

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

PH0688193

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC Historic Resources of Columbia Multiple Resource Area
(Partial Inventory: Historic and Architectural Properties)

AND/OR COMMON

CITY, TOWN Columbia VICINITY OF Richland CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT #2
STATE South Carolina CODE 045 COUNTY Richland CODE 079

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

Multiple Resources

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Multiple ownership (see individual inventory forms)

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN _____ STATE _____
VICINITY OF _____

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Richland County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER Corner Sumter and Washington Streets

CITY, TOWN Columbia STATE South Carolina

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE See continuation sheet

DATE

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN _____ STATE _____

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Columbia's Commercial Heritage: An Inventory and Evaluation of Older Commercial Buildings in the City Center. Compiled by Phelps Bultman, AIA of Bultman, Coulter, Gasque Associates of Columbia, South Carolina, April 1977.

Urban Design and Historic Preservation for Columbia, South Carolina. Compiled by Lyles, Bissett, Carlise and Wolff, Consultants/Planning-Research-Management Inc. Columbia, South Carolina, March 1974.

Architectural Survey of Four Historic Districts for the City of Columbia. Compiled by Dr. John Bryan of the University of South Carolina (Architectural Historian), Columbia, South Carolina, 1973.

Historical and Cultural Buildings and Sites List for Columbia, South Carolina. Compiled by Dr. Harold Coolidge of Clemson University (Architectural Historian), Columbia, South Carolina, January 3, 1967.

Inventory of Historic Places in South Carolina. Compiled by South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, South Carolina, 1973 (update).

An Inventory and Plan for the Preservation of Historical Properties in the Central Midlands. Compiled by the Central Midlands Regional Planning Council, Columbia, South Carolina, June 1974.

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		See Inventory form # 4

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The multiple resource nomination for the Historic Resources of Columbia consists of twenty-five individual properties of historic and architectural significance which are located within the city limits of Columbia, South Carolina. Spanning a time period from 1849 to 1940, these twenty-five properties will join a list of 31 individual sites and historic districts in Columbia which are already nominated to or listed in the National Register. Viewed as a unit, the multiple resource properties give a comprehensive view of the historical and architectural development of Columbia. Viewed individually, each of the nominated properties occupies a unique place as a cultural resource of the City of Columbia.

Unlike many major cities in the United States, Columbia did not evolve from spontaneous settlement. Instead, the city was planned specifically to serve as the state capital of South Carolina. The location of Columbia in the middle of the state was selected in 1786 in an effort to resolve the rivalry between the lowcountry and the upcountry. A site for the new capital was chosen on an undulating plateau overlooking the Congaree River, just below the confluence of the Broad and Saluda Rivers. By 1787, the street plan for the town had been laid out in a grid pattern, two miles square, with the north-south axis oriented slightly east of north. No street was to be less than 60 feet in width, and the outer boundary streets and two central cross-axial streets were to be 150 feet in width. Land was set aside in the center of town for governmental buildings, the remaining land being divided into half acre plots which went on sale to the public in September 1786. By 1790, the State House was completed, and the state government formally moved to Columbia.

Since that date, Columbia has continued to be characterized by an orderly plan of broad streets, still dominated by a centrally located State Capitol complex. The Congaree River has remained as the most dominant natural feature of Columbia, serving as an important visual resource of the city as well as being the historic source of much of Columbia's growth and prosperity.

Columbia long ago outgrew its original two-mile square grid and expanded into outlying areas in a pattern of development which lacked the planned symmetry of the historic core of the town. By 1913, the majority of these suburbs had been annexed into Columbia's city limits, thus giving more diversity to the city's visual character. At present, the majority of the original core of the city is used for commercial, governmental and educational purposes. Residential use is, however, interspersed in the central area of Columbia and is heavily concentrated along the outlying edges of the city. Columbia presently has a population of nearly 112,000 within its city limits, with an additional 188,000 people living in the Greater Columbia area.

Located within the city limits of Columbia are 31 historic resources which are either listed on the National Register or have been nominated to the Register and are awaiting final review in Washington. (See Representation in Existing Surveys: Continuation Sheet). These resources include four historic districts and 27 individual properties. To this core list, this nomination will add 25 additional individual properties which are important resources of Columbia. Drawn from comprehensive surveys, the multiple resource properties represent a variety of types of

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resources: commercial, residential, religious, educational, and governmental. Added to this variety of types is a wide diversity of styles and periods of architecture which defy an overall generalization. Each individual multiple resource property is indicative of a unique historic and architectural period of Columbia's growth. Each should be judged as part of the city's continuum of development.

