939.<sup>22</sup> The porch has been filled in and a pair of 3/1 vertical light windows now sits in the gabled end of the original block. A large picture window sits in the addition, the house rests on a brick foundation, and the front door is approached by a flight of brick steps centered on the facade.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A front gabled, frame garage sits on the lot.

91. **205 Mulberry Lane (c. 1904-1918):** Type V workers' housing with a wing added to the southern elevation sometime before 1939.<sup>23</sup> The original Type V dwelling is visible: it retains its cutaway porch profile and single window in its gabled end, although the porch has been partially enclosed with the house's vinyl siding. The fenestration on the southern wing is irregular and has clearly been changed; there is an addition on the north elevation.
92. **365 Nevada Street (1940):** This one-story, three-bay, cross-gabled, single-family house has a gabled porch. The stoop is concrete; the posts are wrapped in plastic columns. Pairs of vinyl replacement windows flank the door and the cross gable sits above the southernmost two bays. Vinyl siding covers the house. The rear elevation has a shed-roofed addition and a large covered deck; an additional porch is attached to the southern end and another side-gabled addition is attached to the northern elevation.

**Non-Contributing Building:** A one-story, cross-gabled dwelling covered in vinyl siding and sitting on a concrete foundation sits behind 365 Nevada Street.

93. **801 Ohio Street (1900-03):** This one-story, frame, cross-gabled dwelling is likely the same Type IV dwelling shown on the 1939 plat; its east elevation sits right up against one of the few surviving alleys in the neighborhood, just as pictured on the plat. Alterations to the structure have left it unrecognizable as one of the district's six original building types. It has a three-bay facade with a door in the central bay and 6/1 wooden windows in the bays to either side. A front-gabled porch covers most of the northern two bays of the facade atop a brick foundation, the house has an addition on its north elevation, and it is covered in vinyl siding.

<sup>22</sup> It does not appear on the 1939 plat or 1950 Sanborn map.

<sup>23</sup> Its distinctive T-shape appears on the 1939 plat and 1950 Sanborn and the northern portion of the building matches that shown on the 1918 Sanborn.

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94. **815 Ohio Street (c. 1960):** This one-story, front-gabled, frame house sits on a lot marked vacant on the 1939 plat. It has a small, front-gabled porch shading the northern two bays of its asymmetrical, three-bay facade.
95. **817 Ohio Street (1960):** Sitting on a double lot marked vacant on the 1939 plat, this two-story house is unique for the neighborhood and sits much farther back on its lot than its neighbors. Its first story is concrete block and features two doors (one is a garage door). The second story is accessed by an exterior stair and is covered in wooden clapboard siding. The side-gabled roof is covered in standing seam metal.
96. **819 Ohio Street (1900-03):** This one-story, cross-gabled, frame, single-family house appears to be a significantly altered Type IV dwelling. Though it bears some resemblance to the Type IV form, the extended wraparound porch and the size of the rear ell differ significantly from the footprint shown on the 1939 plat. The window apertures have also been modified. The house has a porch that covers most of its facade and wraps around the northern elevation with battered wooden piers.
- Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A small, prefabricated, side-gabled shed sits in the northwest corner of the lot.
97. **826 Ohio Street (1900-03):** The Type V dwelling shown on this lot in the 1939 plat is likely still embedded in the northern portion of this one-story, frame, cross-gabled dwelling, but it has been so enveloped in additions and its roofline changed so drastically that it is no longer recognizable as such. A porch suggests the distinctive notch-like entrance of a Type V dwelling, but additions to the masses on either side have changed its character. The house is covered in vinyl siding and has pairs or trios of windows on its facade.
- Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A one-story shed sits on the rear property line.
98. **827 Ohio Street (1900-03):** Type IV workers' housing that retains its original footprint, but not its porch profile: its porch has been converted into an enclosed vestibule around the entrance. The rest of the porch has been removed and two 2/2 metal windows sit in the house's south wing. A wooden deck fronts the entrance instead, further differentiating the house from the contributing properties in the district.
- Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A one-story, front-gabled, concrete block shed sits in the southwest corner of the lot.
99. **829 Ohio Street:** Lot where a Type II workers' dwelling once stood. Now a one-story, frame shed sits in the backyard.

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100. **830 Ohio Street (1900-03):** Similar to 826 Ohio, the Type V dwelling shown on this lot in the 1939 plat is likely still embedded in the northern portion of this one-story, frame, cross-gabled dwelling, but it has been so enveloped in additions and its roofline changed so drastically that it is no longer recognizable as such. The house has a front-gabled porch that covers the central bay of its three-bay facade. Single 1/1 windows sit in the other two bays. The house sits on a brick foundation and is covered by vinyl siding.

**Two Non-Contributing Outbuildings:** Two small, prefabricated, front-gabled sheds sit neatly next to one another in the northwestern corner of the lot.

101. **835 Ohio Street (1900-03):** Type IV workers' housing that has been almost completely enveloped by an addition on the southern elevation. The roofline has been changed to a symmetrical gable and the porch amended to wrap around the facade, giving the building the appearance of a bungalow. The cutaway porch on the northern elevation is the only hint at the original type of this building.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A small shed sits in the southwest corner of the backyard.

102. **839 Ohio Street (1900-03):** Type II workers' housing that retains its original porch profile, but a one-story addition to the northern elevation that is slightly setback from the facade confuses the building with a Type III. The house retains its transom over the door. The porch has been extended along the addition and its posts replaced with squared Tuscan posts atop brick pedestals.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A front-gabled shed sits in the backyard.

103. **841 Ohio Street (1900-03):** Type IV workers' housing with a significant addition to the southern elevation that confuses the building with a Type IV to create a cross-gabled roofline. A single window opening still sits in the original facade; another is in the front of the addition. The cutaway porch on the building's north side hints at the original type of the structure. The house's vinyl siding covers over the second front door.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A large, flat-roofed, prefabricated, metal carport sits directly behind the house.

104. **842 Ohio Street (1900-03):** Type V workers' housing with a projecting ell addition off the southern elevation, confusing the building with a Type IV. A gabled front porch is attached to the facade and is screened in, further masking the building's original type. The original cutaway porch is still visible on the house's northern side and the building is covered in a mix of vinyl and clapboard siding.

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105. **845 Ohio Street (1900-03):** Type III workers' housing that retains its distinct massing, but the porch profile has been added and the side ell amended to make the house appear squatter and larger. A window now sits in place of the ell's door, a change probably made to convert the building into a single-family dwelling. A pair of 4/4 vinyl windows also replaces the single window on the second story of the southern mass, further altering the appearance of the dwelling. The porch has been rebuilt with brick and concrete.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A large, frame, two-story, front-gabled garage and apartment unit sits behind the house in the southwest corner of the lot.

106. **848 Ohio Street (1900-03):** Type V workers' housing, as indicated by the 1939 plat, which has been amended with a projecting ell addition on its northern elevation to confuse the building with a Type IV. The cutaway porch was shortened when the addition was built and then extended down the front of the addition. Vinyl siding covers the building.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A metal, front-gabled, prefabricated carport covers a portion of the driveway just adjacent and south of the house.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A small, prefabricated, gambrel-roofed shed sits in the southeast corner of the property.

107. **849 Ohio Street (1900-03):** Type V workers' housing with a small addition on the northern elevation that confuses the building with a Type IV and a rear addition that is flush with the side elevations. This addition has a door and cutaway porch on its facade, suggesting that it is an additional, separate unit. The original profile of the cutaway porch remains, as does the transom above the door, the clapboard siding, and the original 6/6 wooden windows. Concrete block fills in the foundation.

108. **1015 Olympia Avenue (c.1950):** Divine Truth Ministries is a frame, two-story building with a distinctive double-gabled roof with each gable featuring a different asymmetrical profile. The double-doored entrance is the only opening on the first story of its west-facing elevation. It is covered by a small front-gabled porch with a boxed cornice, returns, and simple square posts. A plastic and metal sign also adorns the first story and a single stained-glass window sits in the tall gable above. An additional entrance is located on the north facing elevation with an awning and stoop. A cross gable with a chimney also sits on the north elevation. The building is covered in blue vinyl siding and sits on a brick foundation.

109. **1102 Olympia Avenue (1900-03):** Type II workers' housing that has been altered to include an additional apartment and is now confused with a Type III workers' dwelling. A one-story addition on the north elevation is flush with the facade of the original two-story mass. The porch stretches across the facade to partially wrap around the southern

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elevation with a brick foundation, brick steps, stepped brick and concrete sidewalls, and decorative metal posts atop brick pedestals. The house has two front doors next to one another in the center of the first story. Another one-story addition is attached to the rear; flush with the southern elevation, it was likely added when the building was still a single-family dwelling.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A front-gabled, frame garage with a metal roof sits directly behind the house and has a lean-to on its eastern elevation.

110. **1106 Olympia Avenue (1973):** This one-story, irregularly shaped, front gabled concrete block commercial or storage building has a cross-gabled addition on its northern elevation that is flush with the facade. Three rectangular openings are cut into the Olympia-facing east elevation and the entrance with a small stoop is in the northern addition. A garage door is cut into the main mass of the building on the northern side and the roofs of both sections are covered in standing seam metal. A Type I workers' dwelling sat on this site according to the 1939 plat.

**Non-Contributing Structure:** A prefabricated, metal shipping container sits on the lot.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A two-story, hipped-roof dwelling sits in the backyard. It has a concrete block first story and a frame second story and irregularly distributed windows. A door opens onto its eastern elevation, opening onto the backyard.

111. **1108 Olympia Avenue (1900-03):** Type II workers' housing that has been altered to include an additional apartment and is now confused with a Type III workers' dwelling. A one-story addition on the north elevation is flush with the facade of the original two-story mass. The porch stretches across the entire facade with a brick foundation and steps. The house has one front door in the center of the first story. Another one-story addition is attached to the rear; flush with the side elevations it was likely added when the building was still a single-family dwelling.
112. **1113 Olympia Avenue (1900-03):** Type II workers' dwelling with a deck in place of its original front porch. The deck has a brick foundation and brick steps with sidewalls. The front door and windows are still in their original locations; the house's vinyl siding covers over the transom. The windows are 1/1 vinyl replacements.
113. **1114 Olympia Avenue (1900-03):** Type II workers' dwelling with a one-story addition to its eastern elevation, flush with the facade, which confuses the building with a Type III. The porch extends across the entire facade. There are two windows in the addition, while the single window and door openings on the first floor of the two-story block are original.

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**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A small, metal shed sits at the end of the driveway on the western side of the lot.

114. **1116 Olympia Avenue (1900-03):** Type I workers' dwelling that appears to retain its original footprint from Olympia Avenue. Its dual front doors (with transoms) survive. The porch has been rebuilt with a concrete floor, brick steps, and open decorative metal posts. A two story, cross-gabled addition is attached to the rear of the building and is flush with the side elevations. The windows on the first floor have been replaced with pairs of 6/6 vinyl windows. Vinyl siding covers the building. A small, one-story addition is attached to the rear of the building, flush with the side elevations.

115. **1117 Olympia Avenue (1900-03):** Type I workers' dwelling that has been amended in multiple ways. The porch extends around the southeast corner of the building to shade part of the eastern elevation; a window replaces the eastern of the two original front doors (the other retains its original transom); and multiple additions complicate the rear elevation. The windows are vinyl replacements and clapboard siding covers the building. The porch has been rebuilt with a solid foundation and concrete steps with stepped brick sidewalls.

**Non-Contributing Structure:** A prefabricated, metal, flat-roofed carport abuts the house at its northeast corner.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A two-story, hipped-roof dwelling sits in the backyard of 1117 Olympia. It has a concrete block first story and a frame second story and irregularly distributed windows. A door opens onto its eastern elevation.

116. **1120 Olympia Avenue (1971):** The one-story, prefabricated, metal automobile repair shop replaces a Type I workers' dwelling. The building has a side-gabled roof and six garage door openings on its western-facing facade.

117. **1133 ½ Olympia Avenue (c. 1940):** This one-story, concrete block building sits within a few feet of the east elevation of 1133 Olympia Avenue. It has a three-bay façade and a stepped false commercial front.

118. **1143-5 Olympia Avenue (1900-03):** Type I workers' housing that has been amended significantly: a second story has been added to the porch, doors cut into window openings on the second story, and one-story and two-story rear additions that are flush with the side elevations. The house retains its original 6/6 wooden windows and dual front doors with transoms on the first floor (painted over). The porch foundation has been filled in and stuccoed over; concrete steps have been added. Asbestos siding covers the building.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A front-gabled, prefabricated, metal shed sits on the lot.



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**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A front-gabled, prefabricated shed also sits on the lot.

119. **1144 Olympia Avenue – Church in the Lord Jesus Christ of the Apostles’ Doctrine (c. 1960):** The Church in the Lord Jesus Christ of the Apostles' Doctrine is a large, front gabled brick church with a tower and spire on its northeast corner. The Olympia Avenue end of the building is blank, decorated only with a large stylized cross and brick and stone details on the north-facing elevation. A one-story brick fellowship hall is attached to the eastern elevation and opens onto Maryland Street.
120. **1146 Olympia Avenue (1970):** This multi-part structure replaces a Type II workers' dwelling according to the 1939 plat. It consists of a long, side-gabled, two-story, prefabricated metal mass with a one-story, brick, frame, and concrete block shed-roofed addition along its western elevation with multiple entrances.
121. **1147 Olympia Avenue (1900-03):** This heavily amended Type II workers' dwelling has several additions made before 1939, including an addition to the western elevation that now hosts the building's front door and another addition to the eastern elevation that is flush with the rear.<sup>24</sup> Since, however, the building has been changed multiple times, including another addition to the southeast corner of the building (and an extension of the front porch) and a brick addition to the northwest corner of the building.
122. **1150 Olympia Avenue (1996):** This long, one-story, frame, multi-family, front-gabled dwelling replaces a Type II workers' dwelling according to the 1939 plat. It has pairs of 6/6 vinyl windows, a vestibule attached to its northern elevation, and is covered in vinyl siding.
123. **1154 Olympia Avenue (c. 1950):** This one-story, brick, front-gabled, single-family house replaces a Type II workers' dwelling according to the 1939 plat. The character of the house was radically altered c. 2007, when a rear addition was built and the exterior (previously a non-masonry material) was veneered with red brick. The building has a cutaway porch on its northwest corner with a c. 2007 arched entry and rounded brick steps. The windows are vinyl replacements and the asphalt shingles cover the roof.
124. **1158 Olympia Avenue (1968):** This one-story, metal, prefabricated building has four large garage doors on its eastern elevation. The building replaces a Type IV workers' dwelling according to the 1939 plat.
125. **1159 Olympia Avenue (1900-03):** Type IV workers' dwelling that has been severely altered: its side el has been extended towards the building's facade, encompassing the

<sup>24</sup> These additions appear on the 1939 plat

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porch. Single, square, fixed picture windows replace the windows on the facade and a gabled porch now mark the front door. Asbestos siding covers the building, there is another addition in the crook of the rear L, and a sunroom was added to the east elevation.

138. **103 Parker Avenue (c. 1918):** This frame, one-story, single-family house is unlike any other in the district, but it matches the footprint of that on the 1939 plat and on the 1950 Sanborn map. It was likely a duplex, but has since been converted into a single-family home. It is shaped like an H, with a lateral hipped-roof intersected on its northern and southern ends with projecting, cross-gabled wings. An enclosed hipped-roof front porch sits in between the wings. The foundations of the house and porch are brick and a flight of concrete steps with stepped concrete sidewalls now leads up to the porch. The house has 6/1 vinyl windows and the house is covered in vinyl siding. An addition on the southwest corner also appears on the 1950 Sanborn map.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A front-gabled, frame shed sits on the lot.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A large, frame, front-gabled outbuilding with a carport also sits on the lot.

139. **731 Silver Street (1994):** This two-story, front-gabled, utilitarian-looking house sits further back than its neighbors on its lot. Its first story is a raised basement of concrete block. It has three bays with an entrance in the center and a 6/6 wooden window to either side. The second story has a full-length front porch created by an extension of the gabled roof. It has square wooden posts. This house replaced an earlier building shown on this lot in the 1950 Sanborn map.
140. **735 Silver Street (c. 1916-18):** This modified L-shaped, cross-gabled, one-story, frame house sits atop a relatively high concrete block foundation covered in stucco. Ells project forward from the main body of the house on its western side towards Silver Street and northward towards the rear of the lot on its eastern side. The front ell was added after 1950.<sup>25</sup> A hipped-roof porch covers the hipped-roof wing to the east. The door is nestled into the crook of the ell on the eastern wing and the wing's other bay has a single 1/1 wooden window. A triangular dormer with an attic ventilator sits in the hipped-roof of the eastern wing. White vinyl siding covers the building.
141. **821 Silver Street (1918-1940):** This one-story, frame, hipped roof, five-bay bungalow has a screened-in porch with a hipped-roof that shades its asymmetrical facade. A hipped-roof dormer peeks out at the center of the roof with a large louvered attic ventilator. The porch has a brick foundation and poured concrete floor. The entrance sits in the bay just to the west of the facade's center. The house's outermost bays each have a pair of 2/2 wooden windows. The front door and a single 2/2 wooden window sit

<sup>25</sup> The footprint of the building differs from that visible on the 1950 Sanborn map

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in the bays just inside these outermost bays; the facade's central bay is blank. A two-story frame addition is flush with the east elevation.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A front-gabled, frame garage sits on the lot.

142. **900 Texas Street (1900-03):** Type IV workers' housing that retains its original footprint, although it has been completely refaced with a variegated, light-colored brick. The porch profile and transom remain, but the building's character has been fundamentally changed with the shift in material. A pair of 1/1 wooden windows replaces the original opening in the front gable; all other windows are 6/6 wooden originals.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A front-gabled, metal, prefabricated carport sits at the end of the driveway that runs along the building's southern elevation.

143. **902 Texas Street (1996):** This house is a small, side-gabled, one-story, frame single-family dwelling with a small, gabled front porch. The house sits on a concrete block foundation. This lot and the few to the south on this eastern side of Texas Street are empty in the 1939 plat due to the northeast-traveling creek that cut through the southern portion of the district.
144. **906 Texas Street (1996):** This one-and-a-half story, frame, single-family dwelling has a sharply pitched, front gabled roofline and is identical to the house to the south at 908 Texas Street. Its symmetrical facade has a small, shed-roofed front porch with 6/6 vinyl windows to either side and a single, 6/6 vinyl window in the gable. It rests on a stuccoed concrete block foundation.
145. **907 Texas Street (1900-03):** Type II workers' housing with a one-story addition on the southern elevation that confuses the building with a Type III. The original two-story mass of the Type II dwelling is still visible and its porch profile intact; a pair of windows replaces the single aperture on the first floor. Vinyl siding covers the building and the foundation of the porch has been rebuilt with brick and concrete steps.
146. **908 Texas Street (1996):** This one-and-a-half story, frame, single-family dwelling has a sharply pitched, front gabled roofline and is identical to the house to the north at 906 Texas Street. Its symmetrical facade has a small, shed-roofed front porch with 6/6 vinyl windows on either side and a single, 6/6 vinyl window in the gable. It rests on a stuccoed concrete block foundation.
147. **909 Texas Street (1984):** This lot and the few to the south on this western side of Texas Street are empty in the 1939 plat due to the northeast-traveling drainage ditch that cut through the southern portion of the district. This single-family house is a one-story, frame, front-gabled dwelling with a small shed-roofed porch shading the entrance in the center of its symmetrical facade. It is covered in vinyl siding.

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148. **911 Texas Street (1984):** This single-family house is almost identical to its neighbor at 909 and exactly identical to that at 913 Texas Street. It is a one-story, frame, front-gabled dwelling with a small shed-roofed porch in the center of its symmetrical facade. It is covered in vinyl siding.
149. **913 Texas Street (1984):** This single-family house is almost identical to its neighbor at 909 and exactly identical to that at 911 Texas Street. It is a one-story, frame, front-gabled dwelling with a small shed-roofed porch in the center of its symmetrical facade. It is covered in vinyl siding and set back from the street further than its contributing neighbors.
150. **915 Texas Street (1984):** This one-story, frame, single-family dwelling sits on a lot that is empty in the 1939 plat. Its entrance is on its northern elevation via an attached, shed-roofed porch. The roof is front-gabled with a pent. The house has vinyl siding, two 1/1 metal windows, and the building's concrete block foundation has been stuccoed.
151. **916 Texas Street (1900-03):** Type V workers' dwelling that retains its original porch profile, although the porch has been slightly shortened. A small sunroom is attached to the southeast corner of the building and a gabled addition to the northeast corner. Vinyl siding covers the original transom and the windows are 6/6 vinyl replacements. The foundation has been filled in with brick, brick steps with sidewalls added to the porch, and a single, open, decorative metal post supports the cutaway porch.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A shed with a lean-to roof sits on the lot.

152. **920 Texas Street (1900-03):** The porch of this Type IV dwelling (as indicated on the 1939 plat) has been enclosed and the ell on its southern elevation amended so that the facades of the two masses are flush. The porch is a simple gabled porch and a chimney is attached to the front of the southern mass. The siding is vinyl and the foundation filled with brick and stuccoed concrete block.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A one-story, front-gabled, concrete block garage sits on the rear property line.

153. **924 Texas Street (1900-03):** This dwelling is difficult to see from the street because of advanced vegetation growth and an enclosed, temporary tented structure sitting in front of the dwelling. The 1939 plat indicates a Type V workers' dwelling on this lot, a fact confirmed by the cutaway porch that is visible on the dwelling. An addition to the southern elevation confuses the building with a Type IV dwelling and compromises its integrity.

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154. **928 Texas Street (1900-03):** Type IV workers' dwelling with an ell that has been so altered (enlarged with a new roofline) that the building is barely recognizable as a Type IV building. The opening for the cutaway front porch and the general feel of the porch, which still runs along the facade of the ell on the southern side, does remain. The building is covered in vinyl siding, its foundation filled in with brick, and the porch floor replaced with poured concrete.
155. **929 Texas Street (1900-03):** Type III workers' dwelling that has been amended so that it is no longer immediately recognizable. Its perpendicular ell has been enlarged so that it is flush with the facade of the front-gabled mass and the cutaway porch enclosed to create a singular facade plane. A large, 3-part picture window sits in the southern ell and a simple hood-and-stoop now marks the entrance. The building is wrapped in vinyl siding and the windows are 3/1 vinyl replacements.
156. **931 Texas Street (1900-03):** Type V workers' dwelling with a cross-gabled addition to its northern elevation. The cutaway porch, transom, and single window in the gabled mass still distinguish the original type, but the form could easily be confused with a Type IV. All windows are replacements, the building is covered in vinyl siding, and the porch has been rebuilt with open decorative metal posts, a concrete floor, and a brick foundation.
- Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A large, frame, front-gabled garage with a metal roof sits parallel to the rear of the property line and faces onto the driveway, which runs along the northern elevation of the house.
157. **932 Texas Street (1900-03):** Type II workers' dwelling with a one-story addition to its northern elevation that confuses the building with a Type III. The addition is flush with the facade of the original mass, extends the front porch across its facade, and has its own front door; it's clear that this was added to create an additional unit on the property. The house is covered in wooden clapboards. The porch has a continuous concrete foundation and two sets of wooden steps that lead to the two units.
158. **935 Texas Street (c. 1970):** This is a one-story, flat-roofed, prefabricated trailer placed parallel to the street. A long porch with a brick foundation and metal awning roof shades most of the facade. This building replaces a Type III workers' dwelling according to the 1939 plat.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A shed sits in the backyard.

159. **937 Texas Street (1900-03):** Type V workers' dwelling with a cross-gabled addition to its northern elevation that confuses the building with a Type IV, even though its cutaway porch can still be discerned and a single 1/1 vinyl window sits in place of the original gable-end fenestration. A shed-roofed porch extends the length of the cross gabled addition, which has a three-part picture window and a brick foundation.

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160. **961 Texas Street (c. 1945):** This one-story, frame, side-gabled dwelling has an attached, hipped-roof porch. It was likely identical to 953 Texas originally, but has since been amended multiple times. Its facade is much longer and it is covered in plywood siding. A shed-roofed addition and a screened-porch are attached to the rear of the dwelling.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A long, side-gabled, frame building covered in plywood sits behind the house.

161. **962 Texas Street (c. 1945):** This one-story, frame, single-family residence has a cross-gabled roof accentuated by an attached chimney. The porch to the north has been filled in to create another room, lengthening the original facade. The door sits in the center of the original mass with an attached gabled porch supported by open decorative metal posts. A single window sits in the bay to the south of the door; to the north is a trio of 1/1 vinyl replacements that creates an effect quite different from other houses on the street that also had their porches changed. A shed-roofed addition is attached to the rear of the building and flush with the northern elevation.

**Non-Contributing Structure:** A large prefabricated metal carport sits behind the house.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** An additional, side-gabled outbuilding sits to the rear of the house. It has a metal roof.

162. **966 Texas Street (2008):** This one-story, frame, three-bay, front-gabled house was constructed recently. A porch with Tuscan columns shades its central front door and the pair of windows in its northern bay. A pair of windows sits to the south.

163. **300 Virginia Street (c. 1945):** This one-story, frame, three-bay, cross-gabled, single-family dwelling has a side-gabled northern addition that is flush with its facade. This was a porch that was filled in and extended further north to create a larger room. The original mass has three bays: a door with a gabled porch sits in the center flanked by single 6/6 replacement windows. The house has multiple additions, including a polygonal screened-in porch, at its rear.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A side-gabled, frame shed with an attached carport sits along Whitney Street.

164. **305 Virginia Street (c. 1945):** This one-story, frame, three-bay, cross-gabled, single family dwelling has a large, attached screened-in porch on the southern side of its facade, in its cross-gable. This obstructs the original facade, although the rest of the building's massing survives intact. The porch on its northern side has been filled in to

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create a room. The windows and siding are vinyl and a chimney is attached to the facade, north of the front door.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A prefabricated, front-gabled shed sits on the lot.

165. **310 Virginia Street (c. 1945):** This one-story, frame, three-bay, cross-gabled, single-family dwelling has a shed-roofed porch that stretches across part of its facade. This is a later alteration that compromises its integrity. The porch on the northern side of the building has been filled in. The original mass is symmetrical with a central door flanked by pairs of windows on each side. There is a shed-roofed addition attached to the southeast corner of the house.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A prefabricated, metal shed sits on the lot.

166. **315 Virginia Street (c. 1945):** This one-story, frame, cross-gabled, single family dwelling has a screened porch added to the northern part of the facade, partially obscuring the original gabled porch. The foundation of this porch addition is brick; it is partially enclosed by wooden lattice and topped by a metal roof. The cross-gable is in the center of the facade, the windows are 6/6 vinyl replacements, and vinyl siding wraps the building. The original porch on the north elevation has been filled in to create a room.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A large, one-story, front-gabled outbuilding sits in the backyard.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** An outbuilding sits in the backyard.

167. **330 Virginia Street (c. 1945):** This one-story, frame, side-gabled, single-family dwelling has a front door flanked by pairs of 6/6 windows; its roof has been extended for an addition. The porch on the northern side has been filled in and enlarged and another pair of windows added. A gabled porch shades the central door, a cross-gabled addition was added to the back.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A large, front-gabled, frame garage sits in the backyard.

168. **335 Virginia Street (c. 1945):** This one-story, frame, side-gabled, single-family dwelling was originally symmetrical with a central door flanked by two 6/6 windows on each side. The porch on the southern side has been filled in and enlarged another window added. The hipped-roof porch shades the central three bays and is supported by square Tuscan posts.

169. **345 Virginia Street (c. 1945):** This one-story, frame, cross-gabled, single-family dwelling has an addition to its facade that extends the front rooms towards the street

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and which replaced all of the original apertures. The door still sits in the center of the facade and the cross-gable peaks out above the extended roof. The porch on the north side was filled in and sits slightly behind the amended facade.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A small shed sits on wooden piers.

170. **350 Virginia Street (c. 1945):** This one-story, frame, three-bay, cross-gabled, single-family dwelling has multiple additions to its rear, front, and north side that significantly compromise its integrity. The porch on the northern side of the building has been filled in and enlarged and a new porch added across the entire facade.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A prefabricated shed sits in the backyard.

171. **360 Virginia Street (c. 1945):** This one-story, frame, cross-gabled, single-family dwelling has multiple additions to its rear, front, and north side that significantly compromise its integrity. The porch on the northern side of the building has been filled in and enlarged and a new porch added across the entire facade. It is covered in synthetic siding.

172. **365 Virginia Street (c. 1945):** This one-story, frame, side-gabled, single-family dwelling has large additions to its facade and southeast corner that obscure its original form and apertures. It also has a long addition to the rear, flush with the southern elevation. It is covered in vinyl siding and lacks a porch.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A side-gabled, frame shed sits on the lot.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** An additional front-gabled, frame shed sits on the lot.

173. **400 Virginia Street (c. 1945):** This one-story, frame, cross-gabled, single-family dwelling has an additions to its facade that compromise its integrity. A shed-roofed attached vestibule disrupts original porch and fenestration pattern. Additional rooms have been added to the rear.

**Non-Contributing Building:** A small, side-gabled dwelling sits in the backyard of 400 Virginia Street and opens onto Dover Street.

174. **405 Virginia Street (c. 1945):** A one-story, front-gabled, three-bay dwelling sits in the backyard of 405 Virginia Street and opens onto Dover Street.

175. **430 Virginia Street (c. 1945):** This one-story, frame, side-gabled dwelling has a gabled front porch, likely an addition, shading the southern two bays. The windows are 1/1 replacements and the porch on the north side has been filled in.



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176. **435 Virginia Street (c. 1945):** This one-story, frame, side-gabled, single-family dwelling has a gabled-roof cutaway porch in its southeastern corner. The facade has three 6/6 wooden windows and the front door opens southward onto the cutaway porch. A porch on its northern elevation has been filled in and enlarged; it now features a single 1/1 vinyl window. The porch is supported by open decorative metal posts and the building is covered in vinyl siding.
177. **440 Virginia Street (c. 1945):** This one-story, frame, side-gabled, single-family dwelling has an asymmetrical shed-roofed addition on its facade that obscures its original arrangement and compromises the building's integrity. There is no front porch; the porch on the southern elevation has been filled in.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A frame shed with a shed roof and small carport sits in the yard.

178. **460 Virginia Street (c. 1945):** This frame, cross-gabled, single-family dwelling has been changed in multiple ways to compromise its integrity. A second story has been added at the rear of the dwelling. The gabled porch that shades the door beneath the central cross gable has been changed to open onto the north. All of the windows are replaced: those to the south of the door with a pair of 1/1 vinyl replacements and a single large picture window to the north. The porch on the north elevation has been filled into create a sunroom. A screened in porch is attached to the rear, flush with the side elevations.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A front-gabled garage sits in the backyard.

179. **545 Virginia Street (c. 1945):** This one-story, frame, cross-gabled, single-family dwelling has been changed in multiple ways to compromise its integrity. The original porch shading the door, beneath the central gable, has been extended along the northern half of the facade. The porch on the north elevation has been filled in and enlarged towards the street to create a front-gabled room and vinyl siding covers the building.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A shed-roofed, frame shed sits on the lot.

180. **1009 Virginia Street (1998):** This two-story, frame, hipped-roof dwelling has two units, a poured concrete foundation, and is covered in vinyl siding. The units are accessed via a hipped-roof vestibule that stretches across the facade. This lot was empty on the 1939 plat, due to the drainage ditch that ran through the southern grid.
181. **1011 Virginia Street (1998):** This duplex is identical to the one next door at 1009 Virginia Street, but it is turned on its lot to face north.

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182. **711 Whaley Street (1989):** A one-story, concrete block building just east of 701 Whaley. It was recently refaced with brick and a substantial porch added to its south elevation.
- 183-186. **800/802/804/806 Whaley Street (1986):** This frame townhome community has two-story units with Colonial Revival details and staggered front elevations that reduce the complex's mass. Four two-bay units face onto Whaley Street, each with its own hooded stoop. Two additional rows of six identical units each line up behind the Whaley-facing four and share sidewalls: six face west onto Gadsden Street and six face east onto Mulberry Lane. While a yard with a low brick and metal railing fence fronts the four units that face north onto Whaley Street and that block does maintain the general setback of the block's historic buildings, the other three elevations of the complex are surrounded by surface parking. Each unit has its own fenced-in, small yard.
187. **809 Whaley Street (c. 1990):** This frame, one-story, L-shaped triplex opens onto the southeast corner of its lot, which is occupied by a large asphalt parking lot. This lot was empty in the 1939 plat. It has an intersecting gabled roof covered in asphalt shingles, is covered in beige vinyl siding, and rests on a brick foundation. Each of the building's apartments has its own entrance accessed by a brick stoop with metal railings. The house's small wooden windows are 1 6/6 squares and adorned with vinyl, paneled shutters.
188. **1200 Whitney Street (c. 1945):** This one-story, frame, front-gabled, single-family house with a small, attached, front gabled porch sits on a lot that was empty on the 1939 plat (along with a number of lots to its north along Georgia Street). The foundation is multi-colored brick and sits proud of the elevations. Vinyl siding covers the building and its windows are 1/1 vinyl.
189. **1204 Whitney Street (1900-03):** Type II workers' housing that has been altered with a one-story addition to the eastern elevation, confusing the building with a Type II. It has two front doors, wooden clapboard siding (on some elevations, including the second story of the two-story mass), and a small, one-story addition to the rear of the two-story mass. The porch has been rebuilt with a brick foundation, brick steps with sidewalls, a poured concrete floor, and slender Tuscan columns. The windows are 1/1 vinyl replacements and asbestos siding covers the transoms above the front doors on the first story.
190. **1209 Whitney Street (1900-03):** Type IV workers' dwelling with an altered facade. The facade of the side ell has been moved forward, eliminating the porch on that end of the building and inserting a large, three-part picture window. A small, shed-roofed addition is attached to the eastern elevation, flush with the rear elevation and an additional addition sits in the crook of the rear ell. The porch has been rebuilt, the windows are vinyl replacements, and vinyl siding covers the building.

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**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A front-gabled, frame shed sits in the lot's southwest corner.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** An additional, front-gabled shed sits up against the lot's eastern property line.

191. **1212 Whitney Street (1900-03):** Type IV workers' dwelling that has been changed significantly: its western wing has been altered, bringing its front elevation flush with the projecting ell to enclose the cutaway porch. A small gabled porch sits where the original porch once did, with brick and concrete steps. The windows are vinyl and asbestos siding covers the building.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A small shed sits on the rear property line.

192. **1213 Whitney Street (1900-03):** Type II workers' dwelling that has been altered significantly. Its front door has been moved to the western elevation, reorienting the building to Maryland Street and leaving two windows in the first story of the Whitney Street-facing first floor. What's left of the porch on the one-story, eastern end is partially enclosed. A two-story porch has been added to the western elevation to allow access to each of the two-story mass two units. Vinyl siding covers the building.
193. **1214 Whitney Street (1900-03):** Type II workers' dwelling that has been altered significantly. Its front door has been moved to the eastern elevation, reorienting the building to Ohio Street and leaving only a single window in the first story of the Whitney Street-facing first floor. An attached gabled porch sits in the southern of its two bays on the reoriented facade. Vinyl siding covers the house and a small one-story addition on the northern elevation is flush with the eastern-facing facade.
194. **1215 Whitney Street (1900-03):** Type V workers' dwelling that has been altered, confusing the building with a Type IV. A cross-gabled wing has been added onto the western elevation. The porch profile survives and the porch continues along the front of the western elevation. A small addition in the crook of the rear ell created by the cross-gable is flush with the back elevation. The porch has been rebuilt with concrete and brick, open metal posts support the porch, the windows are 2/2 metal replacements, and asbestos siding covers the building.
195. **1220 Whitney Street (c. 1970):** A total of three prefabricated trailers sit on this lot. A poured concrete sidewalk and pad indicates that at one point there was another trailer in the lot's southeast corner. Two trailers are placed parallel to one another and Texas Street. The other is up against the rear, northern property line.
196. **1221 Whitney Street (1900-03):** Type IV workers' dwelling that has been altered: the porch along the side wing has been filled in and two windows and a door added. The cutaway porch is still visible and retains its original 6/6 wooden window. A shed-

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roofed carport has been built into the east elevation to shade a patio. The porch has been extended with brick and concrete to create a ramp that opens onto the driveway.

197. **1222 Whitney Street (1900-03):** Type II workers' dwelling that has been severely altered: its apertures and porch have been rearranged to accommodate more units. The front porch survives only on the one-story mass on the building's eastern end. A single window sits asymmetrically in the Whitney Street-facing elevation of the two-story mass. A double-story porch now provides access to the two apartments in the two-story mass. Vinyl siding covers the building and the windows are 6/6 vinyl replacements. A fire recently damaged the unit on the eastern side of the building.

**Non-Contributing Outbuilding:** A gambrel-roofed, prefabricated shed sits in the backyard.

**Non-Contributing Building:** A one-story, stucco, gabled dwelling sits behind 1222 Whitney Street.

198. **1223 Whitney Street (c. 1970):** Two prefabricated metal trailers sit on the lot.
199. **1224 Whitney – Richland County School District One Central Kitchen Facility (c. 1990):** The Richland County School District One Central Kitchen Facility is a large, one-story, concrete block and metal building with a slightly pitched, front-gabled roof. Loading doors are located on the north elevation and the building is surrounded by asphalt parking lots and a chained link fence.
200. **1225 Whitney Street (after 1939):** Four prefabricated trailers placed parallel to one another, each with a lean-to built up against one of their side elevations, sit on the lot.

#### Vacant Lots in the Olympia Mill Village Historic District

1. **W/S Bluff Road (Parcel R08816-02-20):** Vacant lot that marks where the railroad once crossed through the village.
2. **1306 Dover Street:** Vacant lot that used to house a Type IV workers' house according to the 1939 plat.
3. **1308 Dover Street:** Vacant lot that used to house a Type III workers' house according to the 1939 plat.
4. **1309 Dover Street:** Vacant lot that used to house a Type III workers' house according to the 1939 plat.

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5. **1310 Dover Street:** Vacant lot that used to house a Type II workers' house according to the 1939 plat.
6. **1311 Dover Street:** Vacant lot that used to house a Type III workers' house according to the 1939 plat.
7. **1312 Dover Street:** Vacant lot that used to house a Type IV workers' house according to the 1939 plat.
8. **510 Georgia Street:** Vacant lot that once had a Type IV workers' dwelling.
9. **534 Georgia Street:** Vacant lot that was also vacant in 1939.
10. **536 Georgia:** Vacant lot that was also vacant in 1939.
11. **602 Georgia Street:** Vacant lot that once featured a Type IV workers' house according to the 1939 plat.
12. **604 Georgia Street:** Vacant lot that once featured a Type V workers' house according to the 1939 plat.
13. **606 Georgia Street:** Vacant lot that once featured a Type V workers' house according to the 1939 plat.
14. **608 Georgia Street:** Vacant lot that once featured a Type IV workers' house according to the 1939 plat.
15. **701 Granby Lane:** Vacant lot.
16. **Granby Lane (Parcel R11202-05-01):** Vacant lot.
17. **Granby Lane (Parcel R11202-05-02):** Vacant lot.
18. **626 Kentucky Street:** Vacant lot that is also vacant on the 1939 plat.
19. **763 Maryland:** Vacant lot that hosted a Type II workers' dwelling according to the 1939 plat.
20. **765 Maryland:** Vacant lot that hosted a Type V workers' dwelling according to the 1939 plat.
21. **NX202 Mulberry (Parcel R08913-06-02):** Vacant lot that is also vacant on the 1940 plat.

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22. **1100 N Olympia:** Vacant lot that is also vacant on the 1939 plat, thanks to Rocky Branch Creek and the railroad line.
23. **814 Ohio:** Vacant lot also marked vacant on the 1939 plat.
24. **828 Ohio:** Vacant lot on which a Type II workers' dwelling sat according to the 1939 plat.
25. **834 Ohio:** Vacant lot that hosted a Type IV workers' dwelling according to the 1939 plat.
26. **1115 Olympia:** Vacant lot that hosted a Type II workers' dwelling according to the 1939 plat.
27. **1126 Olympia:** Vacant lot that replaces a Type II workers' dwelling according to the 1939 plat.
28. **1129 Olympia:** Parking lot for St. Luke's Lutheran Church. A Type I workers' dwelling sat on this lot in 1939.
29. **1132 Olympia:** Vacant lot that replaces a Type IV workers' dwelling according to the 1939 plat.
30. **1138 Olympia:** Vacant lot that replaces a Type II workers' dwelling according to the 1939 plat.
31. **1156 Olympia:** Vacant lot that replaces a Type III workers' dwelling according to the 1939 plat.
32. **1161 Olympia:** Vacant lot that was also vacant in 1939.
33. **930 Texas:** Vacant lot that once featured a Type IV workers' dwelling according to the 1939 plat.
34. **955 Texas:** Vacant lot.
35. **NX909 Texas (Parcel R11203-10-07):** This vacant lot has been carved out of the lot just south of 907 Texas Street. It was empty on the 1939 plat.
36. **721 Whaley:** Parking lot for 701 Whaley that formerly housed the Satterlee Settlement House
37. **1201 Whitney:** Vacant lot that housed a Type II workers' dwelling according to the 1939 plat.

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38. **N/S Whitney (Parcel R11203-10-18):** Vacant lot that housed a Type II workers' dwelling according to the 1939 plat.

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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

#### Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Industry

Community Planning and Development

Social History



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Architecture  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**  
1899-1954  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**  
1916  
1940  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**  
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**  
William Burroughs Smith Whaley  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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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 Olympia Mill Village Historic District is eligible for listing at the local level of significance under Criterion A: Industry, Community Planning and Development, and Social History; and under Criterion C: Architecture. Under Criterion A, the district is significant for its associations with the local textile industry, the development of company-controlled mill villages to support that industry, the mill village society that emerged as a result, and the consequences of the mill's divestment of its residential property. Under Criterion C, the district's mill-built commercial, civic, and residential buildings exemplify the combination of regional vernacular traditions and

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national trends common to late nineteenth-century industrial villages in the South. Five buildings within the district have already been listed individually on the National Register of Historic Places. These include the Olympia Mill, the Pacific Community Association Building (701 Whaley), the Olympia Mill School, the Olympia Armory, and the Olympia Union Hall.<sup>26</sup>

The Olympia Mill Village Historic District served as a supporting village to the Olympia Mill. In addition to the workers' housing, which constitutes the majority of the district, the district also contains several blocks of houses in its northern grid that served as housing for mill supervisors and more skilled laborers. The district also contains religious, educational, and commercial buildings. The period of significance dates from the construction of the Olympia Mill in 1899 until the completion of the residential construction on the Granville plat, the construction of St. Luke's Lutheran Church, and the Pacific Mill's sale of its final holdings in the village in 1954.

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

### **Industry**

From its inception at the very end of the nineteenth century through the changes of the twentieth, the Olympia Cotton Mill and its accompanying village exemplified the industrial trends of cotton manufacturing in South Carolina. Historians have long established the significance of the industrialized textile industry to South Carolina as a state and to the development of Columbia as a city.<sup>27</sup> Critical to the construction of the concept of a New South and likewise to the state's urbanization, the textile industry utterly transformed the economic, social, and architectural landscapes of South Carolina. The state had long been a leader in growing cotton, yet by the middle of the nineteenth-century, competition in cotton production led many journalists and early industrialists to advocate for the state also to become a hub for cotton manufacturing.

Textile manufacturing in South Carolina began its rapid growth in the mid-nineteenth century: William Gregg set the template with his Graniteville Manufacturing Company, opened in 1847. Like the mills in New England, Graniteville provided housing and community amenities for its workers in an attached village.<sup>28</sup> Between 1895 and 1907, sixty-one more mills were built in the state, the scale of which were significantly larger than in the rest of the South.<sup>29</sup> The majority of this industrial expansion took place in the upper Piedmont, where a combination of

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<sup>26</sup> John T. Blake, "Olympia Armory, Columbia, SC," National Register of Historic Places Nomination, passed 1994; Cynthia Rose Hamilton, "Olympia Mill, Columbia, SC," National Register of Historic Places Nomination, passed 2005; Staci Richey, "Olympia Mill School, Columbia, SC," National Register of Historic Places Nomination, passed 2018; Meg Southern, "Olympia Union Hall, Columbia, SC," National Register of Historic Places Nomination, passed 2016; Steven Wells, "Pacific Community Association Building, Columbia, SC," National Register of Historic Places Nomination, passed 2007.

<sup>27</sup> Broadus Mitchell and George S. Mitchell, *The Industrial Revolution in the South* (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1930).

<sup>28</sup> Stephen L. Shapiro, "The Growth of the Cotton Textile Industry in South Carolina, 1919-1930 (master's thesis, University of Oklahoma, 1961), 5-8.

<sup>29</sup> Walter Edgar, *South Carolina: A History* (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1998), 456.

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environmental advantages and state improvements to highways and power production led to its domination of the state's textile industry by the 1930s.<sup>30</sup>

The most noteworthy exception to this geographic trend was a group of four mills built in Columbia between 1895 and 1901 by W. B. Smith Whaley & Company.<sup>31</sup> One of the most prolific mill developers in South Carolina, William Burroughs Smith Whaley designed twenty cotton mills over the course of his career. Born in Charleston, Whaley studied engineering and mechanical engineering as a college student at Bingham Military Institute, Stevens Institute of Technology, and Cornell University. Whaley began his professional career as an architect and engineer for the Providence-based firm Thompson & Nagle, which specialized in textile development. Whaley's prominent mentor was D. M. Thompson, the manager of mills for the Knight Company and President of the New England Cotton Manufacturers' Association in 1900.<sup>32</sup> After visiting Columbia on a business trip for Thompson & Nagle, Whaley saw an opportunity to bring his newly acquired textile expertise back to his home state. He opened an office in Columbia in 1892 and established W. B. Smith Whaley & Company with business partner Gadsden E. Shand in 1894. The firm went on to build fifteen mills in South Carolina. The Olympia Mill and Village is generally agreed to be W. B. Whaley's crowning achievement.<sup>33</sup>

Whaley himself managed four of the mills designed by W. B. Smith Whaley & Company: Richland Cotton Mill (1894-1895), Granby Mill (1896-7), Capital City Mill (1900), and Olympia Mill (1899-1900).<sup>34</sup> Together the mills were commonly referred to as the Whaley Mills or the Olympia Mills. Unlike many mill developers at the time who borrowed from textile businessmen in the North, Whaley was determined to keep the funding for his projects local; nearly all of the initial investments in his Columbia mills originated in South Carolina.<sup>35</sup>

Fully intending Olympia to be the largest and most technologically advanced of his mills, Whaley deeded 102 acres of property adjacent to his recently completed Granby Mill for the

<sup>30</sup> Analysis of the "unbalanced growth" of the state presented by David Carlton helps to identify the liminal position of Columbia in the midst of the radically uneven development of the state wherein the Piedmont by 1930 contained 80% of the state's textile manufacturing. David Carlton, "Unbalanced Growth and Industrialization: The Case of South Carolina," *The South, the Nation, and the World: Perspectives on Southern Economic Development* (Charlottesville: University of Virginia Press, 2003), 138-9.

<sup>31</sup> Shapiro, "The Growth of the Cotton Textile Industry," 21; Edgar, *South Carolina*, 256.

<sup>32</sup> National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, *Transactions of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers*, vol. 68 (Waltham, MA: Press of E. L. Barry, 1900), 126. The Knight Company would later become Fruit of the Loom.

<sup>33</sup> *The South Carolina Encyclopedia*, s.v. "Whaley, William Burroughs Smith," by Andrew W. Chandler, accessed June 2018, <http://www.scencyclopedia.org/sce/entries/whaley-william-burroughs-smith/>; John Hammond Moore, *Columbia and Richland County: A South Carolina Community, 1740-1990* (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1993), 305-6.

<sup>34</sup> Granby Mill Village Historic District is already listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Larry G. Young and Bob Guild with SHPO staff, "Granby Mill Village Historic District," National Register of Historic Places nomination, passed 1993.

<sup>35</sup> Moore, *Columbia and Richland County*, 305.

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Olympia Mill and Village in 1899 and construction began immediately.<sup>36</sup> His aspirations for the plant were even encoded in the name, which was inspired by Admiral Dewey's flagship, the USS Olympia, which led America's victory at the Battle of Manila Bay in 1898.<sup>37</sup> The mill distinguished itself both architecturally and technologically from Whaley's prior constructions. Its sheer scale was noteworthy: when it opened in 1899, Olympia was widely recognized to be the "the largest cotton mill under one roof in the world."<sup>38</sup> It had more than 100,320 spindles whereas Whaley's next largest plant, Granby, had just over half of that number at 57,000.<sup>39</sup> Olympia was a fully integrated textile mill, meaning all steps in the production process took place on site. The mill produced fine print cloth made from sea island cotton, unique at a time when most southern textile mills produced rough, unfinished cloth.<sup>40</sup> Upon its completion, Olympia Mill was praised within South Carolina and beyond. After touring the mill shortly after its completion, a Chicago journalist wrote, "The Olympia Mill is probably the most complete factory in existence. There is nothing in New England to compare with it from any point of view."<sup>41</sup>

Among Whaley's greatest contributions to mill design was his focus on the power source for the mill. In his 1903 text *Modern Cotton Mill Engineering*, he wrote: "The power plant requires the greatest amount of engineering skill in its design. It is the very life of the mill, and the weakest point in the structure."<sup>42</sup> He refined his solution to the power source incrementally over the course of designing his Columbia mills. Richland relied on a traditional steam generator in which a single steam engine was connected to the shafting by a rope drive. Granby was powered by hydroelectricity generated at the Columbia Canal and distributed through the mill by a series of transformers for general power and lighting, and separate motors for each different piece of machinery.<sup>43</sup> At Olympia, Whaley retained the model of electric power distribution installed at Granby, but freed the mill from the irregularities of power generated at Columbia Canal by generating power onsite with three large General Electric generators. He designed a power plant building on the south (rear) side of the mill to house the generators; they were directly attached to the shafts of steam engines, which powered the individual motors.<sup>44</sup> He designed the plant to generate enough power to eventually supply electricity to Olympia Mill, his other mills, the Columbia Electric Street Railway, and the railway's uptown station.<sup>45</sup> Whaley purchased the Columbia Electric Street Railway, Light, and Power Company with a group of investors in 1899, fully integrating his manufacturing and transportation ventures with Olympia's innovative power

<sup>36</sup> W. B. Smith Whaley to Olympia Cotton Mills, August 6, 1899, Deed Book A-D, pg. 321, Richland County Register of Deeds, Columbia, SC.

<sup>37</sup> Moore, *Columbia and Richland County*, 306.

<sup>38</sup> Hamilton, "Olympia Mill"; "Peerless Olympia," *State* (SC), July 8, 1901.

<sup>39</sup> August Kohn, *The Cotton Mills of South Carolina* (Columbia: S. C. Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Immigration, 1907), 93-94.

<sup>40</sup> Hamilton, "Olympia Mill."

<sup>41</sup> "Curtis Saw Things When in Carolina," *State* (SC), May 24, 1901, 3.

<sup>42</sup> Whaley, *Modern Cotton Mill Engineering*, 15.

<sup>43</sup> J. Tracy Power and Frank Brown III, "Textile Mills in South Carolina Designed by W. B. Smith Whaley, 1893-1903," National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, submitted 1990.

<sup>44</sup> Power and Brown, "Textile Mills in South Carolina."

<sup>45</sup> "Pushing for Plenty of Light and Power," *State* (SC), June 16, 1900; Hamilton, "Olympia Mill"; Whaley, *Modern Cotton Mill Engineering*, 31.

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plant.<sup>46</sup> By uniting his textile manufacturing with the city's growing transportation infrastructure and electrical supply networks, Whaley strove to emulate northern precedents in which the mills reduced production variables by owning or controlling the utilities and transportation routes that kept the factories running.<sup>47</sup> When dozens of mill operators from New England visited the Olympia Mills in 1901, their express purpose was to learn of the advantage of "the most modern of the greatest types of electrical power." At his address to the assembled crowd, South Carolina Governor Miles Benjamin McSweeney spoke of Whaley as one of South Carolina's most progressive citizens, and gave him partial credit for the state now rivaling Massachusetts as the country's cotton manufacturing hub.<sup>48</sup>

Olympia was also praised widely for the amenities and lifestyle its village provided to its thousands of workers. *The State* newspaper reported that "Every convenience is provided for the benefit of operatives and every precaution for the protection of their health. The houses they occupy in the village around the mill are all built on artistic plans and finished in the most perfect manner."<sup>49</sup> Some of Olympia's workers came from as far as Tennessee, as noted enthusiastically in *The State*, but most of the workers living in Olympia were born in South Carolina, and most of their parents were as well.<sup>50</sup> Despite being born in state, most of the workers were new to Columbia, and thus uprooted from the social structures upon which they had once relied. Whaley's mill villages followed the basic tenets of industrial paternalism by offering a fully functioning (and self-contained, just outside of the city) community in which workers' educational, religious, medical, social, and of course financial needs would be met.