Following its origins in the late 18th century, Columbia grew steadily into a major center for transportation and trade in South Carolina. Its location in the center of the state made it a logical point for trade between the two different economies of the upcountry and lowcountry. Thus, very early in its history, Columbia became a diverse city whose physical development would reflect a healthy blend of influences from across the state. Contributing to Columbia's steady physical growth was the city's function as a transportation hub. By 1826 no fewer than ten roads fanned out of Columbia to all regions of the state. The decade 1820-1830 saw the development of the Columbia Canal (nominated to the National Register in 1978) as a major impetus to trade. With the coming of the railroad during the 1840s, Columbia had evolved into a mature city and was considered to be one of the most noteworthy capitals in the South. Columbia's early planners envisioned Senate and Assembly Streets as the two principal downtown thoroughfares, intersecting beside the city block where the original State House stood; but physical reasons considerably altered this concept. For engineering reasons, the first - and many subsequent - bridges spanning the Congaree were constructed at the foot of Gervais Street. The traffic thus generated bypassed Senate Street, which became a residential area. Activity along Gervais was further stimulated by the fact that the major railways traversing the city, following the natural contours carved by the Congaree, laid their tracks across the western end of the street. Passenger and freight depots, manufacturers, warehouses and wholesalers were located around the tracks, then as now.

Due to its lower elevation, Assembly Street very early became a secondary commercial area which attracted small retail stores, feed stores and a farmer's market. The slightly higher Main Street (then Richardson Street) developed into the city's prime retail area. Several substantial residential sections were also developed in the town which became well known for its broad avenues and tree-lined streets.

During this antebellum era, the Greek Revival style of architecture was one of the most dominant forms in Columbia. Included in this nomination are four examples of this style: the McCord House (Form 1), Zimmerman House, (2), Zimmerman School (3), and the Dovilliers-Manning-Magoffin House (4). Particularly significant as a visual element of Columbia, raised Greek-revival cottages such as the Dovilliers-Manning-Magoffin House were once so prolific in the town that the style became known locally as the "Columbia Cottage."

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With the coming of the Civil War, Columbia developed into a major Confederate munitions and supply center. On February 17, 1865, Columbia was entered by Federal forces led by General William T. Sherman. In the resulting confusion, approximately one-third of the city was destroyed by fire. Completely destroyed was the entire commercial core of the city on Main (then Richardson) Street. Thus, virtually no pre-1865 commercial structures remain in the central area of Columbia's downtown. With the close of hostilities, the rebuilding process began, borrowing elements from early styles as well as calling on newer forms.

Representative of this era is McDuffies Antiques (5), a small Greek Revival structure built circa 1872 and used during the late 1800s as a black business. Also dating from this period is the Ensor-Keenan House (6), considered to be Columbia's only extant example of a residential version of the Italianate style.

Typical of the rebuilding on Main Street is the Capitol Cafe building (7), a notable example of late 19th century Victorian commercial architecture. Also remaining from this period is the Dunbar Funeral Home (8), one of Columbia's few remaining examples of the Queen Anne style.

Twelve of the twenty five multiple resource properties were constructed between 1900 and 1921. Typical of an eclectic approach to building design, these structures represent a diversity that was being fostered by Columbia's burgeoning economical life. This diversity is visible in the residential, religious, and commercial structures which remain extant from this period.

Notable examples of the diversity of residential architecture are the Moore-Mann House (9) designed in the Queen Anne style and the more classically dignified Lyles-Gudmundson House (10), designed in 1918 by New York architect James Brite.

The religious architecture of this era runs the gamut from the carefully proportioned twin towers of Ebenezer Lutheran Church (11) to the Bishops Memorial AME Zion Church (12) with its single brick tower and delicate interior detailing and stained glass.

During this era, the diversity of architectural forms produced two notable examples of institutional design. Logan School (13) and Columbia High School (14) were both designed in what was called the "Collegiate Italian Renaissance Style," and both have remained landmarks in the city.

The most vigorous expression of the eclecticism of Columbia's architecture of this period is found in its commercial structures. Here a wide range of architectural styles combine to give Columbia an image of visual diversity. From the

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sophistication of Frank Milburn's Italian Classic Revival Dispensary Building (15), to the solid commercial sensibility of Hinson Feed and Seed (16), Columbia's commercial architecture reflected the broad range of economic interests in the city. Witness the fine design of the Survey Publishing Company (17), the classic details of the Lever Building (18) and the intricately detailed terra-cotta facade of the Consolidated Building (19). Equally notable from this period is the Barringer Building (20), Columbia's first skyscraper which was designed as a "Georgian Revival skyscraper."