Boosters of the mill emphasized the quality of the village amenities and the sincerity of Whaley's progressive intentions at a time when concern and outrage about the working conditions of South Carolina's men, women, and children was growing. By the turn of the century, South Carolinians had already identified the "mill problem" and the human costs of the state's rapid industrial growth.<sup>51</sup> Conditions in New England mills were notoriously unsafe and inhumane, and widely publicized thanks to Progressive reformers such as Jacob Riis who photographed and decried the lives of America's mill workers. Closer to home, a 1903 muckraking expose titled *The Woman Who Toils* depicted Olympia Mill, under the alias

<sup>46</sup> *South Carolina Encyclopedia*, s.v. "Olympia Cotton Mill," by Bruce E. Baker, accessed June 2018, <http://www.scencyclopedia.org/sce/entries/olympia-cotton-mill/>; Moore, *Columbia and Richland County*, 307.

<sup>47</sup> A downside to this ambitious integration was that when the Olympia power supply plant malfunctioned or needed maintenance, production slowed in all four of Whaley's plants. And unlike the New England factories that Whaley was emulating, the Columbia plants were geographically distant. The wait for new equipment or specialized repairmen to arrive from New England cost the Columbia mills tremendously. See Pamela C. Edwards, "Southern Industrialization and Northern Industrial Networks: The New South Textile Industry in Columbia and Lyman, South Carolina," *South Carolina Historical Magazine* 105 (2004): 292. For further discussion of Whaley's power contracts with the Columbia Water Power Company and Columbia Street Railway and Electric Company, see Fenelon Devere Smith, "The Economic Development of the Textile Industry in the Columbia, South Carolina, Area from 1790 to 1916" (PhD diss., University of Kentucky, 1952), 262-3.

<sup>48</sup> "New Englanders Pleased with Place," *State* (SC), April 11, 1901.

<sup>49</sup> "Curtis Saw Things When in Carolina."

<sup>50</sup> "Tennessee Mountaineers," *State* (SC), November 9, 1900; information derived from the U.S. Census Bureau, 1910 and 1920 US Census of Columbia, Richland County.

<sup>51</sup> Edgar, *South Carolina*, 457-8.

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“Excelsior,” as no better than its northern counterparts with regard to its safety, its cleanliness, nor its reliance on child labor.<sup>52</sup> Local concerns about the growing industrial population were also racialized, as the creation of a class of white wage earners and tenants collapsed the myth of white unity and exposed the unforeseen social complexity of the New South.<sup>53</sup> As historian David Carlton wrote in his study of this transformation: “Most men of the ‘New South’ may have spent their lives on the farm, but the future of their society lay with the factory.”<sup>54</sup> Life in the factory town was not the autonomous existence promised by American agrarianism, but instead was a highly contingent one. Nonetheless, mill operatives were suspicious of reformers’ meddlesome, if well-intentioned, presence in their lives and the relationship between the two groups was contentious.<sup>55</sup>

In spite of his self-proclaimed concern for workers’ well-being, Whaley was notoriously hostile to their unionization. In the village’s 1900 Labor Day parade, members of the National Union of Textile Workers marched in unsettling (to the management) numbers and called for child labor legislation, the formation of a state bureau of labor with inspection powers, and reduced working hours. The following March, the management of Whaley Mills attempted to make amends by promising to erect a public hall, library, and school for workers, and to contribute land and starter funds for a church (in fact, the mill funded two churches in 1901: Southside Baptist Church and Trinity Chapel).<sup>56</sup> Their gesture did not appease the workers, but it did epitomize what would become a regular attempt on the part of management to respond to unrest by promising capital funds and charity donations in lieu of directly addressing worker requests. Further exasperating workers, when Labor Day approached in 1901, Whaley ordered his operatives to work overtime to make up for time they planned to spend at the upcoming parade; those who refused found themselves locked out of the mill the next morning. Impromptu rallies in the streets by union members after being locked out of the mills were short-lived, as workers quickly met to discuss the situation.<sup>57</sup> A strike began on August 28, 1901, and reports as to how many workers had walked out were so varied that *The State* posted journalists at the entrances to the Richland, Granby and Olympia Mills and took their own count. A total of 710 workers were counted arriving to all three mills. Whaley told the press that three-fourths of his employees had arrived to work, but *The State*’s count suggested it was less than one-half.<sup>58</sup> Although the strike ended quickly, the damage to Whaley’s reputation arguably had longer-lasting ramifications.<sup>59</sup>

Although Whaley’s initial intent had been to establish his Columbia mills as entities separate from New England’s textile industry by funding their construction with only local investors, this

<sup>52</sup> Richey, “Olympia Mill School”; Edgar, *South Carolina*, 460. See Mrs. John Van Vorst and Marie Van Vorst, *The Woman Who Toils: Being the Experiences of Two Gentlemen as Factory Girls* (New York: Doubleday, Page & Company, 1903).

<sup>53</sup> David L. Carlton, *Mill and Town in South Carolina, 1880-1920* (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1982), 5; Richey, “Olympia Mill School.”

<sup>54</sup> Carlton, *Mill and Town*, 7.

<sup>55</sup> Carlton, *Mill and Town*, 171-214.

<sup>56</sup> Moore, *Columbia and Richland County*, 311.

<sup>57</sup> “Mill Trouble is Developing,” *State* (SC), August 27, 1901.

<sup>58</sup> “But Little Change in the Situation,” *State* (SC), August 31, 1901.

<sup>59</sup> Moore, *Columbia and Richland County*, 312.

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self-imposed autonomy from the northern industry could not last. The Whaley Mills characterized the difficult position that southern textile entrepreneurs found themselves in: although the relatively low cost of labor and land in the South gave it an advantage in the development of factories, its relative scarcity of capital, transportation routes, and marketing skills ultimately limited the extent to which southern entrepreneurs could establish their textile businesses independent of the northern textile economy.<sup>60</sup> Despite his desire for funding to be local, Whaley's ambition to build the most cutting-edge facility in the country required that he draw upon northern firms for the mill's machinery (produced by established machinery manufacturers in New England), which he paid for in part with stock subscriptions.<sup>61</sup> This meant that after the initial sale of Olympia Mill common stock shares in 1900, four of the nine holders of Olympia Mills stock were New England machinery manufacturing firms.<sup>62</sup>

The initial stock subscriptions were nonetheless inadequate and mounting debt haunted the Whaley mills' first years. Only three years after opening the enormously expensive, state-of-the-art centerpiece of the Columbia mills, the entire outfit was in crisis. The combined indebtedness of all four Olympia mills was \$1.7 million, and Whaley could not pay the \$37,500 annual payment on the debt. A bond measure did not suffice, and the Olympia Mills board members demanded reorganization. They called for the centralized administration of all four Columbia mills under the leadership of Lewis W. Parker. Whaley willingly resigned as president of the mills in 1903.<sup>63</sup>

Whaley's successor, Lewis W. Parker, led the reorganization of the Whaley Mills under the name Hampton Cotton Mills Company, and oversaw continued development and improvements of the village. *The State* covered Whaley's November 1903 resignation positively, writing that his choice exhibited "unbounded faith in Columbia's future," and explaining that he stepped down as president to prevent bankruptcy and to protect the small shareholders in the company.<sup>64</sup> Creditors trusted Parker to see the Whaley Mills through this precarious financial moment because of his reputation and experience. Originally from Abbeville, Parker had already made a name for himself as the co-founder and treasurer of Monaghan Mill in Greenville County.<sup>65</sup> He and his partner at Monaghan, cousin Thomas F. Parker, had earned a reputation for being especially committed to "welfare work" and were known to have contributed personal funds to the establishment of community activities and amusements for the benefit of their employees.<sup>66</sup>

<sup>60</sup> For more extensive discussions of the burgeoning southern textile industry's relationship to the established northern one, see Edwards, "Southern Industrialization," 283-5. See also C. Vann Woodward, *Origins of the New South, 1877-1913* (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1951), 306-8.

<sup>61</sup> Whaley's means of securing capital was significantly more complex than the simple exchange of stock for machinery, however. Smith closely traces Whaley's convoluted (and ill-advised) strategies in his dissertation. An example: Whaley would make an initial purchase of machinery with funds he secured personally, use that ownership of the machinery to buy stocks in the mill, and use stocks as his collateral for additional loans. Smith, "Economic Development," 207-9.

<sup>62</sup> Smith, "Economic Development," 153-8; Edwards, "Southern Industrialization," 291.

<sup>63</sup> Edwards, "Southern Industrialization," 295-6.

<sup>64</sup> "Mr. Whaley and the Mills," *State* (SC), November 15, 1903.

<sup>65</sup> Smith, "Economic Development," 215-6.

<sup>66</sup> Kohn, *Cotton Mills*, 125-128; Judith T. Bainbridge, "The Greenville Communities," (undated), 5, The South Carolina Room, Greenville Public Library, Greenville, SC.

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The task handed Parker was immense. In his first years as president, power and labor shortages and production curtailments plagued the mills. Parker began a search for the most profitable type of cloth to produce at the mills and initiated several machinery and production changes.<sup>67</sup> But the mills remained only minimally profitable.<sup>68</sup> The next step was reorganization and recapitalization in 1910, funded through a merger of the Hampton Mills with several upcountry mills including Beaver Dam Mills in Edgefield, Appalache Mills and Greer Manufacturing Company in Greer, and Parker's own Monaghan Mills in Greenville. The merged group became known as the Parker Cotton Mills Company (so named after Lewis Parker and his cousin, president Thomas F. Parker) and the four Columbia mills retained their group name as the Hampton Cotton Mills Company.<sup>69</sup>

The 1910s were a challenging time for the cotton market, as boll weevil invasions raised fears about cotton futures as well as prices of raw materials.<sup>70</sup> The beginning of World War I also threw global markets into a panic; by 1914, Parker Cotton Mills was at the brink of bankruptcy. That same year Lewis Parker resigned.<sup>71</sup> Parker Cotton Mills hit a wall in 1916: the holders of some \$5.8 million in notes announced that they would not renew the loans for another year. M. C. Branch and W. E. Beattie, officials on the reorganization committee for Parker Cotton Mills, announced a plan to sell the Hampton Mills group, all still running at capacity, in order to save the entire conglomerate from bankruptcy. In June 1916, the Boston-based Pacific Mills Company – at that point one of the most stable and largest textile firms in the world – purchased the Hampton Mills, despite attempts in federal and state courts to prevent the sale.<sup>73</sup> The purchase price was \$2.55 million.<sup>74</sup> The remaining Parker Mills were renamed the Victor-Monaghan Group, of which Branch and Beattie continued on as the president and vice president respectively.<sup>75</sup> The fact that the Piedmont-based mills were able to secure regional investors whereas the Columbia mills were not speaks to the capitol city's continued marginal position outside of the state's established manufacturing region.<sup>76</sup>

<sup>67</sup> Edwards, "Southern Industrialization," 296.

<sup>68</sup> "Parker Mills' in Good Order," *State* (SC), November 21, 1907.

<sup>69</sup> "Merger of Mills is No Surprise," *State* (SC), December 14, 1910.

<sup>70</sup> *South Carolina Encyclopedia*, s.v. "Cotton," by Charles F. Kovacic, last updated September 13, 2016, <http://www.scencyclopedia.org/sce/entries/cotton/>; "Says the Mills are Prosperous," *State* (SC), November 19, 1913.

<sup>71</sup> "Parker Resigns as Merger Head," *State* (SC), November 5, 1914.

<sup>72</sup> "Chance to Sell Hampton Mills," *State* (SC), April 7, 1916.

<sup>73</sup> Both of the court cases were eventually lost by the plaintiffs. For a more extensive discussion of the two lawsuits brought against the Hampton Mills during the negotiations of its sale to the Pacific Mills, see Edwards, "Southern Industrialization," 298; Smith, "Economic Development," 306-317; "Transfer Mills to Boston Firms," *State* (SC), June 28, 1916.

<sup>74</sup> Hampton Cotton Mills Co. to Pacific Mills, June 27, 1916, Deed Book B-K, pg. 522, Richland County Register of Deeds, Columbia, SC.

<sup>75</sup> Parker resigned from all mill management in 1915, but his original mill, Monaghan Mills, stayed in operation as a textile mill and village through the 1980s. For further information on the Parkers and their mills, see Bainbridge, "The Greenville Communities."

<sup>76</sup> For further discussion of the ways that capital development outside of the Piedmont was structurally hindered in the first decades of the twentieth century, see Carlton, "Unbalanced Growth," 189-9.



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Reactions to the Pacific Mills' purchase of the Hampton Mills were mixed. An opinion piece from *The Greenville News* called the deal a "business fiasco" in which the still-profitable Hampton Mills were sold in a rush for half of their value. Better business practice, the editorial argued, would have been for Parker Mills to go into bankruptcy and sell each of their holdings at market rate. *The State* published a defensive response, declaring the buyout a "godsend." Proposing that stability for shareholders and for employees was the ultimate goal, *The State* pointed to the fact that stock prices remained stable through the transition as proof of the wisdom of the sale. Furthermore, the editorial argued, the Hampton Mills (and presumably their villages) were badly deteriorated and in need of necessary improvements that were not within the Parker Cotton Mills' grasp.<sup>77</sup> Pacific Mills would bring much needed capital to the four Columbia mills. The purchase was an integral part of Pacific Mills' ultimate plan to vertically integrate its production by internally producing enough fabric to supply their separate finishing, dye, and print works facilities. The Pacific Mills' southern foothold expanded in 1923 with the construction of Lyman Mill Village, along with a textile mill and a bleaching and finishing facility.<sup>78</sup>

Through all of these changes within the Parker Cotton Mills Company and the transition from Hampton to Pacific Mills, one figure in particular rose through the ranks and became an invaluable member of the business and the Olympia community. William Pinckney Hamrick began his career as a division head (his specialty was carding) with the Pacolet Mills in Pacolet, South Carolina, then moved to Columbia where he began to make himself increasingly invaluable to Whaley's group in 1900.<sup>79</sup> He was first hired as superintendent of the Richland and Capital City Mills and promoted to superintendent of Olympia Mill when Lewis Parker took over management.<sup>80</sup> After serving eight years in that position Hamrick was promoted to superintendent of the entire Hampton Mills Cotton Company and remained in the position after the Pacific Mills purchase.<sup>81</sup> In 1920, he also replaced Irving Southworth as agent for the mills, becoming responsible for sourcing raw material and marketing the finished product.<sup>82</sup> Exemplifying the connections between the community and the mills, he also served on Columbia's City Council, the board of public works, the school board, and as president of the Columbia Chamber of Commerce, the Rotary Club, the Southern Textile Association, and the Travelers' Aid Society over the course of his career.<sup>83</sup> In Olympia during the Pacific Mills era, Hamrick also served as president of the cooperative store and as president of the village's Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA).<sup>84</sup> Following his death, Hamrick was remembered as a "public spirited man" who was able to understand workers' needs in part because he had served so many different roles in mill management. Given the diversity of his roles in the mill and the

<sup>77</sup> "A Business Fiasco: Greenville News Comments on Parker Mills Case," *State* (SC), May 17, 1916.

<sup>78</sup> Edwards, "Southern Industrialization," 300-304; Smith, "Economic Development," 320-1.

<sup>79</sup> "Hampton Board Picks Hamrick," *State* (SC), August 19, 1915; "W. P. Hamrick Dies; Funeral at 6 Today," *State* (SC), July 19, 1948.

<sup>80</sup> "Mill Men Make Many Changes," *State* (SC), October 19, 1905.

<sup>81</sup> "Hampton Board Picks Hamrick."

<sup>82</sup> "Southworth to Go to Lawrence, Mass.," *State* (SC), February 24, 1920.

<sup>83</sup> "Hamrick Named for President," *State* (SC), July 4, 1910; "Travelers' Aid Elects Hamrick," *State* (SC), September 29, 1922; "W. P. Hamrick Dies."

<sup>84</sup> "Hampton Board Picks Hamrick," *State* (SC), August 19, 1915.

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community, he was mourned as both a mill authority and a neighbor.<sup>85</sup> Hamrick's role in the community was both personal and strategic, as mills frequently relied on such figures to give a personal face to mill management. Such familiarity was believed to reduce worker agitation and organization and to increase worker loyalty to their employer and thus to their community.<sup>86</sup>

The Pacific Mills owned and operated the four Columbia Mills – Richland, Granby, Capital City, and Olympia – from 1916 until 1954. This era was the longest and most stable in the history of the mills' ownership. Even today, the mills are frequently referred to as the "Pacific Mills." The new ownership began making improvements to the mills and the villages immediately after the purchase. Many of the improvements were sorely needed, as the cash-strapped end of the Parker era had halted regular upkeep. In addition, mill agent Irving Southworth promised an increase in wages for many of the 1,700 operatives working in the four mills.<sup>87</sup> The mill's initial offer, in lieu of a wage increase, was to introduce a bonus wage scale in which employees making full time for four consecutive weeks would receive a 10% bonus; 5% would be earned when just one week of full time was completed. It would seem that structure did not satisfy, as a month later a representative from Pacific Mills announced an across-the-board raise for all employees in a large meeting at the village's YMCA.<sup>88</sup>

The influx of capital into the mill and its village must have been a radical change after more than a decade of deferred maintenance. Certainly a large part of the explanation for the financial about-face had to do with the purchase by a company that had money to spend. But the mills themselves were also increasing in productivity at the time: World War I had ended up benefiting the cotton business despite the uncertainty in the market that it caused initially. Operatives were proudly told in 1918 that war orders constituted 50% of the mills' capacity. Management insisted to employees that their work was as important to the effort as that of the enlisted.<sup>89</sup>

The Great Depression of course had a profound effect on the cotton market, but it also served as a powerful lure for workers to continue to move to mill villages. Especially following the Pacific's Mills' improvements to village living conditions, the steady work and clean facilities drew a second wave of workers from the countryside. About 30,000 white men and women found jobs in South Carolina's textile industry during the Depression, despite the fact that its wages were the lowest in the industry. But the industry at large was struggling. Cloth prices were falling due to overproduction and mills across the country began to curtail production, and reduce work hours in 1929.<sup>90</sup> Labor unrest returned with renewed strength.

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<sup>85</sup> "W. P. Hamrick Dies."

<sup>86</sup> In-person access to management was especially common in mills such as Olympia that had a strong commitment to welfare work. Jacquelyn Dowd Hall et al., *Like a Family: the Making of a Southern Cotton Mill World* (New York, NY: W.W. Norton & Company, 1989), 130-136.

<sup>87</sup> "Pacific Mills Improve Their Columbia Plant," *State* (SC), November 17, 1916.

<sup>88</sup> "Increases Wages at Pacific Mills," *State* (SC), February 11, 1918.

<sup>89</sup> "Enthusiastic Meet of Pacific Employees," *State* (SC), March 12, 1918; Edgar, *South Carolina*, 488.

<sup>90</sup> Edgar, *South Carolina*, 487-488.

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Collective bargaining finally began to influence and guide Olympia's labor politics in the 1930s. Although mill operatives had historically been suspicious of unions (likely for similar reasons that led them to resist reformers' interference during the first decades of the century), nearly one half of South Carolina's mill operatives belonged to the United Textile Workers (UTW) by 1934. When the UTW organized a General Textile Strike in September of 1934, Pacific millhands participated in the walkout. Such demonstrations in Olympia were much more peaceful than the violent protests that raged in many American mill villages.<sup>91</sup> But peacefulness did not indicate passivity. Pacific Mill workers continued to organize and a turning point of sorts arrived in July of 1938, when the owners of all of Columbia's major mills agreed to sign union contracts.<sup>92</sup> In 1939, the Textile Workers Union of America (TWUA) was founded and Local 254 became the Olympia chapter. Local 254 did not have a designated Union Hall until 1944, so they began by holding meetings in the Olympia School Auditorium and later in the former YMCA.<sup>93</sup> Following an announcement by the Pacific Mills of a 12.5% wage reduction, the Olympia chapter of the TWUA planned a strike that began in August of 1939 and was still being mediated in October. The strike closed all four mills and left 2,000 workers idle for months.<sup>94</sup>

The Pacific Mills retained ownership of the Olympia Mill until 1954 but sold all of the mill housing save several blocks of supervisory housing between Heyward and Whaley to private developer Ebert Realty Company in 1940.<sup>95</sup> Pacific Mills' sale of the mill village immediately followed this enormous upheaval in the labor politics of the mill, but was not exclusively caused by it. Across the industry during the 1930s, mills were beginning to divest themselves of their villages. The end of child labor in the 1930s made it less cost-effective for mills to house entire families when only one or two residents were working there. Furthermore, access to automobiles made it less urgent that mills provide nearby housing for their workers. And finally, federal minimum wage legislation that passed in 1938 made many mill owners decide to cut the maintenance costs of villages and put the money toward increased wages.<sup>96</sup>

The sale of the mill village in 1940 marked the end of the paternalistic era in Olympia's history. The man behind the purchase, Robert E. Ebert, had formerly worked as a paymaster and cost accountant for Pacific Mills, then had gone on to open a series of grocery stores that expanded into the Winn-Dixie grocery store chain. When he purchased 574 houses from the company, he

<sup>91</sup> G. C. Waldrep, *Southern Workers and the Search for Community: Spartanburg County, South Carolina* (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 2000), 53-64; Edgar, *South Carolina*, 505; Southern, "Olympia Union Hall"; "No Disorder Here," *State* (SC), September 24, 1934.

<sup>92</sup> Moore, *Columbia and Richland County*, 313.

<sup>93</sup> Southern, "Olympia Union Hall"; Wells, "Association Building."

<sup>94</sup> "No Pacific Parley Seen Rest of Week," *State* (SC), August 31, 1939; "Pacific Strike Board Report Kept Secret," *State* (SC), October 5, 1939; "Union Reports it Has Offered to End Strike," *The Columbia Record*, October 10, 1939.

<sup>95</sup> Pacific Mills to Ebert Realty Company, June 29, 1940, Deed Book E-W, pg. 30, Richland County Register of Deeds, Columbia, SC.

<sup>96</sup> Brent D. Glass, *The Textile Industry in North Carolina: A History* (Raleigh: Division of Archives and History, North Carolina Dept. of Cultural Resources, 1992), 84-85. See also: Toby Moore, "Dismantling the South's Cotton Mill Village System," in *The Second Wave: Southern Industrialization, 1940-1970*, ed. Douglas Flamming (Athens, GA: University of Georgia Press, 2000), 114-145; Douglas Flamming, *Creating the Modern South: Millhands and Managers in Dalton, Georgia, 1884-1984* (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1992), 262-81.

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did so “with the stipulation that the employes [sic] would have first opportunity to purchase them in resale.”<sup>97</sup> He “resold these houses to workers then occupying them. The response was enthusiastic and the purchasers [were] proud of the investment they made.”<sup>98</sup> After current village residents were given the chance to purchase homes, Ebert Realty also sold to non-mill workers, making the 1940s a turning point in the social and professional composition of the Olympia Mill Village.

The Pacific Mills era finally came to an end when the conglomerate sold the last of its holdings – including the Olympia Mill and its remaining few blocks of houses just east of the mill – to Burlington Industries in 1954. The mill sold several more times over the following decades: Burlington sold to M. Lowenstein and Sons in 1955, at which point its name changed to Lyman Printing and Finishing Company, and in 1986 to Springs Corporation, when downsizing began in earnest.<sup>99</sup> The mill stayed in operation until 1996, yet employed fewer and fewer workers during its final decades. The village attached to the mill continued to evolve into a community apart from the mill, yet remained geographically and historically tied to the history of South Carolina’s expansive textile industry.

### Community Planning and Development

Architect and Olympia Cotton Mills president Williams Burroughs Smith Whaley planned and built the Olympia Mill Village in 1899-1903 to advertise and to further the success of his industrial enterprise. Like many mill owners, he also designed the built landscape to communicate the hierarchy and power of the mill’s management to those who worked and lived there. Standardized building types and gridded streets organized the planned community into a unit distinct from the city of Columbia and mill-sponsored churches and commercial enterprises supplemented workers’ wages and furthered the village’s separateness from the city. Like many other industrial villages in the New South, Olympia’s landscape confirmed the business’ paternalistic role in its workers’ lives.

The clarity and scale of Whaley’s plan and construction program insured its endurance through subsequent reorganizations as the “Hampton Mills” and the “Pacific Mills.” The continued use of the property as a mill village also guaranteed that it was in the shifting operations’ best interest to preserve the village’s plan and buildings, only repairing or infilling as maintenance demanded. Like most South Carolina cotton mill operations, the mill sold its residential property and drew back from its paternalistic role in its workers’ lives on the eve of World War II. Grocery store entrepreneur Robert Edwin Ebert purchased the property and finally developed the village’s remaining vacant land for residential use between 1940 and the early 1950s.

<sup>97</sup> “Pacific Sells 574 Homes to R. E. Ebert,” *State* (SC), June 30, 1940.

<sup>98</sup> “Sidelights on Pacific Mills, Columbia’s Largest Industry and of Biggest Communities,” *State* (SC), September 15, 1946.

<sup>99</sup> “A Message to the Citizens of Columbia and Richland County,” *State* (SC), December 21, 1955; Hamilton, “Olympia Mill.”

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### *Initial Planning and Construction*

William Burroughs Smith Whaley imagined the Olympia Mill and its accompanying village as the pinnacle of his architectural and industrial empire: it would project success to his industrialist peers and wow prospective and current employees. An image of the mill in its park-like setting served as the frontispiece for his 1903 self-promotional booklet, *Modern Cotton Mill Engineering*, and hung prominently on the wall in his downtown Columbia architectural office.<sup>100</sup> He specifically desired Olympia's size, technology, production, and healthfulness to outperform other cotton mill operations in the region and nation. After learning the lessons of mill building from previous projects, he aimed to make Olympia "as nearly perfect in every respect as possible."<sup>101</sup>

Like other southern industrialists of the late nineteenth century, Whaley imagined a paternalistic community in which people would live, work, and play under the benevolence of their employer. Prevailing theories suggested that this "cradle to the grave" philosophy guaranteed a stable workforce, suited the southern worker coming from a rural background (rather than a northern, urban population), and allowed for the mill company to prevent labor unrest most efficiently.<sup>102</sup> Industrialist D. A. Tompkins, for example, argued against labor laws or direct influence from the mill in "improving the condition of working people." Instead, he advocated for businesses to provide space and opportunities for their workers "to help themselves."<sup>103</sup> At Olympia, Whaley built a village that allowed "operatives" to make their own lives – but always under the shadow of the mill.

Whaley's location of Olympia southwest of the city and adjacent to the river, Rocky Branch Creek, and numerous railroad lines was highly strategic.<sup>104</sup> The Southern Augusta, Seaboard, and Atlantic Coast Line Railways all criss-crossed the property: the Southern to the north, the Seaboard to the south and east, and the Atlantic to the east.<sup>105</sup> The railways offered transportation options for moving the mill's products and raw materials. The creek provided water for condensing and cooling the power plant's boiler.<sup>106</sup> West of Whaley's Richland Cotton Mill and Capital City Mill and just east and south of Granby Mill, Olympia could also share managerial and physical infrastructure with his other properties.<sup>107</sup> Whaley Street acted as the spine for all four mills, connecting them and organizing the mill-provided amenities.

<sup>100</sup> The image of Whaley's office is in Whaley, *Modern Cotton Mill Engineering*, 10.

<sup>101</sup> Whaley, *Modern Cotton Mill Engineering*, 30.

<sup>102</sup> Hall et al., *Like a Family*, 113-19.

<sup>103</sup> D. A. Tompkins, *Cotton Mill, Commercial Features; A Text-Book for the Use of Textile Schools and Investors* (Charlotte, 1899), 113-5.

<sup>104</sup> Before Whaley's purchase, the land had been owned by the Roane family since the 1850s. See James L. Roane to Robert W. Gibbes, MD, February 27, 1908, Deed Book A-R, pg. 411, Richland County Register of Deeds, Columbia, SC; James L. Roane to W. B. Smith Whaley, Deed Book A-E, pg. 299; Richland County Register of Deeds, Columbia, SC.

<sup>105</sup> "Graham property has been purchased," *State* (SC), June 25, 1899; W. B. Smith Whaley to Olympia Cotton Mills, Deed Book A-D, Richland County Register of Deeds, Columbia, SC.

<sup>106</sup> Whaley, *Modern Cotton Mill Engineering*, 31.

<sup>107</sup> "Graham Property Has Been Purchased"; Power, "Textile Mills in South Carolina."

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Whaley also exploited the land's natural topography, its relationship to Columbia's grand orthogonal grid, and the interruptions made by the railroad and creek to separate and emphasize the hierarchy of employees and to reinforce the mills' power. Sitting at the corner of Whaley Street and Wayne Street/Olympia Avenue, the Olympia Mill was the fulcrum of the village's two distinct residential areas: mill management and the most skilled laborers in the northern grid and rank-and-file workers to the south. When it opened in 1899, Olympia stood as a literal and figural center of village life.

As he executed the design and construction of the majority of the village in 1900-03, Whaley concentrated the mill-sponsored amenities, including an athletic field (now Pacific Park), multiple churches, and a department store (now 701 Whaley) at the intersection of Whaley and Wayne Streets across from the mill. These conveniences provided a centralized location for the community to define its collective identity. Whaley's hand in the design of many of the buildings reinforced the mill's paternalism, even when the buildings were largely operated by mill workers and their families. Whaley designed the Southside Baptist Church at 702 Whaley Street (directly across from his department store and the mill) in 1901, for example, after a congregation had been meeting in private homes for several years.<sup>108</sup>

A number of service structures originally located along Whaley Street and essential to Olympia and Whaley's neighboring operations are no longer there. These included stables that housed horses used in the mills and a fire department with "a hook and ladder truck, hose wagon, and chemical engine."<sup>109</sup> Warehouses provided essential storage.<sup>110</sup> A fire alarm system, centralized in one of Olympia's iconic towers, ran throughout the Granby, Richland, Olympia and Capital City Mill Villages.<sup>111</sup> These features were presumably demolished as technology changed or as the city of Columbia's services improved and expanded into the village.

Whaley planned the supervisory housing on higher land contiguous with the city's grid and just east of the mill. These residential streets grouped the mill's management near the factory; those who held positions of power lived closer to the mill and in an area organized to feel like an extension of the city of Columbia. This pragmatically ensured that the employees who would be most likely to need to rush to the mills at odd hours would be physically closest. These buildings also projected the idea that the mill and the management were integral to the city's success and that the workers living to the south were supporting actors. To anyone visiting from the city, they were evidence of the mill's prosperity. The mill built two-story, frame dwellings that appear to be single-pile I-houses from Whaley Street in the first wave of residential construction in 1900-01. With little detail, they were distinguished from the workers' housing to the south by their size as well as the width and depth of their almost-square lots. The earliest Sanborn Fire Insurance

<sup>108</sup> Loye E. Nations, ed., *120 Years of Christian Ministry: A Brief History of Columbia Metro Baptist Association and Its Churches* (Columbia: privately printed, 1983), 144

<sup>109</sup> Whaley, *Modern Cotton Mill Engineering*, 47.

<sup>110</sup> Additional warehouses were built in 1907 and 1909. See "Real Estate Transfers," *State* (SC), July 27, 1907; "Olympia Notes," *State* (SC), October 15, 1909.

<sup>111</sup> Whaley, *Modern Cotton Mill Engineering*, 43.

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map to feature the village, dating to 1918, documents these houses and the slight variations between them. This indicates that the buildings had been standing for some time by 1918 and that the mill had upgraded or improved the buildings as requested by its higher-profile employees.<sup>112</sup> The mill built a handful of houses north of Whaley Street in this initial construction period, including a smattering of dwellings that matched the workers' housing types in the southern grid.<sup>113</sup> The mill under Whaley did not develop the streets just to the south between Whaley and Rocky Branch Creek.

The southern grid of the district, located on either side of the wide Olympia Avenue between Alabama Street to the west and Granby Lane/Bluff Road to the east, exclusively housed mill workers. Besides using a series of consistent building types, Whaley exploited the topography to distinguish this area from the northern grid and to create a sense of community that was adjacent to and dependent on the mill, but still had a sense of separateness. His plan seems to have allowed workers to "live to themselves," per Tomkins' suggestion. Olympia Avenue follows a ridgeline to create the spine of the grid, offset 45-degrees from that of the city of Columbia. Its slight curves also broke sight-lines from the mill and management housing to the north. Rocky Branch Creek and the Seaboard Railway tracks furthered this sense of separation: they effectively cut the Olympia Mill Village in half, enforcing differences between workers of various stations and the residential and operational parts of the settlement. Removed after the period of significance and certainly by 1970, the raised Seaboard Railway created an especially important division.<sup>114</sup> Slicing across Olympia Avenue just south of the creek and running west to the river, its raised trestle created a barrier of sound and sight between the two grids.<sup>115</sup>

Construction on the village began within months of the mill building: excavations for the Olympia Mill started in October 1899 and the contract for the construction of the village's houses was awarded to George Sestrunk of Varnville just six months later.<sup>116</sup> *The State* eagerly tracked the completion of the "neat and conveniently arranged cottages" of Olympia's "magic city" during the first years of construction. Estimates for the number of houses ranged from 162 to 325 in the press, which used the mill and its shiny new village as evidence of the city and state's prosperity.<sup>117</sup> Whaley himself numbered the mill's residences more accurately at "about" 300.<sup>118</sup> He devised five distinct types for the workers' housing, consciously differing these

<sup>112</sup> *Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps of Columbia, South Carolina* (New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1918).

<sup>113</sup> This is an assumption based on the fact that the mill did not continue to build workers' housing of the five original types after the initial construction period.

<sup>114</sup> 1970 aerial photograph, University of South Carolina Library, Aerial Photographs of Richland County, South Carolina, accessed June 2018, <http://library.sc.edu/digital/collections/aerials/sccola-1970.html>

<sup>115</sup> Tomlinson Engineering Co., Map Showing Property of Pacific Mills, Hampton Division, Columbia, SC, Purchased by Ebert Realty Company, April 10, 1940, Plat Book I, pg. 71, Richland County Register of Deeds, Columbia, SC.

<sup>116</sup> Additional research did not definitively conclude that Sestrunk finished the job. See "Olympia Mill Work to Begin at Once," *State* (SC), October 15, 1899; "Olympia Village Contract," *State* (SC), April 6, 1900.

<sup>117</sup> See "Many More Cottages Yet to Be Erected in the Olympia Mill Village," *State* (SC), December 23, 1900; "The Olympia's Advantages," *State* (SC), February 12, 1901; "Columbia's Monumental Mill," *State* (SC), February 14, 1901; "In the Mill District Various Paragraphs of Interest," *State* (SC), March 24, 1901.

<sup>118</sup> Whaley, *Modern Cotton Mill Engineering*, 47.

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buildings in massing and density from the exclusively single-family supervisory housing on Whaley Street.

Besides new buildings, the mill provided numerous infrastructural systems to attract workers and to protect and advertise its substantial investment. Electricity, running water, streetcar service, and limited sewerage brought the modernity of the mill operation to the everyday experiences of mill workers. They serviced the mill's financial and production interests while offering a standard of living out of reach for most South Carolinians. Whaley's industrial critics deemed such amenities "extravagant" and they probably contributed to his accumulating financial woes.<sup>119</sup> Others recognized that these improvements could "bring better husbands and wives" to work in the mill, assuming that a higher quality workforce would improve production and increase profits.<sup>120</sup> Whaley defended these expenditures in his 1903 booklet: "Every effort has been made to give the help neat, comfortable and substantial houses, much better than the average mill village affords."<sup>121</sup>

Unlike other southern mill villages of the period, Whaley's novel harnessing of electricity for the Olympia Mill ensured that each of the village's homes was wired for electricity.<sup>122</sup> This was not only a ploy to attract a better class of workers; it also emphasized Whaley's refinement of the mill's power source. *The State* proclaimed the system "the most beautiful, the most majestic, and upon close investigation, the most admirable specimen of mechanical construction in the realm of Southern industrial activity."<sup>123</sup> A system of yard hydrants and wells provided drinking water to each house in the village.<sup>124</sup> This also protected the mill's investment: well-distributed access to running water guaranteed that fires in the mill-owned buildings could be extinguished more quickly.

Whaley's ownership of the Columbia Electric Street Railway provided an attractive service to potential mill employees in addition to monopolizing the company's control over the city's electricity: it connected them to Columbia and its amenities. The first electric street railway appeared in Columbia in 1893. The railway extended a line to the Olympia Village in the summer of 1900, the year after Whaley's purchase of the company.<sup>125</sup> Tracks initially traveled from downtown Columbia along Assembly Street to terminate on Whaley Street.<sup>126</sup> By 1903-4, the company extended the route along Wayne Street/Olympia Avenue/Bluff Road, then east

<sup>119</sup> "The Olympia's Advantages," *State* (SC), February 12, 1901.

<sup>120</sup> "New Englanders Pleased with Place."

<sup>121</sup> Whaley, *Modern Cotton Mill Engineering*, 47.

<sup>122</sup> Whaley, *Modern Cotton Mill Engineering*, 47; Hall et al., *Like a Family*, 119-20.

<sup>123</sup> "Peerless Olympia."

<sup>124</sup> Whaley, *Modern Cotton Mill Engineering*, 47; City Council Minutes of Columbia, South Carolina, November 8, 1901, South Carolina Digital Library, <http://digital.tcl.sc.edu/cdm/search/collection/citymin>.

<sup>125</sup> *South Carolina Encyclopedia*, s.v. "Olympia Cotton Mill," by Bruce E. Baker, accessed June 2018, <http://www.scencyclopedia.org/sce/entries/olympia-cotton-mill/>; Moore, *Columbia and Richland County*, 307; "Through to Granby," *State* (SC), June 22, 1900.

<sup>126</sup> "Street Railway to Connect," *State* (SC), May 25, 1903.



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along Rosewood, and north again up Assembly Street, making a polygonal path.<sup>127</sup> With two cars per hour and a fare of four cents, the “Mill Village – Fairgrounds” route was the primary means by which most Olympians traveled to downtown Columbia and to Hyatt Park to the north in the early twentieth century. Whaley deemed Olympia’s connection to the park “to be the greatest of attractions to operatives.”<sup>128</sup> The electric railway was also a way for outsiders and city dwellers to see his impressive new mills. *The State* proclaimed: “No visitor to Columbia should leave the city without riding to the terminus on the car marked ‘Granby Mill.’ The route gives a good idea of the wonderful manufacturing development of the capital city.”<sup>129</sup> As with the rest of the city’s streetcar system, the route was partially dismantled between 1922 and 1927 and finally shuttered completely in 1936.<sup>130</sup>

Besides the electric street railway, Olympia’s proximity to Columbia allowed it to share or at least tap into the city’s infrastructure – from police services to sewerage.<sup>131</sup> The mills usually paid for these improvements initially and then linked them into the city’s existing systems. The northern grid benefited especially from its location within the city limits; the southern grid was (and still is) located in Richland County. At least a portion of the northern grid was hooked into the city’s sewer system from the start.<sup>132</sup> This was likely limited to the mill, the department store, and perhaps some supervisory housing. Houses in the southern grid each had outhouses backed up to the alleys that ran through the centers of the blocks.<sup>133</sup> The streets in the northern grid were also paved long before those in the southern grid. To facilitate the movement of goods and to convey the operation’s prosperity, the mill macadamized Whaley Street as early as 1903.<sup>134</sup>

Just east of the Congaree River, Olympia’s swampy terrain required substantial investment in the land itself. The mill approached this from both practical and public relations standpoint: by draining ponds and building drainage ditches, the operation could proclaim that the village was healthful all the while transforming more of its property for development. As part of the initial phase of construction in 1899-1903, the mill drained standing water in what is now the quarry to the west of the southern grid up against the Congaree River.<sup>135</sup> This was later transformed into a dairy and eventually consumed by the growth of the quarry. The area just to the east of the mill, along Rocky Branch Creek, was more stubborn. The mill declined to purchase the entirety of the parcel bounded by Rocky Branch Creek to the south, Heyward Street to the north, Bluff Road to the east, and the lots sitting on the eastern side of Wayne Street to the west. This was the site of Fisher’s Mill, a long abandoned grist mill, and its adjacent pond (now Olympia Park). In 1900,

<sup>127</sup> David Charles McQuillan, “The Street Railway and the Growth of Columbia, South Carolina, 1882-1936” (masters thesis, University of South Carolina, 1975), 25. See also “Car line improvements to be made at early date,” *State* (SC), February 10, 1904.

<sup>128</sup> “The Olympia’s Advantages.”

<sup>129</sup> “Through to Granby.”

<sup>130</sup> McQuillan, “The Street Railway and the Growth of Columbia,” 34-6.

<sup>131</sup> “Magistrate for Olympia,” *State* (SC), February 10, 1903.

<sup>132</sup> See Whaley, *Modern Cotton Mill Engineering*, 47.

<sup>133</sup> These would likely have been regularly maintained (including emptying) by the mill. See Tompkins, *Cotton Mills, Commercial Features*, 118.

<sup>134</sup> “Improvements at Olympia,” *State* (SC), March 25, 1903; “In the Mill District,” *State* (SC), March 24, 1901.

<sup>135</sup> “In the Mill District.”

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the state declared the pond “a menace to the health of the people of that portion of the city,” stressing its location “almost under the Olympia mill villages.”<sup>136</sup> That same year, the mill purchased a  $\frac{3}{8}$ -acre plot at the eastern edge of this parcel to gain the rights to drain the pond, which sat on land that it did own.<sup>137</sup> *The State* reported that the mill planned to use the property “as sites for houses, etc.,” but it was clear that the mill regarded the property unfit for development and desired only to rid itself of an eyesore and potential health hazard. It left the land without improvements and the old Fisher’s Mill with its overshot wheel remained until at least 1910.<sup>138</sup> It provided such a “picturesque and striking contrast” to the hulking modernity of the Olympia Mill just 300 yards away that Whaley included a photograph of the building in his 1903 booklet.<sup>139</sup>

The mill’s draining of this parcel did make it more attractive for development, just not by the mill itself. Two brothers, local doctor Robert W. Gibbes and lawyer Hunter A. Gibbes, purchased what was left of the block of land surrounded on three sides by the mill’s holdings and Bluff Road to the east for \$8,000 in 1908.<sup>140</sup> The development was speculative: neither of the brothers ever lived on the property.<sup>141</sup> Likely seeing this thirteen-acre tract as a sure bet thanks to the thriving village around it, the Gibbes’ divided the recently drained land into lots slightly narrower than those in the village’s southern grid and without alleys.<sup>142</sup> They planned Heyward Street parallel to the mill’s street of the same name, the two avenues separated by a spur of the Seaboard Railroad line (now removed). Silver Street (then Gibbes Street) was parallel to the south, up against the mill’s drained, vacant land (now Olympia Park) and the creek. They then sold the lots to private individuals to build upon.<sup>143</sup> City directories suggest that the houses on Heyward Street came first and that most were built by 1911.<sup>144</sup> The houses on Silver Street might have come slightly later: this street does not make an appearance in Columbia’s city directories

<sup>136</sup> “Fisher’s Mill Pond Menace to Health,” *State* (SC), July 28, 1900.

<sup>137</sup> James S. Roane to Olympia Cotton Mills, January 12, 1900, Deed Book A-E, Richland County Register of Deeds, Columbia, SC.

<sup>138</sup> “The Old and the New,” *State* (SC), June 20, 1910. The mill is not present on the 1918 Sanborn map.

<sup>139</sup> “Old Mill Pond Gone,” *State* (SC), March 7, 1901; Whaley, *Modern Cotton Mill Engineering*, 45.

<sup>140</sup> Robert Gibbes originally purchased the property in 1908 and then sold most of the lots to his brother the next year. James L. Roane to Robert W. Gibbes (M.D.), February 27, 1908 and Deed book A-R, pg. 411 and Robert W. Gibbes (M.D.) to Hunter A. Gibbes, May 31, 1909, Deed Book A-T, pg. 573, all Richland County Register of Deeds, Columbia, SC. On the family, see U.S. Census Bureau, 1910 US Census of Columbia, Richland County, district 79, sheet 9; “Robert Gibbes, 84, Beloved Physician, Dies,” *State* (SC), December 11, 1956; “Hunter Gibbes, Attorney of Columbia, Dies,” *State* (SC), August 22, 1956.

<sup>141</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, 1900 US Census of Columbia, Richland County, district 84, sheet 14; U.S. Census Bureau, 1910 US Census of Columbia, Richland County, district 79, sheet 9; U.S. Census Bureau, 1930 US Census of Columbia, Richland County, district 7, sheet 16A.

<sup>142</sup> E. N. Chisolm, Jr., CE, Plat of Property of Dr. Robert W. Gibbes, March 10, 1908, Plat Book B, pg. 47, Richland County Register of Deeds, Columbia, SC; James S. Roan to Olympia Cotton Mills, Deed, January 12, 1900, Deed Book A-E, Richland County Register of Deeds, Columbia, SC.

<sup>143</sup> For an example, see Hunter A. Gibbes to Wade H. Buff, March 15, 1913, Deed Book B-D, pg. 446, Richland County Register of Deeds, Columbia, SC.

<sup>144</sup> The street numbers have changed, making it difficult to determine which houses were built when according to city directories.

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until 1916.<sup>145</sup> Most of the houses on these lots were built by 1918, according to that year's Sanborn map.<sup>146</sup>

Whaley – and the subsequent owners of Olympia Mill Village – chose not to develop the lots in the middle of the blocks between Olympia Avenue and Whitney Street (then Ashley Street) on Texas, Ohio, Maryland, and Kentucky Streets (then Ninth, Eighth, Seventh, and Sixth Streets) and the eastside of Georgia Street (then Fifth Street). The mill declined to build on these lots because of drainage issues in the low-lying topography. Instead, an open drainage ditch ran from the northeast of the southern grid to its southwest corner. The expense of properly dredging the land for construction was clearly not worth it to Whaley or his successors and these lots remained undeveloped until after the village's sale in 1940.<sup>147</sup>

#### *The Village under Hampton and the Pacific Mills' Ownership*

With the village's amenities, infrastructure, and workers' housing built by the time of Whaley's 1903 resignation, his successor, Lewis W. Parker, continued Whaley's paternalistic example but made few physical improvements to the village. The mill had invested heavily so recently that there was neither a need nor available funds to further develop Olympia. Not until 1909-10, with the reorganization of the business under the Parker Cotton Mills Company, did the then-dubbed Hampton Mills begin to make significant capital changes in Olympia. These changes were likely necessary: the infrastructure and buildings had endured ten years of hard use.

Olympia Avenue was of special concern, likely because it was the most traveled lane in the village's southern end thanks to Columbia's streetcar route. The mill built brick retaining walls and drains along the wide street to manage runoff and flooding from Rocky Branch. These attempts to control water further allowed for improvements to the street surface.<sup>148</sup> The sewerage infrastructure in the mill villages also expanded in this period, connecting Granby to the city's sewer system and presumably prompting the construction of indoor bathrooms in workers' housing.<sup>149</sup> Located outside of the city limits, Olympia's southern grid would not see sewers for a few more years.<sup>150</sup> The mill used the fact that the northern grid housed those who paid taxes to the city (and were more likely to be higher earners) to justify the limitation of infrastructural expenditures to the various properties north of Rocky Branch Creek.<sup>151</sup> Tapping into the existing system was apparently easier politically and practically for the cash-strapped business.

<sup>145</sup> Survey of Columbia, SC city directories, 1899-1916.

<sup>146</sup> *Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps of Columbia* (1918).

<sup>147</sup> See Tomlinson Engineering Company, Map Showing Property of Ebert Realty Company and Property of Pacific Mills, Hampton Division, Columbia, SC, October 1939, Plat Book I, pg. 76, Richland County Register of Deeds, Columbia, SC.

<sup>148</sup> "Play Grounds for Mill People," *State* (SC), April 9, 1909.

<sup>149</sup> "Sewerage at Granby Mills," *State* (SC), March 8, 1910; City Council Minutes of Columbia, South Carolina, May 21, 1910, South Carolina Digital Library, <http://digital.tcl.sc.edu/cdm/search/collection/citymin>.

<sup>150</sup> Heyward Street to the south and the river to the west formed the southern boundaries of the city of Columbia.

<sup>151</sup> See City Council Minutes of Columbia, South Carolina, April 13, 1915, South Carolina Digital Library, <http://digital.tcl.sc.edu/cdm/search/collection/citymin>.

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The mill made other changes with the workers' recreational pursuits in mind. It converted its land around Fisher's Mill and just north of Rocky Branch Creek into Olympia Park. Additional drainage, removal of scrubby plantings, and the addition of benches and bridges across the creek transformed the swampy land into a "delightful place" centered on the picturesque Fisher's Mill.<sup>152</sup> The Young Men's Christian Association also took over the former Mills Department Store at 701 Whaley in 1909, necessitating multiple alterations including the addition of new locker rooms and a gymnasium.<sup>153</sup>

The mill built limited new workers' housing in the village around 1914-15.<sup>154</sup> They were likely among the fourteen new houses that City Council minutes mention were linked to the city's water meter in April 1915.<sup>155</sup> Concentrated on the edges of the village on Lincoln, Mulberry, and Gadsden Streets and at the southern ends of Florida and Georgia Streets (then Fourth and Fifth Streets), these Type VI dwellings were all side-gabled duplexes distinct from the five types of workers' housing that Whaley had originally designed.<sup>156</sup> The form resembled that which Parker had previously used at his Monaghan Mill Village in Greenville. His decision not to repeat Whaley's distinctive forms suggests that he found the simple duplex cheaper or easier to build than his predecessor's five types.<sup>157</sup>

The first wave of significant, village-wide changes to sweep Olympia since its initial construction came only after the Pacific Mills Company purchased the mill and its village in 1916. By then, the village and its infrastructure were sorely in need of maintenance and updating, as in most mill settlements built at the beginning of the century.<sup>158</sup> The new, Boston-based owner also obviously desired to reassure its new employees and neighbors and to broadcast its progress to the industry at large. Newspapers praised the company for its "recent splendid improvements in accommodations for its employees and in the generous way in which it had generally bettered conditions in the plant."<sup>159</sup> Sources quoted the expenditure for the improvements across the Granby, Capital City, Richland, and Olympia Mills and their villages at more than half of a million dollars.<sup>160</sup> Mill leadership claimed that "Nothing will be left undone...to make the property first class in every particular" and that special attention would be "paid to the

<sup>152</sup> "Play Grounds for Mill People."

<sup>153</sup> Wells, "Pacific Community Association Building"; "Play Grounds for Mill People."

<sup>154</sup> These are likely the dwellings mentioned in "Pacific Mills Improve their Columbia Plant."

<sup>155</sup> City Council Minutes of Columbia, South Carolina, April 13, 1915, South Carolina Digital Library, <http://digital.tcl.sc.edu/cdm/search/collection/citymin>. These dwellings appear on the 1918 Sanborn map and first appear in the city directories in 1919.

<sup>156</sup> Surviving dwellings include 424, 426, and 430 Florida Street; 207 and 214 Gadsden Street; 537 and 541 Georgia Street; and 113, 117, and 121 Lincoln Street; and 203 Mulberry Street. These resources appear in Columbia's city directories around 1916, are visible on the 1918 Sanborn map, or are among the fourteen new houses linked to the water system as mentioned in the city council minutes. See City Council Minutes of Columbia, South Carolina, April 13, 1915, South Carolina Digital Library, <http://digital.tcl.sc.edu/cdm/search/collection/citymin>.

<sup>157</sup> See Amanda Randall with SHPO staff, "Monaghan Mill," National Register of Historic Places Nomination, passed 2005.

<sup>158</sup> Edgar, *South Carolina*, 487.

<sup>159</sup> "Enthusiastic Meet of Pacific Employees," *State* (SC), March 12, 1918.

<sup>160</sup> "Pacific Mills Improve their Columbia Plant;" "Big Expenditures for Improvements at Local Textiles," *The Columbia Record*, November 17, 1916.

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improvement of the homes of the operatives.”<sup>161</sup> Like Whaley, the Pacific Mills’ management clearly believed that improvements to the village would increase productivity and profits.