With Columbia's growth came the need for the new United States Courthouse (21), which was designed in 1936 in the Renaissance Revival style and constructed from poured monolithic concrete. The 1930s and 1940s saw more modern designs gain popularity. The stylized natural forms of the Art Deco style are evident in the essentially unaltered front of the S. H. Kress Building (22). While the "depression modern" style was translated into the flat geometric designs of Tapp's Department Store (23), the only major building of this mode remaining on Main Street.

Although a variety of design is most obvious in the city's commercial properties, new design forms also occurred in Columbia's suburban areas. Especially significant in this respect are the 20th century Spanish Mission Revival style Heslep House (24) and the International style Wallace-McGee House (25). Both of these residences are unique structures in Columbia and are therefore an integral part of the city's heritage.

This nomination has sought to identify and recognize those structures which are unique elements of the cultural resource of Columbia. The Kress Building (1934), Tapp's (1940), the U.S. Courthouse (1936), and the Wallace-McGee House (1937) do not meet the fifty-year criteria for nomination. This criteria should be waived for these four buildings, however, because each individual building is of exceptional importance as a cultural resource of Columbia. Each is a Columbia landmark. The Kress Building is an impressive Art Deco building in the city and a key structure on Main Street; the U.S. Courthouse is a notable landmark significant for its Classic Renaissance Revival architecture and its unusual method of building construction; Tapp's is the only important large scale building on Main Street remaining from the "depression modern" era, and the Wallace-McGee House is Columbia's only pure example of the International style of architecture which had such a momentous impact on the visual character of America. Also included within this nomination is the Dovilliers-Manning-Magoffin House, which was moved in 1964 to avoid imminent demolition. This building should be considered eligible for the National Register because it is of exceptional importance as an example of the Greek Revival "Columbia Cottage" and for its historic association with prominent Columbians. These five buildings have been nominated to the National Register because each is a unique and integral part of the evolution of Columbia's history and architecture.

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The twenty five properties included in this nomination are located in a scattered fashion throughout the city limits. The greatest concentration of properties are six commercial structures located on Main Street; however, these structures are too isolated to be grouped together as an historic district. Other than the State Capitol complex, Columbia contains no large scale city parks or open public squares. It also does not have any outstanding natural or visual element which serves as a linkage between the diverse sections of the city.

Urban design plans for the city call for the development of such linkages and park areas. Plans are also underway which would maximize the positive effects of many of the historic resources of the city. National Register listing for the outstanding historic resources of Columbia will hopefully serve as an impetus to the conservation of Columbia's cultural resources.

SURVEY AND PLANNING METHODOLOGY

The first move towards developing a comprehensive preservation plan for the City of Columbia initiated in 1963 when City Council authorized the creation of the Historic and Cultural Buildings Commission. The Commission had the authority to review and approve applications for zoning permits within the three historic districts; also, the Commission was delegated certain limited regulatory powers to delay demolition of significant structures.

Members of the local chapter of the American Institute of Architects contributed the first concrete work toward cataloging and classifying structures of architectural and historic importance. Their study was reinforced in 1963 by a survey prepared by Dr. Harold N. Coledge, architectural historian, of Clemson University. Authorized by the Columbia City Council, the 1967 Coledge Report was a visual architectural survey classifying into four categories some 214 sites and structures within a ten block area surrounding the state capitol building. Although it was not a comprehensive survey providing historical documentation for each building surveyed, the study did serve to give architectural definition to a progression of styles and designs in the city by a professional architectural historian. The Coledge Report became the basis for decisions made by the Historic and Cultural Buildings Commission on actions related to those structures under their purview.

By 1974 the Historic and Cultural Buildings Commission realized that a more efficient and innovative mechanism was needed in solving preservation problems

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and retaining the city's historical character. Statutory limitations had seriously restricted their effectiveness to protect deserving historical structures. Consequently, between 1966 and 1974, more than 30 percent of Columbia's historical properties were demolished.

As a result of this need, the City of Columbia and the South Carolina Department of Archives and History initiated the Columbia Urban Design and Historic Preservation Study. This study advanced sensible preservation aims within a broad framework of needed improvements by unifying urban design elements for the central city.