Construction and repairs in the villages began within months of the mills’ sale and carried on through the rest of the decade, suggesting the tremendous scale of the improvements and the extent to which Parker had deferred maintenance.<sup>162</sup> Many of these changes were visible within months of the Pacific Mills’ purchase, including the painting of all buildings.<sup>163</sup> The Pacific Mills Company repaired the villages’ churches, providing a “source of just pride to both the mill officials and the congregations.”<sup>164</sup> It also built new structures throughout the village that reinforced its paternalism, including a structure for an indoor pool at the YMCA, a new store on Whaley Street that had rooms for the local fraternal orders, and a dairy (now demolished) just west of the intersection of Gist Street and the Southern Augusta Railroad adjacent to the Granby Mill on land drained under Whaley’s tenure (now a new residential development along Catawba Circle).<sup>165</sup>

New housing in the northern grid reinforced the mill’s power and helped to make its management team and their families more comfortable. The Pacific Mills constructed twenty new houses on Whaley Street, including workers’ housing and four new dwellings for mill management in 1918.<sup>166</sup> The four eight-room supervisors’ dwellings were larger and higher in style than those originally constructed for mill supervisors further east. Three of these houses survive at 704, 726, and 730 Whaley; the final dwelling sat on the lot now occupied by the townhome community at 800-806 Whaley Street.<sup>167</sup> When the community newsletter *The Spinner* featured the houses in 1921, it identified the buildings by the names of their supervisor residents, including Olympia Mill superintendent William P. Hamrick at 804 Whaley Street.<sup>168</sup> This suggests that everyone in the village knew who lived where, including workers who connected the large, high-style houses with the individuals who managed them at work. The fine dwellings also surely served as incentives for the mill’s management to stick with the company: Hamrick moved from one of the original supervisor houses into one of the four new, eight-room dwellings as soon as it was finished in 1918.<sup>169</sup>

The Pacific Mills also finally built out the northern grid, including Parker Avenue, Gadsden Street, and Mulberry Lane between Whaley and Heyward Streets. Whereas these streets north of

<sup>161</sup> “Pacific Mills Improve their Columbia Plant.”

<sup>162</sup> See “Pacific Mill Notes,” *State* (SC), October 27, 1917; “Much Lead Stolen,” *State* (SC), April 27, 1918.

<sup>163</sup> “Big Expenditures for Improvements at Local Textiles.”

<sup>164</sup> “News of the Churches,” *State* (SC), March 11, 1917; “Share in Improvements,” *State* (SC), March 4, 1917.

<sup>165</sup> “Pacific People Receive Fine Gift,” *State* (SC), 8 Aug 1920, 11; “Property Owners Improve Holdings,” *State* (SC), 10 Oct 1919; “Olympia Notes,” *State* (SC), June 27, 1918. For the location of the dairy, see Tomlinson Engineering Company, Map Showing Property of Ebert Realty Company and Property of Pacific Mills, Hampton Division, Columbia, SC, October 1939, Plat Book I, pg. 77, Richland County Register of Deeds, Columbia, SC.

<sup>166</sup> “Holiday Season at the Cotton Mills,” *State* (SC), December 23, 1918.

<sup>167</sup> *Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps of Columbia* (1918).

<sup>168</sup> *The Spinner* 7, no. 1 (November 1922): 6.

<sup>169</sup> Hamrick lived at 807 Whaley Street (identified on the 1918 Sanborn map as one of the original supervisor houses) before moving to 804 Whaley Street in 1919. See Columbia, SC city directories, 1901-19.

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Whaley were spottily developed by the time of the transfer of ownership in 1916, the lots facing onto these streets to the south were largely empty. The houses on Gadsden and Parker were probably built first: most of these dwellings are visible on the 1918 Sanborn map. 104 Gadsden Street first debuts in the 1920 city directory, dating it to slightly later. The houses on the 100-block of Parker Street made their first appearances in the 1920 city directories. Mulberry was developed over the following decade: the street did not appear at all in the city directories until 1927 and was not residential at the time of the 1918 Sanborn map: the image shows one of the mill's large warehouses sitting in the middle of the lot between Gadsden and Lincoln. Marked "to be removed," it suggests that planning for Mulberry Lane's construction was already underway by 1918.<sup>170</sup> Additional housing constructed in this period included the foursquare at 110 Wayne Street in 1916 for the tune of \$2,500.<sup>171</sup> The mill also constructed sporadic infill in the southern grid: the appearance of numerous buildings that do not match either Whaley or Parker's types on the plats made for the 1940 sale suggest that Pacific Mills built these structures as needed sometime between 1916 and 1940.

Other changes were less visible, but surely changed the daily experiences of mill workers and their families and encouraged them to think favorably of their new employer. The mill finally built a sewerage system for the buildings in the southern grid and connected it to the city's lines in 1917-18.<sup>172</sup> It added indoor bathrooms to each unit in each building, methodically amending each type dwelling in simple and consistent ways. With both running water and sewerage installed, kitchens also presumably improved.<sup>173</sup> The mill likely demolished the village's outhouses in this period, changing the ways in which people used alleys and their backyards. Although the mill laid sewers in the northern grid before the streets to the south, Olympia's workers' houses still had sewers and running water before other Columbia residents. The city was still laying pipe and connecting various parts of the system into the late 1910s.<sup>174</sup>

### *The Sale of the Olympia Mill Village's Housing*

In June 1940, the Pacific Mills' General Superintendent William Hamrick addressed a letter to all mill employees informing them that the company was divesting itself of most of its "non-manufacturing property." He phrased the sale paternalistically: "After long and careful consideration Pacific Mills believe it to be to the best interest of the community that such employees as may care to do so be given an opportunity to own their own homes."<sup>175</sup> The mill sold all of its property associated with the Olympia, Granby, Pacific, and Richland Mills except for the mills themselves and the block of housing and churches bordered by Wayne Street to the west, Whaley Street to the north, the railroad/Lincoln Street to the east, and Heyward Street to

<sup>170</sup> *Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps of Columbia* (1918).

<sup>171</sup> "Building Permits," *State* (SC), November 3, 1916.

<sup>172</sup> City Council Minutes of Columbia, South Carolina, May 8, 1917, South Carolina Digital Library, <http://digital.tcl.sc.edu/cdm/search/collection/citymin>; "Holiday Season at the Cotton Mills." A 1916 newspaper article mentions that some houses had septic tanks installed. It is not clear which houses were involved or if the sewerage system replaced these tanks. See "Pacific Mills Improve their Columbia Plant."

<sup>173</sup> "Big Expenditures for Improvements at Local Textiles"; "Pacific Mills Improve their Columbia Plant."

<sup>174</sup> "Lacking Sewers Citizens Suffer," *State* (SC), November 14, 1917.

<sup>175</sup> "Pacific Sells 574 Homes to R. E. Ebert."

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the south for a reported cost of \$250,000.<sup>176</sup> It retained this block of buildings until it sold all of its property in 1955 for housing “overseers, second hands, office employes [sic] and other officials.”<sup>177</sup> This divestment of its residential property was typical. Shifts in labor practices and in the national housing market encouraged most southern textile mills to abandon the ownership of workers’ housing mills in the period around World War II. Mills were less likely to employ entire families – and certainly children – than in the period of the homes’ original construction, disincentivizing the provision of housing to attract whole families of workers. With mills like Pacific organizing into unions in the 1930s, housing was also no longer an attractive means of controlling labor for the industry. The national rise in private automobile ownership also decreased the imperative for workers to live within walking distance of the mill.<sup>178</sup>

The Pacific Mills’ divestment also took advantage of the national rise in home ownership and the growth of the real estate industry. Like others in the South, it relied on a local real estate agent to handle the sales of the workers’ houses – most often to the same residents who had long rented them from the mill.<sup>179</sup> Robert Edwin Ebert purchased the entirety of the Pacific Mills’ residential holdings with partner George T. McGregor under the aegis of the “Ebert Realty Company,” presumably incorporated especially for the acquisition. Ebert had worked for the Pacific Mills as paymaster and cost accountant since 1913 and, most notably, run the Hampton Mills Store for the company in the early 1920s.<sup>180</sup> By Ebert’s purchase of the mill property in 1940, he had expanded into a grocery store empire – the Home Stores – and merged with another chain to form the Dixie Home Stores. When Ebert died in 1968, the Winn-Dixie company was worth \$30 million with Ebert’s personal wealth valued at \$7.5 million.<sup>181</sup>

The Ebert Realty Company purchased 574 homes, including all of the more than 300 houses in Olympia’s southern grid. The mill gave workers three months to purchase property (offering them first choice of the buildings) and another three months to move out of the village.<sup>182</sup> The mill houses went cheap: they sold for less than \$1,000. For example: Mrs. Letha Floyd purchased 839 Ohio Street, a Type II workers’ dwelling, for \$650 from Ebert Realty Company in November 1940. Although *The State* reported that the then forty-year-old dwellings “had been maintained by the company and [were] in good repair” at the time of the sale, the low purchase price suggests otherwise. To compare, when Greenville’s Monaghan Mills divested of its residential properties, it sold houses from \$2,300 to \$5,000.<sup>183</sup>

<sup>176</sup> Tomlinson Engineering Company, Map Showing Property of Pacific Mills, Hampton Division, Columbia, SC Conveyed to Ebert Realty Company, April 10, 1940, Plat Book I, pg. 71, Richland County Register of Deeds, Columbia, SC; Pacific Mills to Ebert Realty Company, June 29, 1940, Deed Book E-W, pgs. 30-34, Richland County Register of Deeds, Columbia, SC; “Pacific Sells 574 Homes to R. E. Ebert.”

<sup>177</sup> Pacific Mills to Pacific Columbia Mills, Inc., December 15, 1955, Deed Book 175, pgs. 363-84, Richland County Register of Deeds, Columbia, SC; “Pacific Sells 574 Homes to R. E. Ebert.”

<sup>178</sup> Moore, “Dismantling the South’s Cotton Mill Village System,” 114-45.

<sup>179</sup> Moore, “Dismantling the South’s Cotton Mill Village System,” 124-5.

<sup>180</sup> Ebert is first listed as president of the Hampton Mills Co-op Store in the 1922 Columbia city directory. He first lived at 203 Parker Avenue (1922 city directory), but later moved to supervisory housing at 621 Whaley Street, just east of Lincoln Street (1927 city directory). He is first listed as working for the mill in the 1913 city directory.

<sup>181</sup> “Robert E. Ebert Dies at Age 74,” *State* (SC), August 16, 1968.

<sup>182</sup> “Pacific Sells 574 Homes to R. E. Ebert.”

<sup>183</sup> See Randall, “Monaghan Mill.”

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Because the mill had developed and owned the villages' infrastructure, it too came with Ebert's purchase of its dwellings. This included the water and sewer lines in the southern grid, still located outside of the city limits in Richland County. The deed conveying the property from the Pacific Mills to the Ebert Realty Company was very specific about the industry's right to continue to run power, water, and sewage through the lines for industrial use without any obligation for their maintenance.<sup>184</sup> Deeds for Ebert's earliest sales indicate that he retained ownership of the utilities at least initially. In the 1940 deed for 839 Ohio Street discussed above, Ebert Realty Company retained the right to access power, sewer, and water lines on the property and obligated the new owner "as long as water and sewerage services and/or electric service is furnished to said lot and improvements" to "promptly pay monthly the charge made for such service" and to make any necessary improvements or repairs.<sup>185</sup> Subsequent deeds lack this language and city sewerage records note that new lines were laid in the southern grid between July and August 1942, indicating that Ebert succeeded in divesting of the utilities in 1941-2.<sup>186</sup> However, the southern grid was never absorbed into the city's water or sewer districts.

Although the sale marked the loss of the Pacific Mills' control over its workers' private lives, restrictive covenants predictably continued the business' social engineering of the community.<sup>187</sup> In each deed, Ebert inserted language prohibiting properties' use as liquor stores, to be sold or rented to anyone "of African descent" and that any commercial enterprise started on the property must first gain the mill's consent.<sup>188</sup> Olympia stayed an exclusively white community even after the mills divested of the residential property.

Ebert's purchase also included the mill's holdings west of the quarries to the Congaree River, just northwest of the southern grid. Sewer lines, a railroad spur, and a drainage canal/Rocky Branch Creek criss-crossed the swampy land.<sup>189</sup> This 120-acre lot included seven workers' dwellings on the west side of Georgia Street (then Fifth Street) between Whitney and Dover Streets (then Ashley and Berkeley Streets). In a series of sales over the next ten years, Ebert subsequently sold these houses and their lots to the Palmetto Quarries, which was looking to expand.<sup>190</sup> The Palmetto Quarries moved these dwellings from the south end of Georgia Street into the middle of the blocks long left undeveloped by Whaley and his successors. Sewerage records date this move to 1942, when fourteen new connections were approved on Georgia and

<sup>184</sup> Pacific Mills to Ebert Realty Company, June 29, 1940, Deed Book E-W, pgs. 30-34, Richland County Register of Deeds, Columbia, SC.

<sup>185</sup> Ebert Realty Company to Mrs. Letha Floyd, Deed Book E-U, pg. 299, Richland County Register of Deeds, Columbia, SC.

<sup>186</sup> "Lines to City?", *State* (SC), February 12, 1941; Columbia, SC Inspector of Plumbing and Sewers, *Inspections of Plumbing and Sewers, 1941-*, accessed June 2018, <http://localhistory.richlandlibrary.com/cdm/ref/collection/p16817coll11/id/4714>.

<sup>187</sup> Moore, "Dismantling the South's Cotton Mill Village System," 132-3.

<sup>188</sup> Ebert Realty Company to Mrs. Letha Floyd, Deed Book E-U, pg. 299, Richland County Register of Deeds, Columbia, SC.

<sup>189</sup> Jason C. Covington, C. E., Plat of Property of Ebert Realty Co., August 26, 1940, loose in the Richland County Register of Deeds, Columbia, SC.

<sup>190</sup> Deed indexes 1945-60, Richland County Register of Deeds, Columbia, SC.



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Kentucky Streets.<sup>191</sup> This explains why mill houses of Whaley's original types appear in lots that were vacant at the time of the 1940 sale. These moved dwellings are concentrated on the west side of the southern grid, likely so that they would not have to be transported very far. These houses include those at 532 and 538 Georgia Streets; 622, 624, and 625 Kentucky Street, 727 Maryland Street, 1007 Virginia Street, and 1200.5 Whitney Street.<sup>192</sup> Presumably, Ebert or the Palmetto Quarries undertook some drainage of this land to prepare the lots to receive the buildings. All were out of the way of the drainage ditch, suggesting it remained. Aerial photographs indicate that by 1959, the quarry had extended all the way to the west side of Georgia Street and that the lots were empty (these remain vacant).<sup>193</sup>

Ebert's purchase coincided with the city of Columbia's decision to rename 239 streets in the metropolitan area in 1940. Olympia, along with Shandon, West Columbia, and Eau Claire outside of the city limits were all included in the effort. Numbered Streets such as those in Olympia's southern grid were especially targeted to address duplication. A committee of University of South Carolina professors renamed the streets after "counties, Confederate generals, Revolutionary generals, governors, lieutenant governors and United States senators from [South Carolina]; writers, investors, scientists and educators."<sup>194</sup> State names replaced numbers in Olympia's southern grid, cleverly maintaining the logic of consecutive numbers by application in alphabetical order.

#### *The Development of the Granville Plat*

None of the previous owners of Olympia had chosen to develop the eastern edge of the village's southern grid along Granby Lane for housing. The various mill conglomerates presumably found that land so far from the mills cost prohibitive or because more housing was not needed. Ebert, therefore, purchased a significant quantity of vacant land in 1940. Within a year, the Ebert Realty Company platted "Granville" on the undeveloped portion of Texas Street south of Dover Street, all of the lots south of Whitney Street on Virginia Street, and created another block of housing on Nevada Street to finish out the southern grid up against Granby Lane.<sup>195</sup> Ebert presumably named the tract after Granby Lane or was referencing the adjacent granite quarry.

Ebert depended on the ready availability of mortgages to supply buyers for the houses in the newly platted Granville tract. The Federal Housing Administration (FHA) had started to insure low interest, long-term mortgages only a few years before, finally making it possible for many

<sup>191</sup> Columbia, SC Inspector of Plumbing and Sewers, *Inspections of Plumbing and Sewers, 1941-*, accessed June 2018, <http://localhistory.richlandlibrary.com/cdm/ref/collection/p16817coll11/id/4714>.

<sup>192</sup> Determined by comparison of current conditions with Tomlinson Engineering Company, Map Showing Property of Ebert Realty Company and Property of Pacific Mills, Hampton Division, Columbia, SC, October 1939, Plat Book I, pg. 76, Richland County Register of Deeds, Columbia, SC. House numbers have changed, making it difficult to use city directories to pinpoint exactly when these houses were moved.

<sup>193</sup> 1959 aerial photograph, University of South Carolina Library, Aerial Photographs of Richland County, accessed June 2018, <http://library.sc.edu/digital/collections/aerials/sccola-1959-4.html>.

<sup>194</sup> "Changing Names of Certain Streets in Columbia Would Avoid Duplication, Mixups," *State* (SC), June 23, 1940.

<sup>195</sup> Nevada is out of alphabetical order from the rest of the southern grid because it was platted the year after all the rest of the streets were renamed.

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working class Americans to own their own homes.<sup>196</sup> Once Granville was platted, Ebert sold the property to local builder Simon Faust to build the houses.<sup>197</sup> Faust owned numerous building and lumber companies in Columbia and had built dozens of houses near Owens Field, at Forest Lake, and in other suburban areas of the city.<sup>198</sup> Like other “merchant builders” of the period, Faust found customers for his speculative developments thanks to the FHA’s mortgage program.<sup>199</sup> Faust built out all of the available lots on Virginia Street and at least half of what was available on Texas and Nevada Streets.<sup>200</sup> He turned the property over quickly, constructing some of the minimal traditional dwellings in a matter of months. For example: one month after purchasing one bank of eighteen lots from Ebert for \$3,200 on January 2, 1942, Faust turned over 465 Virginia Street to G. T. Moore for \$3,000 and 942 Texas Street to C. A. Benton for the same price.<sup>201</sup>

Faust’s experience in the industry and his ability to build fast suggests that he constructed the majority of the Granville tract before the end of WWII. His death after a long illness in May of 1949 also suggests that the houses were likely completed by the end of the decade; his obituary lists Granville amongst the “hundreds of houses in and around Columbia” he had developed in his lifetime.<sup>202</sup> City directories, however, suggest that while the houses might have been constructed, they were actually inhabited more sporadically. The first houses occupied were those on Texas Street south of Dover and on Virginia Street between Whitney and Granby Lane. By 1950, all of Virginia and Nevada Streets were occupied, some by mill employees. A handful of houses were occupied between 1950 and 1955 on Texas Street south of Dover and the street’s houses were completely occupied by 1960.<sup>203</sup>

#### *Changes to the Landscape after the Period of Significance*

The overall landscape of Olympia has changed little since the end of the period of significance. The biggest impact has likely been the removal of the railroad trestle in the 1970s.<sup>204</sup> This

<sup>196</sup> Gwendolyn Wright, *Building the Dream: A Social History of Housing in America* (Cambridge: The MIT Press, 1981), 240-1; Moore, “Dismantling the South’s Cotton Mill Village System,” 128-9.

<sup>197</sup> There are only a handful of transactions that list Ebert Realty Company as the grantor from the 1959-66 deed index and none in the 1967-76 volume. Richland County Register of Deeds, Columbia, SC.

<sup>198</sup> “Simon Faust Dies after Long Illness,” *State* (SC) May 30, 1949.

<sup>199</sup> James A. Jacobs, *Detached America: Building Houses in Postwar Suburbia* (Charlottesville: University of Virginia Press, 2015), 33-4. See also Carolyn S. Loeb, *Entrepreneurial Vernacular: Developers’ Subdivisions in the 1920s* (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 2001).

<sup>200</sup> See deeds between Ebert Realty Company and Simon Faust from 1942 in Deed Book E-V, pg. 150; Deed Book F-E, pg. 399, Deed Book F-E, pg. 530, all Richland County Register of Deeds, Columbia, SC. Clarence “Teach” Carter, proprietor of Karter’s Kozy Korner on Olympia Avenue, purchased three adjacent lots on Nevada Street. See 1928-1950 Deed Index, Richland County Register of Deeds, Columbia, SC; “Clarence Carter Dies at 71,” *State* (SC), August 5, 1976.

<sup>201</sup> Simon Faust to G. T. Moore, February 10, 1942, Deed Book F-E, pg. 360; Simon Faust to C. A. Benton, Deed Book F-E, pg. 511, both Richland County Register of Deeds, Columbia, SC.

<sup>202</sup> “Simon Faust Dies after Long Illness,” *State* (SC) May 30, 1949.

<sup>203</sup> Columbia, South Carolina City Directories, 1945-1960.

<sup>204</sup> A piece of the trestle still survives at 904 Heyward Street. Artist Richard Lane painted it to look like an ancient Egyptian monument in 1993. See “Ra Obelisk,” accessed June 23, 2018, <https://www.atlasobscura.com/places/ra-obelisk>.

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transformed the center of Heyward Street into a wide, grassy median and reconnected the two halves of the village formerly separated across Olympia Avenue.

New construction has replaced mill dwellings on individual lots. The re-development of adjacent lots was most likely to occur in the path of the drainage ditch in the southern grid. Most of this development dates to after 1988, when significant drainage infrastructure between Ohio and Georgia Streets finally replaced the open ditch dug by the mill.<sup>205</sup> Many of the original plan's alleys have been folded into individual lots and only those north of Olympia Avenue are fully accessible today.

None of the original outhouses survived the transition to indoor plumbing: no outbuildings were recorded on individual residential lots in the northern or southern grid in the plats made for Pacific Mills' sale to the Ebert Realty Company. Residents have since added sheds, paved and covered driveways, and garages, attesting to the rise of automobile ownership among villagers and to the need of the now private property owners to store equipment to maintain their lots and houses.

### **Social History**

William Burroughs Smith Whaley planned Olympia as an all-inclusive community that would attract and retain laborers to support his textile empire. As the epicenter for four mills (the Richland Cotton Mill, Granby Mill, Capital City Mill, and Olympia Mill), the village was the heart of a bustling industrial settlement in which workers congregated, shopped, organized, worshipped, and played under the paternalistic aegis of the business. Typical of southern mill villages, Olympia's residents negotiated between loyalty to their employer and landlord and the creation of an independent community. Although the Olympia Mill remained in operation until the 1990s, the mill's divestment of its residential property in 1940 shifted the relationship between the industrial operation and the village's residents. Olympia was still a distinct community within the city of Columbia at mid-century, but this unique relationship was forever severed.

It is important to recall at the outset how many aspects of the village's cultural life that the mill company owned and managed. So many services that are today considered public existed due to the "benevolence" and reputation management of the business. Churches, cemeteries, schools, stores, gardens, medical facilities, and ballparks were all established on land owned by the mill and frequently funded (at least initially) directly by the mill. Management at the Olympia Mills portrayed its involvement in community life as a virtuous choice for the benefit of the employees, a paternalistic approach that was in keeping with national trends. Whaley wrote: "The health and convenience of the operatives were to be given every possible attention."<sup>206</sup> His successor Lewis W. Parker was also committed to the "welfare work" of running a mill and ensured that management invested significant funds in expanding and improving the recreational,

<sup>205</sup> "Drainage project begins work soon," *State* (SC), May 19, 1985.

<sup>206</sup> Whaley, *Modern Cotton Mill Engineering*, 31.

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cultural, and medical facilities available to the village community.<sup>207</sup> Yet their contemporary August Kohn provided an important reminder that this paternalistic involvement in workers lives was also deeply pragmatic. When writing of the provision of high quality medical care, for example, Kohn reminded his reader: “The humanitarian [sic] idea of employing trained nurses is not unmixed with commercialism, because the sooner the help is gotten back to work the better for the cotton mill.”<sup>208</sup> The same pragmatism ought to be considered with regard to all of the mill’s provisions. Among their priorities for fostering a healthy and safe community was securing a long-term staff of productive and loyal employees.

### *Village Life*

The life of a mill worker in the Olympia Mill Village was significantly circumscribed by the dictates of mill management. Yet there was also freedom of choice within these confines, instances of which give a sense of the types of decisions workers made for themselves and allow us to speculate as to why those decisions were significant. Among the things that were undeniably true of life in the early village: family ties were important and family life prioritized; movement from house to house was common as families grew, salaries changed, and the mill made improvements to the houses; and the many women and children who did not work at the mill helped to build a sense of community through their social engagement and home work.<sup>209</sup> A close look at two sample blocks of houses in Olympia over the decades gives a sense of the daily lives and changes for workers living in the village.<sup>210</sup>

These close studies of specific blocks in the Olympia Mill Village also help to develop a sense of the different house types and whether they tended to serve specific kinds or sizes of families initially and over time. Recall that Olympia Mill Village contained six different house types. Four were duplexes (Types I, III, and IV, and VI) and two were single-family houses (Types II and V). Within the blocks studied, only three of the duplex typologies appear – Types I, III, and IV – and of those three, only the Type I houses were consistently used to house two separate families. The fact that the Type I houses were the only ones given two separate house numbers is also a testament to their intended use as full-time duplexes. The other duplex types were more modest in scale and typically housed single families, despite their technical ability to function as

<sup>207</sup> For further information on Lewis W. Parker’s commitment to the social and cultural life of the mills he managed, see Bainbridge, “The Greenville Communities.” Parker’s level of commitment to “welfare work” was expensive, and for that reason was typically only embraced among the largest manufacturers in the country. See Hall et al., *Like a Family*, 131.

<sup>208</sup> Kohn, *Cotton Mills*, 78.

<sup>209</sup> It is hard to overstate the strength of community life in southern mill villages of this era, and Olympia is no exception. For a detailed study of how residents of mill villages created a distinctive culture and close-knit communities, see Hall et al., *Like a Family*.

<sup>210</sup> The information in the following paragraphs is derived from the United States Census Bureau records for select case study blocks of the Olympia Mill Village from census years 1910, 1920, 1930, and 1940. Two blocks that contain intact examples of original mill houses were chosen for close examination. The case study houses include 512, 514, 518, 520, 524, and 526 Georgia Street (then Fifth Street); and 835, 837, 839, and 841 Ohio Street (then Eighth Street). After initially establishing who lived in these houses over four decades, the prior and later residences of each of those individuals were located. Tracing the chain of title for each of the houses at the Richland County Register of Deeds allowed for the final discovery of when and to whom the Ebert Realty Company sold them.

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duplexes. Households in these duplexes frequently hosted boarders or parents-in-law, to whom the smaller side of the duplex would afford some privacy from the primary household.

On the west side of Ohio Street between Dover and Whitney Streets, five original mill houses stand today. Close examination of the people moving in and out of the houses on these blocks captures the fluctuations in family size – and resultant changes in residences – that frequently took place in the village. The Powers family are an example of rather unusual stability and consistency. In 1910, Dan and Carrie Powers were living and working at the cotton mill in Anderson, South Carolina, where he was a slasher and she a homemaker. By 1920, they had moved into 837 Ohio Street in the Olympia Mill Village, a Type II single-family house. At the Olympia Mill, Dan was working as a washer (being a new arrival to the mill may have resulted in an initial demotion to a lower-paying job than his former position as a slasher) and Carrie was still staying at home. They had no children, a rather unusual state for married couples in the mill, especially ones the Powers' ages of fifty and forty-one respectively. A son arrived a year later, but the growth of the family did not prompt a move. They had taken on two boarders by 1930, but were again living as a threesome in 1940, and Dan had by that point been promoted to his earlier work as a slasher. After living at 837 Ohio Street for at least twenty years, the Powers chose to purchase 849 Ohio Street – a Type V house one block south of their longtime home – from Ebert Realty for \$550.<sup>211</sup> Why the move? One can imagine that at ages seventy-six and sixty-seven, it would have made sense to move from their two-story home to a single-story one.

Adjacent to the Powers' first house, 839 Ohio Street was the same size and type of house, but it housed larger families. In 1920 the extended Crossland family were living there: Thomas, Sarah, two daughters under three, and Thomas's elderly father and fourteen-year-old sister, Katie. Both Thomas and his father were self-employed carpenters at the time, but Katie was working at the mill as a spooler. As the family's only Pacific Mill employee, teenage Katie was the reason they were able to live in the village. Ten years later, Thomas, Sarah, and their now four children moved three doors down to 1320 Dover Street, a single-story Type IV duplex. Katie no longer lived with them, but Thomas and his eldest were now working at the mill: he as a loom fixer and his nineteen-year-old child as a sweeper. After the Crosslands moved out of 837 Ohio Street, Robert and Mary Balick moved in with their eighteen- and sixteen-year old children. In 1930, at the ages of fifty and forty-one, both Robert and Mary were working at the mill: he ran sections and she ran the draw framer. Ten years later, their children had moved out and only Robert was working at the mill.

Another large family lived next door to the Crosslands at 841 Ohio Street, a Type IV duplex, in 1920: the McGradys. Before they lived in Olympia, Robert and Eugenie had three children, and Robert worked as a farmer in Richland County. But after they transitioned to factory work, they stayed. By their move to Olympia, Robert and Eugenie had five children ranging in age from an infant to a fifteen-year-old and they all lived together at 841 Ohio Street. Eugenie took care of the children at home, while Robert worked as a carder in the mill and their eldest worked as a ginner. By 1930 they had moved around the corner to 1315 Dover Street, a two-story Type II

<sup>211</sup> Ebert Realty Company to Daniel and Carrie Powers, 1946, Deed Book G-P, pg. 4271, Richland County Register of Deeds, Columbia, SC.

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house that must have felt full, given that the McGradys' five children still lived with them, along with Eugenie's father, their eldest son's wife, and their two children. Robert, Eugenie, and their eldest son all worked at the mill. By 1940, Robert had passed away, and fifty-two-year-old Eugenie was still living at 1315 Dover Street with her two youngest children who were twenty-seven and twenty-one. All three still worked at the mill.

This close look at the houses on Ohio and Dover Streets suggests a couple of interesting things about the choices that workers made about their housing. First, when these residents tended to move, they stayed very close to their original residences. Presumably, special familiarity with their neighbors' houses informed people's decisions when moving to a new house: nearby homes were likely ones that the families knew well. The tendency to stay close to home also suggests that even within a mill village like Olympia, small subsections of the neighborhood developed their own particular closeness. These residents seemed to want to stay near their neighbors, even when their family needs (or aging bodies, in the case of the Powerses) required a move.

Careful examination of another block on Georgia Street confirms the closeness of residents within their sub-sections of the village. But it also illustrates a different trend: when the houses were sold to individual residents in the 1940s, many families decided to stay exactly where they were. When he was a boy, Clinton Sanders lived with his parents at 1100 Olympia Avenue. When he married his wife Edna, they moved to 519 Georgia Street, a Type II single-family house. After they had two children and Edna's mother moved in, they moved up the block to 512 Georgia Street, a Type IV duplex where the mother-in-law presumably gained some privacy by inhabiting the smaller of the two apartments. 512 Georgia Street was the house the Sanders' ultimately bought from Ebert Realty for \$700.<sup>212</sup> Next door at 514 Georgia Street, a Type I duplex, Ira and Lizzie Trotter lived in 1930 with their six-year-old daughter and a twenty-year-old boarder named Eugene Wright. The Trotters eventually purchased that same house in 1946.<sup>213</sup> When Wright married and started a family, he moved to 526 Georgia Street, a Type IV duplex just four houses down, and eventually purchased that same house from Ebert Realty in 1946 for \$700.<sup>214</sup>

Based on census and city directory research, only a few select areas of housing in the Olympia Mill Village were segregated according to the type of work that one did at the mill. High-level mill management personnel lived in the northern grid and the highest tier lived in houses along Whaley Street. These included overseers for the Granby and Olympia Mills, accountants and paymasters, and superintendents. In the blocks north of Whaley (along cross streets Parker, Gadsden, and Mulberry, as well as along Heyward), upper level mill personnel such as foremen, machinists, and nurses lived alongside mill workers. It appears that mill workers related to higher-level management were more likely to live in these blocks of houses, as family names

<sup>212</sup> Ebert Realty Company to Clinton Sanders, March 30, 1946, Deed Book G-L, pg. 52-3, Richland County Register of Deeds, Columbia, SC.

<sup>213</sup> Ebert Realty Company to Ira and Elizabeth Trotter, July 17, 1946, Deed Book G-M, pg. 192, Richland County Register of Deeds, Columbia, SC.

<sup>214</sup> Ebert Realty Company to Eugene Wright, May 30, 1946, Deed Book G-P, pg. 428, Richland County Register of Deeds, Columbia, SC.

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reoccur in multiple houses within the northern grid. These family ties were an advantage for mill workers able to secure housing in the upper grid: many of these houses were newer and all were significantly closer to the mill and its adjacent amenities.

The block of houses developed by the Gibbes brothers (enclosed by Heyward Street, Silver Street, and South Parker Avenue) was the most mixed pocket in the district with regard to profession. Because it was the one block in the village that had never been owned by the mill, residents were not required to work at the mill in order to live in its houses. Mill workers did sometimes live on the block, but census records show that they rarely constituted more than half of the residents. Other white tradesmen made up the rest of the residents on the block: carpenters, railroad workers, furniture makers, farmers, restaurant workers, and shopkeepers. A mixture of owners and renters lived in the Gibbes block, unlike the rest of the district which was owned by the mill. In 1920, roughly 40% of the houses were owner occupied and in 1940 the percentage was closer to 30%.<sup>215</sup>

One found the largest density of rank-and-file mill workers, or “operatives” as the mill referred to them, in Olympia’s southern grid. Of course not all of the residents in the village worked at the mill; census records indicate that only one member of the household needed to work at the mill in order to qualify for mill housing. Thus one finds plenty of farmers, tradesmen, shop clerks, railroad workers, and other working class professions in and amongst the mill employees. The variety of house sizes within the village accommodated a wide variety of family structures including nuclear families, extended families, and couples taking in single boarders. Two houses on Olympia Avenue at Carolina Street were officially boarding houses: 1103 Olympia Avenue housed single women and 1105 Olympia Avenue housed single men.<sup>216</sup> Yet boarders were common throughout the village, with one or two at a time often living under the same roof as a nuclear family.

The Olympia Mill Village was a white neighborhood. The only exceptions were very rare live-in housekeepers. In the 1940 census, two households had black maids living in their homes: the family of a loom fixer at 623 Kentucky Street (then Sixth Street), and a household in which four family members worked at the cotton mill who lived at 1157 Olympia Street.<sup>217</sup> The Atlantic Coast Line railroad tracks to the north of the village roughly served as the dividing line between the white and the black neighborhoods that served the mills. African Americans lived to the northeast of the village roughly north of Catawba (then Tobacco) and east of Lincoln, with greatest density along Blossom, Assembly, and Wheat Streets. None owned the houses in which they lived.<sup>218</sup>

<sup>215</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, 1920 US Census of Columbia, Richland County, enumeration district 98, sheet no. 3A-4A; 1940 US Census of Columbia, Richland County, enumeration district 40-58, sheet no. 1A-3A.

<sup>216</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, 1920 US Census of Columbia, Richland County, enumeration district 98, sheet no. 2A.

<sup>217</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, 1940 US Census of Columbia, Richland County, enumeration district 40-58, sheet no. 11B, 23A.

<sup>218</sup> See for example U.S. Census Bureau, 1920 US Census of Columbia, Richland County, enumeration district 91, sheet no. 15B - 19A.

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An 1896 editorial re-published in *The State* suggests whites' hand-ringing over the possibility that black workers would eventually displace them in the cotton industry: "A Serious Question: What is to Become of the White Labor Forced Out of the Mills?"<sup>219</sup> But the Olympia Mills employed very few black men and only in the industry's hardest labor; documentation of their work is sparse. When a black man named Wesley Davis was burned on the job, for example, he was reportedly working in the boilerroom.<sup>220</sup> Those few mill workers who lived in the black neighborhood to the northeast of the mill were referred to simply as "laborers" in the census. Although the mill did not allow black workers to live in mill housing, it did make some efforts to support the families of their black workers. A kindergarten for African American children from all four of the Olympia Mills was reportedly established in 1907, although its location is unknown.<sup>221</sup>

For the village residents who worked at the mill, life was routine and days were long. The bell in the west tower of the mill roused the residents each morning save Sunday. This bell was controlled by a master clock in the engine room, which controlled the bells throughout the Granby, Richland, Olympia and Capital Mill Villages.<sup>222</sup> Schedules changed regularly over the years, but August Kohn's 1907 *The Cotton Mills of South Carolina* provided a snapshot of the typical work week of an Olympia Mill worker. He noted that millhands worked sixty-two hours a week: Monday through Friday from 6am to 6:15pm with an hour break midday, and 6am to 11:45am on Saturdays.<sup>223</sup> The work was hard, almost all done while standing – and the lack of fresh air made the indoor days grueling.<sup>224</sup> The only respite from the schedule happened every summer when all of the mills closed their doors for a full week and workers were encouraged to rest up, sleep in, and most importantly, go outside.<sup>225</sup> In the pages of *The Spinner*, the cheery and slightly pedantic neighborhood newsletter published in the 1920s, this vacation was eagerly anticipated and places to visit and camps for the children discussed. The week of summer vacation, an editorial by "the bell," celebrated the arrival of rest: "For one blessed mid-summer week I can be 'off duty' and, therefore, no voice will wake you from sleep. Isn't it good? Seven days of blissful rest, recuperation, or play."<sup>226</sup>

Just as working hours fluctuated, wages also changed from year to year and from job to job (some jobs received a daily salary while others were paid per piece). Pay was not standardized, which gave mill management the ability to adjust wages without industry oversight. In fact, in Kohn's section on wages he made sure to maintain the privacy of all operatives and to remove the names of the specific mills studied, in order to keep the information out of the hands of "some over-zealous foreman."<sup>227</sup> Kohn's estimate in 1907 was that wages ranged from \$0.83/day

<sup>219</sup> "A Serious Question: What is to Become of the White Labor Forced Out of the Mills?" *State* (SC), April 30, 1896.

<sup>220</sup> "Wesley Davis Improving," *State* (SC), September 29, 1904.

<sup>221</sup> Richey, "Olympia Mill School."

<sup>222</sup> Whaley, *Modern Cotton Mill Engineering*, 43.

<sup>223</sup> Kohn, *Cotton Mills*, 59.

<sup>224</sup> Kohn, *Cotton Mills*, 75.

<sup>225</sup> "Mill Employes [sic] Rest," *State* (SC), July 29, 1917.

<sup>226</sup> *The Spinner* 4, no. 10 (July 1921): 2.

<sup>227</sup> Kohn, *Cotton Mills*, 42.



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for workers in the cloth room to \$1.39/day for machinists. He further noted that across the state, wages increased by 45% between 1901 and 1907.<sup>228</sup> This upward trend likely explains Kohn's optimistic observation that "the operatives classes are earning enough money now for them to be privileged to have their wives and children remain at home."<sup>229</sup>

### *Subsistence*

Of course the more pressing question is not what workers earned, but how far their money went. Tracking this is difficult, as fluctuations in wage rates were irregular in both directions. Furthermore, the occasional quote of rent prices for village houses is typically hard to match to a simultaneous estimate of wages. For example, in 1920 the village residents reportedly paid \$12/month rent for their cottages; but unfortunately, the census that year did not track salaries.<sup>230</sup> It is clear that workers struggled to make ends meet, and that mill management put serious work into programs that made workers feel more financially comfortable without actually increasing pay. The construction of a sewerage system and addition of bathrooms to all mill houses in 1917-1918 was a clear effort to improve quality of life in the village.<sup>231</sup> Another example of this type of public relations strategy was the community cooperative store, which opened to much praise in 1914. The mill's stated plan was to help workers reduce the cost of living by managing their own grocery and provisions. The co-op opened in the existing mill store building (now 701 Whaley Street) at the northeast corner of Whaley Street and Wayne Street. The mill agreed to provide the space rent free and even to sell finished cotton at half the market rate. The mill also assumed no liability should the venture fail.<sup>232</sup> One of the first presidents of the co-op was Robert Edwin Ebert, the former Pacific Mills accountant who would later purchase the village's housing from the mill, sell the houses to private owners, and begin his own national grocery store chain.<sup>233</sup> Based on reports years into the venture, the co-op seemed to have worked for the mill in more ways than simply improving their image. Co-op officers proudly speculated that investment in the co-op helped to "anchor" people to the community rather than moving from mill to mill. They cited the fact that the mill had faced less scarcity of help that year than any since the mill opened as evidence.<sup>234</sup>

In the same vein as the co-op, the mill sponsored supplemental food provision for families through methods that had two primary benefits: they lightened the load on household budgets and they kept residents who did not work at the mills – primarily workers' wives – very busy. Common pasture land was located just west of the intersection of Gist Street and the Southern Augusta Railroad, adjacent to the Granby Mill (now part of the quarry).<sup>235</sup> Households frequently owned milk cows, as testified by a lost advertisement in *The State*: "Strayed – from

<sup>228</sup> Kohn, *Cotton Mills*, 32-33.

<sup>229</sup> Kohn, *Cotton Mills*, 46.

<sup>230</sup> "Mill Employees at Annual Dinner," *State* (SC), January 27, 1920.

<sup>231</sup> "Pacific Mills Improve their Columbia Plant."

<sup>232</sup> "Plan to Reduce Cost of Living," *State* (SC), June 30, 1913.

<sup>233</sup> Ebert was first listed as president of the Hampton Mills Co-op Store in the 1922 Columbia city directory.

<sup>234</sup> "Cooperative Store Highly Successful," *State* (SC), January 11, 1917.

<sup>235</sup> For the location of the dairy and pasture, see Tomlinson Engineering Company, Map Showing Property of Ebert Realty Company and Property of Pacific Mills, Hampton Division, Columbia, SC, October 1939, Plat Book I, pg. 77, Richland County Register of Deeds, Columbia, SC.

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Olympia Mill – a small, pale red cow with white star in face.<sup>236</sup> In or around 1917, the mill paid for a dairy to be built in the same area as the pasture. The Pacific Mills Dairy was run by local farmer N.H. Roof for nominal rent. He owned and managed the herd and sold all of the milk produced on site to mill families. The mill also built a cannery adjacent to the dairy, which was made available to anyone canning fruits or vegetables for a reasonable rate.<sup>237</sup> The mill also actively encouraged vegetable gardens in backyards by providing seasonal vegetable seeds free of cost. By enabling workers to plant their own subsistence gardens, mill management encouraged long-term attachment to the community and helped to decrease the “migratory tendency” among mill workers that threatened the mill’s steady supply of labor.<sup>238</sup> In 1923, the mill went so far as to provide two free fruit trees per home garden.<sup>239</sup>

An emphasis on gardening was also an aesthetic pursuit and the village gardens were a distinct source of pride for the community.<sup>240</sup> Alvin Byars, the community’s most ardent historian, devoted an entire section of his *Olympia Pacific: The Way It Was* to memories of the village gardens: “During the summer, one could hear flower lovers of Columbia speak of the Pacific Roses. All through the summer the roses were in riotous bloom.”<sup>241</sup> The mill encouraged events such as the “flower crusade” by providing free seed. The event fostered a “friendly rivalry” among neighbors in which no reward was specified other than to “make conditions even more ideal by planting flowers in every nook and corner of our premises.”<sup>242</sup> The women who wrote for *The Spinner* characterized the village gardens as an effective way to combat negative stereotypes about the neighborhood and to “say that our Pacific Mills community is not only thrifty and prosperous, but that it is made up of artistic people.”<sup>243</sup> They also discussed the gardens as the public face of the private home, as visual evidence of the morality of the families within: “A clean, prosperous, well-kept appearance, and a busy, helpful activity of a moral and elevating character tend to make better lives than dirty streets, all overgrown with weeds. . . . It is the people at last that make the community. Their ideals and habits are reflected in houses, yards, and streets.”<sup>244</sup> Future gardeners grew in the community as well: regular updates on the kindergarten gardens, and the childrens’ races to see whose vegetables sprouted first or grew the largest appeared throughout the pages of the community newsletter.<sup>245</sup>

### Education

<sup>236</sup> “Strayed,” *State* (SC), January 2, 1902.

<sup>237</sup> “Olympia Notes,” *State* (SC), June 27, 1918.

<sup>238</sup> Hall et al., *Like a Family*, 133-147. Hall et al. also suggest that subsistence gardens enabled workers to avoid the cycle of debt that frequently accompanied shopping at the community store.

<sup>239</sup> *The Spinner* 4, no. 2 (November 1920): 2; *The Spinner* 6, no. 6 (April 1923): 2.

<sup>240</sup> For a more extensive study of the many ways in which the women of Olympia shaped community life through their home work and volunteer work, see Bethany Williams, “‘Pillars of the Community’: A Case Study of Women in the Olympia Pacific Mill Village, Columbia, South Carolina, 1918 to 1939” (masters thesis, University of South Carolina, 2005).

<sup>241</sup> Alvin W. Byars, *Olympia Pacific: The Way It Was, 1895-1970* (Professional Printers, Ltd., 1981), 146.

<sup>242</sup> *The Spinner* 4, no. 2 (November 1920): 2.

<sup>243</sup> *The Spinner* 6, no. 6 (April 1923): 2.

<sup>244</sup> *The Spinner* 4, no. 11 (August 1921): 11.

<sup>245</sup> *The Spinner* 4, no. 9 (June 1921): 12;

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The education of the mill children was an urgent and highly politicized cause from the very beginning. Kindergartens were established in 1902 for the Olympia and Granby Mill Villages and as enrollment increased so too did the numbers of kindergartens. Mill houses were reportedly remodeled to accommodate growing needs for early childhood education.<sup>246</sup> Several buildings still standing in the district illustrate the transition from the mills' management of schools to the county's and from the view of education as an optional perk to a compulsory right. The mill established its first school in 1901 at 1170 Olympia Avenue, a Type I mill house. At the time of the school's founding a debate raged over the industry's reliance on child labor. Progressive reformers advocated for ways to ameliorate the "mill problem" for increased school attendance, while mill workers frequently participated in the resistance to reformers' interference. This resistance was bolstered, for a time, by the election of Cole Blease as governor in 1910 and 1912 on a platform that fought against compulsory education in the name of mill workers' autonomy.<sup>247</sup> Nonetheless, the reform impulse outlasted this challenge: legislation raising children's legal work age began to pass in 1903 and a compulsory education law passed in 1919.<sup>248</sup>

Enrollment in the Olympia Mill School quickly surpassed the capacity of the duplex, so the state allocated funds to construct a purpose-built grammar school to the east in 1909.<sup>249</sup> In 1926, the school district erected the new Olympia High School on the same corner lot as the grammar school.<sup>250</sup> Additions continued as the community continued to overfill its available classrooms. Expansions by the Works Progress Administration (WPA) and Public Works Administration (PWA) in 1938 more than doubled the size of the high school, adding a new state-of-the-art gymnasium and an entire building devoted to vocational training. These additions reflected serious needs in the community. The new gymnasium was cause for enthusiasm as athletics had long been central to Olympia community life and the village's teams were highly competitive at both district and state levels.<sup>251</sup> The vocational training building was the result of a concerted campaign on the part of the school administration to find funding for a facility that would support programs in the practical arts.<sup>252</sup>

The Olympia Learning Center that stands today at the corner of Bluff Road and Granby Lane is a recent reconstruction of the complex that had once included the 1926 Olympia High School and its 1938 New Deal additions. The high school complex, with the exception of the gymnasium, burned to the ground in 2001. In a tragic irony, the fire took place while the historic buildings were in the midst of a \$15 million renovation for use as an adult education and alternative

<sup>246</sup> "Young Children Given Best Care," *State* (SC), October 26, 1919.

<sup>247</sup> Carlton, *Mill and Town*, 232-235.

<sup>248</sup> Richey, "Olympia Mill School"; Edgar, *South Carolina*, 463

<sup>249</sup> "New School for Olympia Next Session," *Columbia Record* (SC), May 1, 1909. The grammar school building burned to the ground and was rebuilt as part of the high school in the 1960s. "Fire Claims Olympia School," *State* (SC), November 6, 2001.

<sup>250</sup> "New Olympia High School is One of Handsomest Buildings in Columbia," *Columbia Record*, April 11, 1926.

<sup>251</sup> "WPA Grants Funds for Construction of New Gymnasium at Olympia," *State* (SC), March 14, 1938.

<sup>252</sup> Byars, *Olympia Pacific*, 172-182.

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school.<sup>253</sup> The complex was carefully reconstructed on the footprint and in the style of the original buildings and reopened in January of 2004 as the Olympia School Campus. The square footage remained the same and details from the original buildings such as the columns and wooden rafters above the main entrance were carefully replicated.<sup>254</sup> Due to the present building's status as a careful reconstruction of a historic building vital to the district during its period of significance, it is considered a contributing structure under Criterion Consideration E.

### *Community Life*

One of the things that makes the Olympia Mill Village exceptional is the number of buildings still standing that demonstrate the variety of community activities that dominated and structured life in the village. The building that was most central to the community for the longest period is the Pacific Community Association Building at 701 Whaley Street. The building went through many incarnations in its long life as the hub of the village, with each era of mill management adding its stamp to the facility. When first built under Whaley in 1903, it was the Mills Avenue Department Store. In the Parker era, part of the store became the community's YMCA and the second floor was converted into a gymnasium for intramural basketball teams.<sup>255</sup> Early on in the Pacific Mills era, the mill funded a purpose-built store on the 600 block of Whaley Street to house the cooperative store (and furnished lodge rooms for The Red Men, Odd Fellows, Masons, Pythians, and other fraternal orders), a construction project that allowed 701 Whaley Street to devote all of its space to community recreation and gathering spaces.<sup>256</sup> The Pacific Mills also paid for the addition of a pool building for swimming lessons and recreation, at which point the former YMCA became officially known as the Pacific Community Association Building. This reportedly \$250,000 remodel made the building "one of the finest and most completely equipped community buildings in the South."<sup>257</sup> Another addition in 1923 created a full-size gymnasium with room for over 1,000 spectators.<sup>258</sup> Although sports were the predominant activity that took place on site (and brought the community notoriety outside of the village), the community center hosted an astonishing number of other activities. In its rooms a library was founded, movies were screened, the basketball court doubled as a skating rink, three bowling lanes were added, dozens of community clubs met regularly, and separate lounges were provided for men and women.<sup>259</sup> The "Girl's Lobby" in particular was the focus of much discussion in *The Spinner*, which encouraged "mothers and those who are not in the mill" to "take advantage of the magazines and

<sup>253</sup> "Fire Claims Olympia School"; "The Olympia School Fire: Rebuilding Hinges on District Needs, Funding," *State* (SC), November 7, 2001.

<sup>254</sup> "Mills-Area Redevelopment--Olympia School Has New Face," *State* (SC), December 2, 2003; "Olympia School 'Hub' of Village History," *State* (SC), May 21, 2016.

<sup>255</sup> The YMCA held particular significance for Parker because his business partner and cousin, Thomas F. Parker, had been an outspoken advocate of "Welfare Work" and was dedicated to establishing YMCA and YWCA facilities in his mill villages. At Monaghan Mills, Thomas F. Parker was said to have personally provided the funds for the construction of the YMCA, as well as annual contributions for continued maintenance and programming. See Kohn, *Cotton Mills*, 125-128, 130; Wells, "Association Building."

<sup>256</sup> "Property Owners Improve Holdings," *State* (SC), October 10, 1919.

<sup>257</sup> "Pacific People Receive Fine Gift."

<sup>258</sup> "New Gymnasium at Pacific Mills," *State* (SC), December 15, 1923.

<sup>259</sup> Wells, "Association Building."

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papers and spend their afternoons reading and having a good visit” during the open hours of 3-5pm.<sup>260</sup>

The community prominence of the Pacific Community Association Building ended in large part with the construction of the WPA-funded gymnasium at the Olympia High School. Prior to the expansion, the high school’s basketball teams had practiced and competed in 701 Whaley Street. The removal of these well-attended events was one of the factors that led to the closing of the Pacific Community Association Building in 1941. Another important reason had to do with the Pacific Mills’ divestment of many of its holdings. The Pacific Community Association Building was one of the structures included in the mill’s sale in 1940 to the Ebert Realty Company. Without the mill funding the community center and an urgent need for athletic facilities, the building passed to other uses.<sup>261</sup>

Within years of the Pacific Community Association Building closure, two new buildings replaced the building’s function as a community center. Both still stand today. WPA funds paid for the construction of the first, the Olympia Armory at 511 Granby Lane, in 1936-1937. Its construction was part of the largest wave of armory construction in the twentieth century, and the first time that federal funds were used to build National Guard armories.<sup>262</sup> The Adjutant General James C. Dozier led the armory building boom in South Carolina. Under his leadership thirty-eight new armories were constructed in the state. The explicit purpose of this wave of construction was to provide spaces that would not only meet the needs of National Guard battalions, but also serve the public as community centers and gathering places.<sup>263</sup> Upon its completion, the Olympia Armory immediately began to fill the space left by the closing of the Pacific Community Association Building by hosting sporting events, theatrical performances, civic meetings, and fundraisers.<sup>264</sup>

The second community center built in the same decade was the Olympia Union Hall at 119 South Parker Street. The union built the hall in 1946 specifically to house the Textile Workers Union of America (TWUA) Local 254. The TWUA was founded in 1939, barely a year before the Pacific Mills sold the mill village and many of its public facilities. This simultaneity was not coincidental. Both the village sale and unionization were products of the restructuring of mill authority in relation to the men and women who worked there. Over the course of the 1930s, millhands had become more interested in collective bargaining, a long and slow shift that culminated in Olympia with the 1939 TWUA strike.<sup>265</sup> Workers’ increasing autonomy brought a definitive end to the paternalistic era in mill management, and as the Pacific Mills divested of

<sup>260</sup> *The Spinner* 4, no. 12 (September 1921): 3; For location of the baseball diamond, see the 1950 Sanborn Map, *Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps of Columbia* (1950)

<sup>261</sup> Wells, “Association Building.”

<sup>262</sup> Burns & McDonnell Engineering Company, Inc. and Architectural and Historical Research, LLC, “Final Historic Context Study” (report prepared for the Army National Guard, National Guard Bureau, June 2008), 2-25.

<sup>263</sup> Robert M. Fogelson, *America’s Armories: Architecture, Society, and Public Order* (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1989), 211.

<sup>264</sup> Blake, “Olympia Armory”; “PWA, WPA Funds Prime Pump for \$15,000,000 Work Here,” *State* (SC), February 19, 1939.

<sup>265</sup> “No Pacific Parley Seen Rest of Week,” *State* (SC), August 31, 1939.

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services it had once provided in Olympia, the Local 254 Union Hall stepped in as a political and cultural hub.<sup>266</sup> The Union Hall was built on land developed not by the mills, but by the Gibbes brothers; it was always privately owned, before and after the 1940 sale.

Beyond the Pacific Community Association Building, numerous locations in the village were devoted to outdoor recreation. The baseball diamond was at the northern edge of the district, where Pacific Park now stands.<sup>267</sup> A large open field directly in front of the mill housed a variety of sports, including daily volleyball matches.<sup>268</sup> Younger children were provided their own space in that large field as well; the Pacific Mills Playground was 2½ acres large.<sup>269</sup> If the Pacific Mills Playground was anything like the Capital City Playground that was featured in *The Spinner*, it would have contained wooden play structures as well as ample open space.<sup>270</sup>

The mill also provided a space for medical care. The medical dispensary opened in 1900 and was located on Wayne Street, across the street from Trinity Chapel.<sup>271</sup> The clinic served employees and families of all the Whaley mills. In *Modern Cotton Mill Engineering*, Whaley wrote of the eventual goal to expand beyond the drug dispensary and build a free hospital, a lofty goal that was never met.<sup>272</sup> But the dispensary provided daily clinic hours with specialists whose office hours were listed in a weekly schedule and later published in the pages of the *Spinner* (e.g. Dr. Weston, Children only, Tuesdays at 4pm; Dr. Fishburn, Ear nose and throat, Fridays at 2:30pm).<sup>273</sup> Nurses were also on staff five days per week and attended to emergencies, home visits, and routine public health initiatives such as vaccinations against passing outbreaks such as influenza and typhoid.<sup>274</sup> When the Satterlee Settlement House opened on Whaley Street in 1903, it significantly expanded the provision of medical care (and especially home care) within the community, but did not displace the existing role of the medical dispensary as the primary medical facility in Olympia.<sup>275</sup>

### *Religious Life*

Churches played an important role in Olympia's cultural life and stand today as significant cornerstones of the village's built environment. The three most prominent churches in Olympia's

<sup>266</sup> Southern, "Olympia Union Hall."

<sup>267</sup> Tomlinson Engineering Co., Map Showing Property of Pacific Mills, Hampton Division, Columbia, SC, Purchased by Ebert Realty Company, April 10, 1940, Plat Book I, pg. 71, Richland County Register of Deeds, Columbia, SC.

<sup>268</sup> *The Spinner* 4, no. 2 (November 1920): 12.

<sup>269</sup> The most reliable indicator of the location of the Pacific Mills Playground is found in the 1940 plat that labels the roughly 6-acre park directly across Heyward Street from Olympia Mill as "Park and Play Grounds," Tomlinson Engineering Co., Map Showing Property of Pacific Mills, Hampton Division, Columbia, SC, Purchased by Ebert Realty Company, April 10, 1940, Plat Book I, pg. 71, Richland County Register of Deeds, Columbia, SC; "More than 100,000 Visits Were Made to Playgrounds in Columbia in July," *State* (SC), August 23, 1931.

<sup>270</sup> *The Spinner* 6, no. 1 (November 1922): 11.

<sup>271</sup> See map of the village in Byars, *Olympia Pacific*, xii.

<sup>272</sup> Whaley, *Modern Cotton Mill Engineering*, 47.

<sup>273</sup> *The Spinner* 4, no.11 (August 1921): 12.

<sup>274</sup> *The Spinner* 7, no. 9 (July 1924): 4.

<sup>275</sup> *Trinity Church, Columbia, SC: One Hundred and Twenty Fifth Anniversary* (Columbia, SC: The State Company, 1937), 25.

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early decades were Southside Baptist Church, founded in 1897; Trinity Chapel (now Cornerstone Baptist Church), founded in 1901; and St. Luke's Lutheran Church, founded in 1904. Each of these Protestant congregations began by gathering in private homes until the fundraising and construction for their churches was complete. Religion permeated community life in Olympia and its adjacent mill villages deeply, and these churches served residents from all of the Whaley mill villages. *The Spinner* covered the arrival and departure of church officials with an urgency rivaled only by discussions of the school teachers in the community.

Southside Baptist Church still stands today at 702 Whaley Street. Designed by W. B. Smith Whaley, it was one of the first churches to be organized in Columbia's southside.<sup>276</sup> The congregation held its first services for the public in 1897, just a few years before the construction of the Olympia Mill. Initially meetings were held in a house on the corner of Sumter and Whaley Streets, until the completion of its permanent Gothic Revival building in 1901.<sup>277</sup> Its location at the southeast corner of Whaley and Wayne Streets placed it conveniently between Whaley's earlier Granby and Richland Mills, on the corner that would become the prominent center of the Olympia Mill Village's public life.<sup>278</sup> Two years later, Whaley built the community store just across the street. The church added an education building in the 1940s and an auditorium building to the south of the historic building in 1960.<sup>279</sup>

Just south on Wayne Street from Southside Baptist Church at 100 Wayne Street stands Trinity Chapel, now known as Cornerstone Baptist Church. W. B. Smith Whaley & Company also designed this church and fundraising for the church was shared by the Olympia Cotton Mills Company and Trinity Episcopal Church (now Trinity Episcopal Cathedral) in downtown Columbia.<sup>280</sup> The chapel was but one part of a mission organized in the Olympia Mill Village by Reverend Churchill Satterlee, the rector of Trinity Church. Satterlee's interest in establishing a mission in Olympia was in keeping with Progressive Era concerns for the burgeoning industrial populations throughout the country. He was remembered as a man "particularly interested in the problem of spiritual care for the many souls gathering in the newly rising industrial centers in the South."<sup>281</sup> The church's cornerstone was laid in July of 1901 and the congregation held its first service in the building in November of that same year. Two years later, in 1903, Trinity Church established The Satterlee Settlement House on Whaley Street, adjacent to the community store (now the parking lot for 701 Whaley Street). The establishment of the settlement house was part of Trinity's female congregation's leadership in social causes such as anti-tuberculosis work by the Daughters of the Holy Cross, founding of the Women's Exchange, and for the Rescue Orphanage and the Door of Hope.<sup>282</sup> The settlement house attended to resident's spiritual well-

<sup>276</sup> Full sets of architectural drawings for two of Whaley's churches in the Granby and Olympia area, Southside Baptist Church and Whaley Street Methodist Church, are archived in the Lafaye & Lafaye Associates Records, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC.

<sup>277</sup> Nations, *120 Years of Christian Ministry*, 144; John E. Wells and Robert E Dalton, *The South Carolina Architects, 1885-1935: A Biographical Dictionary* (Richmond, Va.: New South Architectural Press, 1992), 200.

<sup>278</sup> "The Southside Mission," *State* (SC), July 11, 1897.

<sup>279</sup> Nations, *120 Years of Christian Ministry*, 145.

<sup>280</sup> Whaley, *Modern Cotton Mill Engineering*, 47, 79; *Trinity Church*, 23.

<sup>281</sup> *Trinity Church*, 23.

<sup>282</sup> *Trinity Church*, 25.

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being as well as their education, family lives, and health. After a flu epidemic in 1918 hit 500-600 village residents and left many too sick to care for their young children, the settlement house opened a room especially for infant care. Children from the village and around the city were nursed until they could be returned to relatives, or in the case of several children whose mothers died of the flu, were cared for long-term.<sup>283</sup>

The third prominent church built in Olympia was St. Luke's Lutheran, which stood at 1125 Olympia Ave (the building that now standing on the site is a new church building dating to 1954.) The congregation of St. Luke's first began meeting in 1902 in a three-room house in the southern grid of the village, on the corner of Dover and Maryland Streets.<sup>284</sup> The cornerstone of its first church was laid in October of 1904. In an indication of cooperation among Olympia's congregations, Southside Baptist Church held the service honoring the cornerstone laying. Reverend C. P. Boozer conducted the service and laid the stone.<sup>285</sup> Leaders of St. Luke's have had a long tradition of outreach in the community. In 1906 one of the first pastors, Rev. C. E. Weltner, organized the first night school in the community to serve adults and children who worked at the mill. The curriculum began with reading, writing, and arithmetic, and eventually expanded to include history and geography. Through Weltner's friendship with Superintendent Hamrick, the mill later set up classrooms for the school in the second floor of the YMCA.<sup>286</sup> Another of the most influential and beloved members of the St. Luke's congregation was the wife of the minister, Reverend Kreps, during the Pacific Mills era. Mrs. M. O. J. Kreps spoke eloquently on behalf of the female population in meetings with the Pacific Mills management, and also served as editor in chief of *The Spinner*.<sup>287</sup> When the Pacific Mills paid to expand the Pacific Community Association Building, mill management convinced the Kreps' son, Muller Kreps, to return to Columbia and to serve as head of the boys department. His wife got a job teaching at the Olympia School.<sup>288</sup>

### *Memorials*

The Spirit of the American Doughboy monument stands on the median of Wayne Street at the intersection with Whaley Street. The prominent location of the memorial is indicative of the significant role that World War I played in the Olympia community. The war brought much loss to the community, to be sure, but its challenges also served to bring residents together through fundraising and outreach. Nearly half of the \$2,700 raised to erect the monument was donated by the 1,800 employees who worked in the mills at the time.<sup>289</sup> In 1918 alone, the Pacific Mills Company promised \$7,500 to the Red Cross War Fund and another \$10,000 to the United War

<sup>283</sup> "Pacific Mills Furnishes Soup," *State* (SC), October 15, 1918; "Satterlee House Doing Good Work," *State* (SC), February 12, 1919.

<sup>284</sup> Byars, *Olympia Pacific*, 123.

<sup>285</sup> "Lutheran Chapel in Olympia," *State* (SC), September 27, 1904; "Cornerstone Laying," *State* (SC), October 29, 1904.

<sup>286</sup> St. Luke's Lutheran Church (Columbia, S.C.) and Merlene Hutto Byars, *A History of St. Luke's Lutheran Church within the Olympia-Pacific Community, Columbia, South Carolina* (Columbia: St. Luke's Lutheran Church Historical Committee, 2004), 46.

<sup>287</sup> "Mill Employees at Annual Dinner," *State* (SC), January 27, 1920; Wells, "Association Building."

<sup>288</sup> "Pacific People Receive Fine Gift."

<sup>289</sup> "Unveiling of Monument Marks Armistice Day," *State* (SC), November 9, 1930.



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Campaign Fund. In each of these cases, the mill was matching significant contributions made by individual donations from workers in the mills.<sup>290</sup> Unveiled on Armistice Day in 1930, the timing of this memorial's installation is important. The mill funded this memorial while the country was in the midst of the Great Depression, when Olympia's workers were beginning to formally organize, and mill uprisings and walkouts were becoming a present threat. Not only was the memorial raised to unite workers around memories of those lost in an honorable war, but also to prompt memories of an event that had brought a period of growth and prosperity to the village.<sup>291</sup>

The Olympia Cemetery is a sixteen-acre plot located at the southeastern tip of the village. The mill provided the land for the cemetery and intended to provide grave plots when workers passed. Of course not all village residents were buried in the cemetery. Who chose to be buried in the cemetery, and how plots were secured over the different eras in the village history, are among many questions that remain about the cemetery's history. Community residents Patsy Goff, Betsy Hilliard, and Billy Hilliard have initiated a survey and research into the cemetery's history. Among their points of interest are the identities of the many unmarked graves in the cemetery.<sup>292</sup>

## Architecture

The architecture of the Olympia Mill Village combines regional vernacular traditions and national trends, a common mixture among late nineteenth-century industrial villages. But the particular choices of the ambitious original designer and planner, William Burroughs Smith Whaley of W. B. Smith Whaley & Company, distinguish the village from others in South Carolina and the region. Drawing from a range of sources, Whaley sought to make Olympia stand out technologically and architecturally from other ventures.

As the village changed over the course of the twentieth century, additions and alterations generally followed trends typical of American residential architecture. The mill constructed new buildings in whatever style or form was most practical, contrasting with Whaley's earlier, more cohesive stylistic selections. Each phase of the village's development – its initial construction under Whaley, the infill completed by the subsequent owners of the village, and Granville, the final speculative residential development – are visible in the surviving forms and details of individual buildings.

### *W. B. Smith Whaley & Company and the Olympia Mill Village's Initial Design*

The Olympia Mill Village's earliest buildings demonstrate Whaley's concurrent industrial and architectural ambitions. A graduate of Cornell University and a protege of prominent Rhode Island industrialist D. M. Thompson, Whaley had one foot in the architectural profession and the

<sup>290</sup> "Richland Goes Well Over the Top," *State* (SC), May 22, 1918; "Gives Large Sum to War Work Fund," *State* (SC), November 7, 1918.

<sup>291</sup> Walgren, "A Monument to Industrial Harmony."

<sup>292</sup> Patsy Goff, Betty Hilliard, and Billy Hilliard, *Olympia Cemetery Book Including Olympia Families* (Columbia: The Olympia Cemetery Association, 2005).

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other in engineering and industry.<sup>293</sup> He intended Olympia to be his crowning achievement: it could prove that he had the skills of the increasingly professionalized architect and the most advanced industrialist.

The Charleston native returned to South Carolina from his northern studies in 1892, just in time to take advantage of the state's cotton boom. The capitol city's developing infrastructure made it an increasingly attractive destination for the textile industry: the Columbia Canal opened to produce electricity in 1891 and the city's Electric Light, Railway, and Power Company ran the city's first streetcars in 1893. The city was in short supply of capable and sophisticated architects to keep up with the demand for new buildings; outsiders designed the city's first electric textile mills.<sup>294</sup> In 1891, only four architects listed themselves in the city's directory and only one of those – the architect of the still-unfinished state capitol – worked from an office outside of his home.<sup>295</sup>

Whaley positioned himself to benefit from the city's dearth of talent. In 1894, he formed an architectural and mechanical and civil engineering firm with fellow architect/engineer Gadsden E. Shand.<sup>296</sup> Five years later, the firm had built mills in South Carolina (including Columbia's Richland Cotton Mill and Granby Mill), Alabama, and North Carolina and was expanding with new offices in Boston.<sup>297</sup> W. B. Smith Whaley & Company put "especial attention to the designing of plants engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods" as well as aspired to more urbane accomplishments. In *Modern Cotton Mill Engineering*, published the same year he completed the Olympia Mill Village, Whaley claimed proficiency in a variety of popular architectural styles. Following the lead of big city firms like McKim, Mead and White, American architects like Whaley aspired to chose and apply his eclect styles to complex contemporary compositions. Such skills required special training, engaged study, and ultimately distinguished them from mere "builders."<sup>298</sup> As such, *Modern Cotton Mill Engineering* included photographs of a number of prominent private residences the firm had designed in the reigning Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, and Neoclassical tastes (including Whaley's own at 1527 Gervais Street).<sup>299</sup> Images of their public buildings demonstrated an even greater range, from commercial structures such as Columbia's YMCA (1420 Sumter Street) to the more elaborate Romanesque Revival Loan and Exchange Bank (1530 Main Street). The booklet even included a floor plan and photographs of the firm's Columbia office to demonstrate its professionalism and competency as an architectural outfit.<sup>300</sup>

<sup>293</sup> Whaley, *Modern Cotton Mill Engineering*, 11.

<sup>294</sup> This included the Columbia Mills on the Congaree River, now the South Carolina State Museum, designed by Amos D. Lockwood and Stephen Green of Boston.

<sup>295</sup> Lawrence Lane, "Building Columbia" (masters thesis, University of South Carolina, 2016), 10-13.

<sup>296</sup> Whaley, *Modern Cotton Mill Engineering*, 11.

<sup>297</sup> Whaley, *Modern Cotton Mill Engineering*, 11.

<sup>298</sup> See Richard Wilson et al., *The American Renaissance, 1876-1917* (Brooklyn: Brooklyn Museum, 1979); Richard Longstreth, "Academic Eclecticism in American Architecture," *Winterthur Portfolio* 17, no. 1 (Spring 1982): 55-82.

<sup>299</sup> "W. B. Smith Whaley House, Columbia, SC," National Register of Historic Places Nomination, passed 1979.

<sup>300</sup> Whaley, *Modern Cotton Mill Engineering*, 11, 79.

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While *Modern Cotton Mill Engineering* was a boastful attempt at publicity, the Olympia Mill and Village were hard evidence of the firm's competency in architecture as well as sophisticated engineering. Requiring twice as many hands as his next largest mill to date, Olympia was larger than any factory Whaley or anyone else in South Carolina had designed.<sup>301</sup> Its architectural character was also more developed. With a clear composition, tall towers, and fine Romanesque Revival details, it struck a contrast to the more utilitarian Granby Mill designed by Whaley next door only a few years earlier. Southside Baptist Church, Trinity Chapel, and the Mills Avenue Department Store (later the Pacific Community Association Building), meanwhile, verified the firm's dexterity in commercial architecture and historicist church design. Each of the village churches distinguished itself through scale and form as important sites on the landscape, while the prominently located store advertised company-sold goods through large plate-glass windows.

The overall composition of the mill village proved that W. B. Smith Whaley & Company could think beyond the design problems posed by a single building. Whaley's plan for Olympia was more refined and ambitious than those of other southern mill towns of the period.<sup>302</sup> It carefully considered the character of Columbia's dominant grid, positioning the largest and most architecturally impressive buildings within its regular rhythm. Whaley and Wayne Streets picked up Columbia's pattern of wide avenues and Olympia Avenue turned and continued Wayne Street beyond the city at a gradual diagonal. It took advantage of the land's natural topography to maximize views and practical access to the streets stretching out to either side, all the while creating a place that was both *within* the city and *without*. Whaley Street and Wayne Street/Olympia Avenue provided ideal corridors to show off the firm's individual buildings and the overall accomplishment of the village, whether from a streetcar, by carriage, or by foot. They recalled Beaux Arts-influenced City Beautiful plans of the late nineteenth century and enlivened the otherwise prosaic surveyor's grid.<sup>303</sup>

For the village's residential buildings, Whaley relied on sources far more humble than medieval cathedrals or Beaux Arts monuments. The bulk of his workers' housing recalled regional vernacular traditions or forms in use in other mill villages. He did make one significant choice that distinguished the Olympia Village from others of the region: he devised five different types and distributed them throughout the village. He explained that this effort would "break the monotony ordinarily seen in a mill village by alternating the different styles of houses, and by using a variety of color combination for the house painting."<sup>304</sup> Fellow southern industrialist and New South booster D. A. Tompkins had promoted such variation the year before Whaley began construction on the houses: "It was formerly the custom to build for operatives long rows of houses exactly alike, and in most cases adjoining one another. But it has transpired that this is

<sup>301</sup> In 1907 mill management reported to August Kohn that Granby employed 536 millhands and Olympia employed 1,000. Kohn, *Cotton Mills*, 86-87.

<sup>302</sup> See Margaret Crawford, "Earle S. Draper and the Company Town in the American South," in *The Company Town: Architecture and Society in the Early Industrial Age* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1992), 147-8.

<sup>303</sup> See Leland M. Roth, "Three Industrial Towns by McKim, Mead & White," *Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians* 38, no. 4 (December 1979): 320.

<sup>304</sup> Whaley, *Modern Cotton Mill Engineering*, 47.

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not the best plan. Different families have different tastes, and as operatives grow in intelligence and prosperity, this differentiation in taste becomes more marked.”<sup>305</sup>

In his selection of housing types, Whaley was clearly devoted to single-family forms: even though he designed Types I, III, and IV to each include two separate units, the forms themselves derived from those initially housing single families. Whereas northern factories in denser urban areas had long constructed multi-story tenement buildings for their workers, available land allowed for more dispersed settlement in the South. Industrialists of the period also believed that a rural feel to mill villages ensured easier transitions from farm to mill life for residents and thus a steadier, happier, and more productive work force.<sup>306</sup> In his treatise, Tompkins proclaimed: “The ideal arrangement is to preserve the general conditions of rural life and add some of the comforts of city life.”<sup>307</sup> By using single-family forms to house multiple families, Whaley maximized the density of the village and provided options for families of various sizes without making it feel urban. As a middle ground between detached houses and rowhouses, the duplexes offered the greater density of inhabitants and economy of materials that made rowhouses appealing, along with the fire separation and containment that detached housing offered.<sup>308</sup> The additions of porches (shared by the two units) furthered the illusion of the buildings’ single occupancy and their connection to regional vernacular norms.

Whaley did not record the specific sources for each of his types, but it is possible to find comparative examples and likely influences in vernacular architecture. All of the houses had porches large enough to sit or to gather upon, an essential feature to southern dwellings. Types IV, V, and the supervisory housing built along Whaley Street in the initial period of construction derived from gabled forms common throughout the South at the end of the nineteenth century. The supervisor’s houses are classic examples of the I-House (or Carolina I-House) form.<sup>309</sup> Whaley chose this form to distinguish the supervisor’s houses from those of the rank-and-file mill worker. Located along the prominent Whaley Street, these dwellings spoke to the hierarchy within the mill’s labor force. For lower-wage employees, Whaley chose forms already at use in other mill villages and which he might have extracted directly from Tompkins: Type IV closely resembled Tompkins’ “Three Room Gable House” (without the rear shed room) and Type V was similar to his “Three Room Narrow House.”<sup>310</sup>

Whaley’s initial training in Rhode Island and his more recent work designing a mill in Massachusetts provided him with a different bank of forms from which to choose. He had already used Olympia’s Type I housing in the Granby Mill Village; the double-pile form with its distinctive saltbox roof had roots in the New England vernacular.<sup>311</sup> Types II and III do not have clear antecedents in southern vernacular architecture and may derive from the more urban

<sup>305</sup> Tompkins, *Cotton Mill, Commercial Features*, 115.

<sup>306</sup> Hall et al., *Like a Family*, 114-8

<sup>307</sup> Tompkins, *Cotton Mill, Commercial Features*, 117.

<sup>308</sup> Charles Parrot, “The Double House in New England,” *Perspectives in Vernacular Architecture* 10 (2005): 33-38.

<sup>309</sup> John A. Jakle, Robert W. Bastain, and Douglas K. Meyer, *Common Houses in America’s Small Towns: The Atlantic Seaboard to the Mississippi Valley* (Athens, GA: The University of Georgia Press, 1989), 208.

<sup>310</sup> Tompkins, *Cotton Mill, Commercial Features*, figures 32 and 34.

<sup>311</sup> Jakle et al., *Common Houses in America’s Small Towns*, 127, 221.

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structures Whaley saw up North. With northern mill owners largely declining to build workers' housing by the end of the nineteenth century, real estate investors in factory towns constructed dense, affordable housing for an increasingly unskilled labor force. Olympia's tall, narrow Types II and III could be Whaley's interpretations of the three-decker tenements he saw in places like Bedford, Massachusetts, where W. B. Smith Whaley and Company was busy constructing two spinning mills at the turn of the century.<sup>312</sup> The proportions suggest that he might have taken the floor plan of the apartment building and split it vertically into single-family units; the awkward addition of the side unit on the Type III houses could have been an attempt to ensure that the building "read" visually as a single-family dwelling.

#### *Olympia Architecture after Whaley*

Whaley's immediate successors declined to continue his unique combination of five different types, suggesting that they viewed them as impractical, inefficient, or prohibitively expensive. It is possible that Whaley's choice to vary the village's residential building stock contributed to his financial woes: the five types must have been more costly to construct than buildings of only one or two forms. When the reorganized Hampton Cotton Mills built new housing in Olympia in 1914-15, it decided to build simple, side-gabled duplexes identical to those mill president Lewis W. Parker had constructed at his Monaghan Mill Village in Greenville (this nomination identifies these buildings as "Type VI" workers' dwellings). The double-pile form also has roots in the southern vernacular tradition and could be found in other industrial villages throughout the region at the turn of the century. For example, D. A. Tompkins' "Four-Room Gable House" looks very similar to the Type VI residences.<sup>313</sup>

When it took over the property in 1916, the Pacific Mill continued the practice of using various types to distinguish between different classes of workers, but in architectural styles popular with an increasingly suburban America rather than with industrialists. The fashionable housing would have appealed to potential employees and reassured the existing community of the Boston-based business' commitment to improving Olympia. The modern foursquare dwellings at 704, 726, 730, and 804 Whaley Street (now demolished) updated Whaley's vernacular supervisory housing along the village's main drag. Sitting in the center of their large lots with square footprints and Craftsman and Colonial Revival details, the houses recalled those built in middle-class suburban communities throughout the country between 1900 and 1925.<sup>314</sup> Each has slightly different details and materials, giving personality to the buildings and to the mill managers who lived in them. Similar to designs featured in various catalogs such as those by the Radford Architectural Company (founded 1898), the buildings were likely constructed by a local builder according to readily available plans.<sup>315</sup>

<sup>312</sup> See Whaley, *Modern Cotton Mill Engineering*, 73. On mill housing in Bedford, see Kingston Wm. Heath, *The Patina of Place: The Cultural Weathering of a New England Industrial Landscape* (Knoxville: The University of Tennessee Press, 2001).

<sup>313</sup> Tompkins, *Cotton Mill, Commercial Features*, figure 36.

<sup>314</sup> Alan Gowans, *The Comfortable House: North American Suburban Architecture, 1890-1930* (Cambridge: The MIT Press, 1986), 84-9.

<sup>315</sup> Daniel D. Reiff, *Houses from Books: Treatises, Pattern Books, and Catalogs in American Architecture, 1738-1950: A History and Guide* (University Park, PA: The Pennsylvania State University Press, 2001), 170-71.

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When it finally built out the rest of the northern grid to the south of Whaley Street a few years later, the Pacific Mills chose the wildly popular bungalow type. Smaller than the foursquares, they were intended for mill workers (albeit often more skilled laborers than those who lived in the village's southern grid). With generous porches, projecting bays, front or cross-gabled roofs, and very little ornament, the dwellings on Gadsden, Parker, and Mulberry Streets were modern yet modest. Each was a variation on the bungalow form defined by its lack of basement, roof extending over the veranda, fluid relationship between interior and exterior space, and one or one-and-a-half story height. Most were designed to house single families, further differentiating them from the earlier residential buildings in the village. Bungalows were also the dominant house type in the plat of land developed by the Gibbes brothers between Heyward Street and Rocky Branch Creek. Built in the same late 1910s period as the mill-built bungalows, the single-family houses in the Gibbes plat's similarities in scale and style gave coherence to the northern grid. Local builders following nationally available plans could have constructed all of the bungalows in Olympia. The Pacific Mills might also have purchased plans and materials for their houses from a firm such as "Quick-Bilt Bungalows" out of Charleston, which advertised its homes specifically to developers of industrial mill villages.<sup>316</sup>

The versatile bungalow signaled upward mobility in suburbs across the country; in Olympia, it might have suggested that workers' ascension through the mill's ranks came with definite material perks.<sup>317</sup> With bungalows and foursquares, the village's northern grid looked more like new middle-class suburban neighborhoods like Melrose Heights and Oak Lawn than a mill town.<sup>318</sup> This was likely not an accident: industrialists like Earle S. Draper at Pacolet Mill Village in South Carolina were deciding to forgo the workers' housing forms of the late nineteenth-century for the bungalow in the 1920s. Draper preferred the more contemporary style because it lacked the "stigma attached to easily identifiable mill houses, suggesting equality of mill workers with their neighbors."<sup>319</sup>

The Pacific Mills also made substantial improvements to the Whaley-era housing, although these changes did not disrupt the visual perception of the five distinct types. It finally introduced indoor plumbing – sewage and running water – immediately following its purchase of the village. The mill added bathrooms to each unit in each dwelling, economically locating the shed-roofed additions to the rears of the multi-family dwellings so that they backed-up against one-another to require less plumbing. In the Type IV dwellings, for example, the mill put two bathrooms – one opening onto each unit – in a single addition in the crook of the ell formed by the intersection of the building's two masses. In Type I dwellings, the mill built two bathroom additions next to one another and flush with the building's side elevations. The mill surely made more piecemeal changes to houses as buildings were repaired, such as the replacement of porch

<sup>316</sup> Rick Matson and Frances Alexander, "Pineville Mill Village Historic District," National Register of Historic Places Nomination, 2011.

<sup>317</sup> See Gowans, *The Comfortable House*, 74-83.

<sup>318</sup> See Robert Olguin and John Sherrer, "Melrose Heights-Oak Lawn-Fairview Historic District," National Register of Historic Places Nomination, passed 2017.

<sup>319</sup> Crawford, "Earle S. Draper and the Company Town in the American South," 163; Matson and Alexander, "Pineville Mill Village Historic District."

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supports or perhaps roofing materials, but these are far more difficult to track. The 1940 plat's documentation of the irregular footprints of supervisors' houses in the northern grid suggests that these buildings were more often personalized; the same level of management personnel that lived in the dwellings also made the decisions about how and when to improve them.<sup>320</sup>

In the 1930s, the state and federal government introduced the first public buildings in the village *not* constructed by the mill. The Olympia Armory and Olympia High School (reconstructed) were built back-to-back in the then-undeveloped northeast corner of the village. Constructed in 1937, the Armory is a simple example of the Art Deco structures that the WPA and PWA introduced to communities around the country, but especially in the Great Plains and the South, during the New Deal.<sup>321</sup> The symmetrical brick facade steps up toward the center, visually representing the barrel-vaulted roof which allowed the most important feature of the armory: an open-plan assembly hall. Just around the corner from the Armory stands reconstructed the Olympia Learning Center complex from 1926 and the additional gymnasium and vocational building added to the complex in 1938 with WPA funds. Pacific Park's building also presumably was built in this period; its massing and details are in keeping with Art Deco public buildings of the New Deal. The 1950 Sanborn map labels this structure as a kindergarten.

The Olympia Union Hall followed these state-funded public buildings in 1946. The two-story, concrete block building is surrounded by massive buttresses that do not support the walls so much as constitute them. Its fortress-like appearance hearkens the role it played as a safe space for workers to organize and resist work conditions that had become increasingly untenable during the 1930s and 1940s. Beyond its association with Olympia, the building is a significant rarity given that union hall buildings are much less common in the South than in the Northeast and West. This building stands not only as testament to Local 254, but also to Columbia's involvement in organized labor activism in the South.<sup>322</sup>

#### *Olympia after the Pacific Mills' Divestment*

The final period of Olympia's architectural development focused on Granville in the village's undeveloped southeast corner. After purchasing the recently platted land from real estate investor Robert Ebert, developer Simon Faust likely constructed most of the houses on speculation. The houses are all examples of the minimal traditional house type that derived from standards instituted by the Federal Housing Administration in the 1930s.<sup>323</sup> With variations in roofline and minimal details, the one-story, single-family buildings are united in their scale but differentiated by their massing. Like the northern grid between Whaley and Heyward Streets, Granville offered a vision of modern middle class life that contrasted with the aging mill village. The porches on most of the buildings' side elevations, for example, gave options for expansion as the private homeowners' family or financial situations changed.

<sup>320</sup> Tomlinson Engineering Company, Map Showing Property of Ebert Realty Company and Property of Pacific Mills, Hampton Division, Columbia, SC, October 1939, Plat Book I, pg. 77, Richland County Register of Deeds, Columbia, SC.

<sup>321</sup> Fogelson, *America's Armories*, 211.

<sup>322</sup> Southern, "Olympia Union Hall."

<sup>323</sup> Jacobs, *Detached America*, 93-122.

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Other areas of the mill village were infilled piecemeal during the years between divestment in 1940 and the end of Pacific Mills' ownership in 1954. While most of these dwellings are in keeping with the relatively modest scale of the original mill village houses, they were built in a multitude of styles and forms. The variety of housing from this period is a significant break from the pre-determined repetition of types previously required by the mill. These unstandardized infill houses represent a period of transition for the mill village in the wake of divestiture.

As mill workers and others purchased the forty-year old workers' dwellings from the Ebert Realty Company, they began to alter Whaley's buildings according to their personal desires or needs. In keeping with the exclusively single-family dwellings built after the 1910s in the village, many private owners converted the duplex types into single-family houses by altering or eliminating apertures. Property owners usually replaced doors with windows, for example, in Type I, Type III, and Type IV dwellings. The timing of these changes is difficult to determine.

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**Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)**

*The Palmetto Quarry*

The Palmetto Quarry has abutted the western edge of the Olympia Mill Village since its conception. The quarry first brought the railway to this southern district in Columbia: the state paid for the construction of railway lines from the state house to the Granby Quarry, along with turnouts for the Rocky Branch Quarry (later called the Palmetto Quarry) and Davis Quarry, in 1856.<sup>324</sup> The Palmetto Quarries was officially incorporated in 1915 and the first stone manufacturing plant was built onsite in 1942. By mid-century, the Palmetto Quarry had become one of the largest mining operations in the state. In 1950, a journalist for *The State* described the Palmetto Quarry as "a crater of panoramic grandeur and feverish industrialization, embodying one of the most modern and largest mining operations of its type in the entire South."<sup>325</sup> The state-of-the-art mine used pneumatic engineering equipment to blast the rock free and over a mile of conveyor belts to haul the stone to each of the seven crushing towers. The operation was so mechanized that the entire operation employed only 100 workers. The company continued to grow, eventually vertically integrating by acquiring Ready-Mix Company and Ready Sand Company in 1965. Through all of the growth, its main offices stayed in Olympia on Georgia Street (545 Georgia Street).<sup>326</sup> The business was purchased by Lone Star Industries, a national corporation, in 1969.<sup>327</sup>

The quarry serves as an interesting counterpoint to the neighboring mill. Thanks to the increased preponderance of concrete blocks as a standard building material, the Palmetto Quarries'

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<sup>324</sup> Harry R. E. Hampton, "A Hammar(j)old in this State," *State* (SC), May 17, 1962.

<sup>325</sup> Ed Coleman, "Little Grand Canyon," *State* (SC), January 8, 1950.

<sup>326</sup> Philip G. Grose Jr., "Palmetto Quarries Adds Two Firms," *State* (SC), September 30, 1965, 25.

<sup>327</sup> Rick Temple, "Granite from Quarry Has Paved Many Roads," *The Columbia Record*, February 18, 1987.



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vertically integrated business grew at mid-century, while the Olympia Mills continued its steady decline. Workers in the quarry rarely lived in the mill village during the period in which it was owned by the mill; the two groups of workers were not neighbors at home although they were at work. But the mill's control of the housing ended in 1940, and by 1950, approximately 11% of the non-textile workers in the village were quarry workers.<sup>328</sup> In the following decades the population makeup of the Olympia Mill Village inevitably diversified as its identity became less attached to the first of its two major industries.

Returned

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<sup>328</sup> Debra Miller Stayner, "Changing Geographic Patterns in Olympia Mill Village, Columbia, South Carolina," (undergraduate thesis, University of South Carolina, 1976), 72.

Olympia Mill Village Historic District  
Name of Property

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Research for this nomination focused on documentary and architectural sources. Former Olympia resident Alvin W. Byars wrote two excellent and comprehensive local histories – *Lintheads* and *Olympia-Pacific: The Way It Was, 1895-1970* – that provide essential perspectives of the village’s community and make tremendous use of oral history. They should be consulted in any research on the Olympia Mill Village.

#### *Archival Sources*

Local History Room, Richland County Library, Columbia, SC  
Richland County Register of Deeds, Columbia, SC  
South Carolina Room, Greenville Public Library, Greenville, SC  
South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC  
University of South Carolina Library, Columbia, SC  
The United States Bureau of the Census

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Returned

**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):** \_\_\_\_\_

Olympia Mill Village Historic District  
Name of Property

Richland County, SC  
County and State

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## 10. Geographical Data

**Acreege of Property** Approximately 195 acres

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: 33.986045° | Longitude: -81.037811° |
| 2. Latitude: 33.987278° | Longitude: -81.033960° |
| 3. Latitude: 33.976441° | Longitude: -81.034406° |
| 4. Latitude: 33.969370° | Longitude: -81.034170° |
| 5. Latitude: 33.976954° | Longitude: -81.026265° |
| 6. Latitude: 33.982195° | Longitude: -81.031969° |

**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: |

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County and State

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

The boundaries of the Olympia Mill Village Historic District are roughly Catawba Street to the north; railroad lines, Lincoln Street and Bluff Road to the east and north; Granby Lane to the far east; and Georgia Street, Delaware Street, and Olympia Avenue/Wayne Street to the west. The property of the Vulcan Materials Company more precisely determines the southwest boundary (Parcel Number R08814-01-07). These boundaries largely follow those of the historic Olympia Mill Village as delineated in a series of plats made as a result of the 1940 sale to the Ebert Realty Company.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

These boundaries enclose the northern grid designated historically for the mills, its amenities, and management housing, bounded by Catawba Street to the north, Lincoln Street and the railroad to the east, and Heyward Street to the south. The northwest corner of the district includes Pacific Park on Wayne Street and then jogs south on Wayne Street to include the Olympia Mill. This brings the district very close to the eastern edge of the Granby Mill Village Historic District but cuts out a handful of non-contributing resources along the north side of Whaley Street. Bluff Road forms a hard northern boundary for the district and the historic village; the mill never owned the property directly east or north of Bluff Road in this area. The group of resources bounded by Olympia Park to the west, south, and east and Heyward Street to the north sit on land improved by the mills and developed by brothers Robert and Hunter Gibbes in the 1910s.

The southwest boundary runs along either side of Olympia Avenue with Alabama and Carolina Streets to the north before turning south on Delaware Street and then again on Georgia Street. The jagged southern edge of the district between Dover and Quarry Streets is historic; the 1939-40 plats also show an irregular pattern of houses located south of Dover Street. Drainage issues this far south explain its sporadic development historically and today. Much of this area is now filled in with resources built after the period of significance or remains vacant, especially on the southern ends of Maryland and Ohio Streets.

The district's northern boundary runs along Olympia Avenue and Bluff Road and then south on Granby Lane in order to include the Olympia School, Cemetery, and Armory. The southwest corner of the district also includes the Granville development on Nevada Street and at the end of Texas and Virginia Streets. Although the mill declined to develop this land, it was always considered part of the business' holdings. It was developed in the 1940s as a direct result of the mill's divestment of residential property and is thus included in the district.

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Although the mill historically owned much of the quarry to the south and west of the district, its expansion in the second half of the twentieth century make it unrecognizable from its early life as pastureland. The district therefore excludes the quarry and uses its property line as its southern boundary.

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### 11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Lydia Mattice Brandt and Josi Ward  
organization: Ward Brandt Consulting, LLC  
street & number: 114 Keith Drive  
city or town: Greenville state: SC zip code: 29607  
e-mail lydiamatticebrandt@gmail.com / josi.wardbrandt@gmail.com  
telephone: 646-263-1434  
date: June 25, 2018

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### 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.)



Olympia Mill Village Historic District  
Name of Property

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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: Olympia Mill Village Historic District

City or Vicinity: Columbia

County: Richland

State: South Carolina

Photographer: Lydia Mattice Brandt

Date Photographed: June 2018 (except for historic images)

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

1. Whaley Street, facing east and including 701 Whaley to the north and Southside Baptist Church and the WWI monument to the south.
2. Heyward Street (and the former location of the railroad trestle), facing northeast.
3. The Olympia Mill and the WWI monument from 701 Whaley Street, facing southwest.
4. Pacific Mills-built supervisory housing along Whaley Street, facing southeast.
5. Cornerstone Baptist Church (originally Trinity Chapel) with Southside Baptist Church and 701 Whaley beyond, facing northeast.
6. Rocky Branch Creek with Olympia Park and the Union Hall beyond, facing northeast.
7. 100-block of Parker Avenue, facing northwest.
8. 726 and 732 Heyward Street, facing southeast.
9. Olympia Avenue where it meets Wayne Street with the mill beyond, facing northwest.
10. Olympia Mill, facing southeast.
11. Nevada Street from Granby Lane, facing west.
12. Olympia Cemetery, facing southwest.
13. Union Hall (119 South Parker Street).
14. Type I workers' dwelling (1128 Olympia Avenue).
15. Type II workers' dwelling (106 Alabama Street).
16. Type III workers' dwelling (643 Kentucky Street).
17. Type IV workers' dwelling (727 Maryland Street).
18. Type V workers' dwelling (735 Maryland Street).
19. Type VI workers' dwelling (214 Gadsden Street)

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20. Whaley-designed supervisory housing (828 Whaley Street).
21. Boarding house (1101 Olympia Avenue).
22. Typical side-gabled dwelling in the Granville plat (949 Texas Street).
23. Typical hip-on-hip/side-gabled dwelling in the Granville Plat (415 Virginia Street).
24. Georgia Street, facing southwest.

### Index of Figures

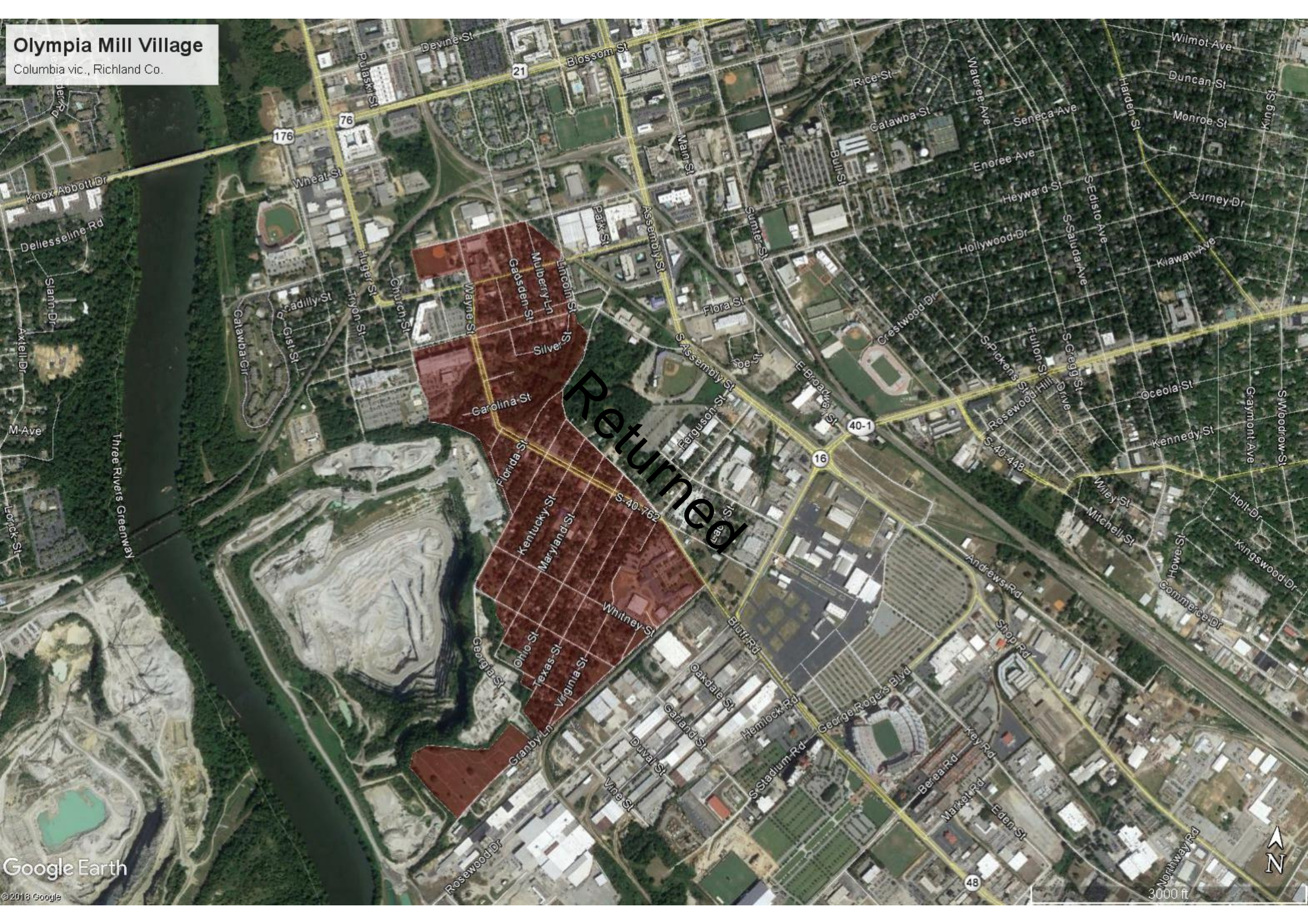
1. Olympia School at 1170 Olympia Avenue, c. 1905, including the streetcar tracks.
2. Olympia's southern grid from the roof of the mill looking southeast down Olympia Avenue in 1903. From W. B. Smith Whaley and Company, *Modern Cotton Mill Engineering* (Columbia: The State Company, 1903), 46.
3. Olympia's northern grid from the roof of the mill looking northeast up Wayne Street in 1922. From *The Spinner* 6, no. 1 (November 1922): 67. Courtesy of South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC.
4. Street in Olympia's southern grid in the 1930s. From the Works Progress Administration Collection, South Caroliniana Library, Digital Collections, <http://digital.tcl.sc.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/wpaplp/id/880/rec/1>
5. Plat of the Gibbes Property, 1908. Plat Book B, pg. 47, Richland County Register of Deeds, Columbia, SC.
6. Plat of the northern grid of property owned by Pacific Mills, 1940. Plat Book I, pg. 77, Richland County Register of Deeds, Columbia, SC.
7. Plat of the southern grid of property owned by Pacific Mills, 1939. Plat Book I, pg. 76, Richland County Register of Deeds, Columbia, SC.
8. Plat of the Granville development, 1941. Plat Book I, pg. 200, Richland County Register of Deeds, Columbia, SC.

**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.

# Olympia Mill Village

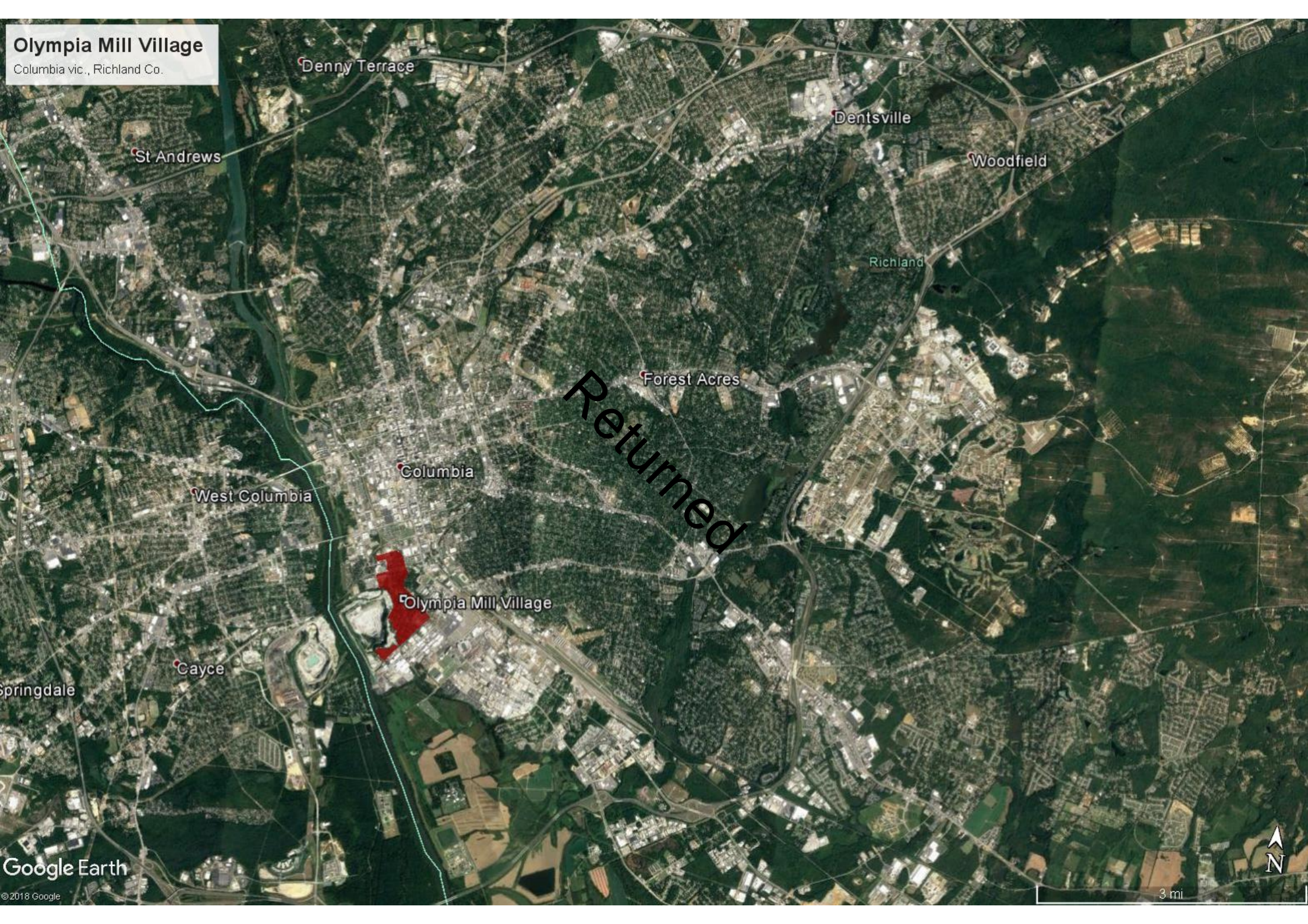
Columbia vic., Richland Co.



Returned



**Olympia Mill Village**  
Columbia vic., Richland Co.



Denny Terrace

St Andrews

Dentsville

Woodfield

Richland

Forest Acres

Columbia

West Columbia

Olympia Mill Village

Cayce

Springdale

Returned



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: 9/10/2018      Date of Pending List: 10/5/2018      Date of 16th Day: 10/22/2018      Date of 45th Day: 10/25/2018      Date of Weekly List:

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept       Return       Reject      10/25/2018 Date

Abstract/Summary  
Comments:

Recommendation/  
Criteria

Reviewer Lisa Deline      Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2239      Date 10/25/18

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.



Single Nomination Property E/R Sheet

Ref #: **SG100003058**

Name of Property: **Olympia Mill Village  
Historic District**

Type of Request: **Single**

County, State: **Richland, SC**

Normal Comment Period (15 days)

Owner Obif: **No**

Dates

Date Received: 9/10/2018  
 Date of Pending List: 9/21/2018  
 Date of 16th day: 10/22/2018  
 Date of 45th day: 10/25/2018  
 Date of Weekly List:

Reasons for review

- Appeal Request  
 Waiver  
 Resubmission  
 Other
- PDIL  
 Landscape National Mobile  
 Resource TCP  
 CLG
- Text/Data Issue  
 Photo  
 Map/Boundary Period  
 Less than 50 years

Documentation

- Attached Comments
- SLR Draft

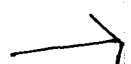
SLR Comments

Enter comment in the box below: For external use only

Add SLR Cancel

Comments

Date	Reviewer	Comment type	Comment
9/26/2018	Alexis Abernathy	comment	More non-contributing than contributing.
10/26/2018	Lisa Deline	comment	Nomination return due to needed clarification/revisions of Criteria Considerations.



Enter comment in the box below: For internal use only

Add Comment

Cancel Save & Submit Cancel Save & Print Print



Deline, Lisa &lt;lisa\_deline@nps.gov&gt;

**[EXTERNAL] Olympia Mill Village Historic District**

1 message

**Harness, Virginia** <VHarness@scdah.sc.gov>

To: Lisa Deline &lt;lisa\_deline@nps.gov&gt;

Tue, Nov 6, 2018 at 10:29 AM



Hi Lisa,

Fingers crossed this works! Attached please find the revised Section 8 to end for the Olympia Mill Village Historic District NR nomination.

Thanks!

-Virginia



Virginia E. Harness

Architectural Historian

State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)

SC Department of Archives &amp; History

8301 Parklane Road

Columbia, SC 29223

803.896.6179 <https://scdah.sc.gov/historic-preservation>**SC\_Richland Co\_Olympia Mill Village HD [REVISED SECTION 8].pdf**

457K