Basically, the Urban Design Study emphasized and expanded traditional design elements by distinguishing the city's historical character through street beautification improvements that visually link recognized landmarks and special historic districts. The principal recommendation of the study suggested the creation of a Landmarks Commission to serve as an educational, technical, coordinating, and regulatory body for preservation and urban design. In 1975 City Council adopted an ordinance establishing the Columbia Landmarks Commission thereby granting additional regulatory provisions which are directly coordinated with the City Zoning Ordinance.

At the request of the newly formed Commission, Dr. John M. Bryan, professor of art history at the University of South Carolina, conducted a city-wide inventory and evaluation of Columbia's significant structures. The Bryan Study addressed the following criteria:

- (1) the historical significance of events or people associated with each building
- (2) the architectural merit of each structure
- (3) the incidence in the community - the relative rarity or the commonplace character - of each building
- (4) the historical integrity - the amount of alteration or addition
- (5) the effect of any alteration or addition upon the original character
- (6) the contribution to the neighborhood and environmental impact

Realizing that many architectural styles and periods were represented in Columbia's central business district, the city of Columbia and the South Carolina Department of Archives and History funded an inventory and evaluation of older commercial buildings in the city center. In 1977 Columbia's Commercial Heritage, an extensive evaluation of more than 446 buildings, was prepared by Phelps H. Bultman, a Columbia architect and preservationist. The survey and

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evaluation was accomplished in the following steps:

- (1) the area of the city to be studied was defined
- (2) buildings within the area were identified
- (3) qualifying buildings were individually photographed
- (4) using the photographs, each street front was studied
- (5) survey sheets were designed, on which were entered, known and observed data on each building
- (6) evaluation of architectural merit (and known history) was numerically scored on the evaluation sheet

The commercial survey provided Columbians with a systematic tabulation of all existing commercial structures in the study area old enough to be of potential historic interest. This was the first such tabulation ever undertaken. The study also presented an informed evaluation of the buildings, rating them as objectively as possible in terms of their historic and/or architectural merit, intrinsic or potential. In its second phase, the report will focus on those buildings fronting on Main Street beautification area, and will entail studies, cost analyses and specific recommendations as to facade treatment, restoration or other steps considered necessary and desirable to insure preservation of Columbia's downtown architectural heritage.

In preparation for this multiple resource nomination, information was compiled from the above mentioned surveys of Harold Coledge, Architect; John M. Bryan, Architectural Historian; and Phelps Bultman, Architect; the Historic Resources of Columbia nomination was also based on statewide and regional ongoing surveys conducted by the professional staff of the South Carolina Department of Archives and History and the Central Midlands Regional Planning Council.

As no comprehensive archeological survey has ever been conducted within the City of Columbia, this multiple resource nomination does not include archeological resources.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW					
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGION		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)		
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION				

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The multiple resource nomination for the Historic Resources of Columbia consists of twenty-five individual properties which are of historic and architectural significance to the city of Columbia, state capital of South Carolina. Dating from the time period between 1849 and 1940, these properties join the thirty-one Columbia properties and historic districts already nominated to or listed in the National Register to serve as a visible reminder of the city's varied history. Specifically founded to serve as the state capital, Columbia was intentionally located in the center of the state along the east side of the Congaree River. Its role as the state capital and its central location have historically made Columbia a gathering point for political and economic interests across the state. The cultural resources of the city therefore reflect much of the diversity found in the state. As state capital, Columbia has also served as a focal point for many of the trends and aspirations of South Carolina as a whole. These remain visible in the notable historic and architectural resources which remain extant within the city limits of Columbia.

On March 22, 1786 the General Assembly of South Carolina passed an act establishing a new state capital called Columbia to be located on a plateau on the Congaree River just below the confluence of the Broad and Saluda Rivers. Located directly in the center of the state, Columbia was created in an effort to resolve the rivalry between the small farmers and traders of the upcountry and the large planters and merchant class of the low-country. By 1787 a careful street plan for the new town had been laid out. It consisted of a two-mile square grid of broad avenues with a centrally located state house. In 1790, with the new state house ready for use, the official public records for the state were transferred to Columbia. The town's central location soon made it a logical trading point to exchange furs and agricultural produce from the upcountry for salt, manufactured goods and imported products from the Charleston area.

By 1805 Columbia had grown to the point that it was officially incorporated as a town, with a local government independent of the legislature. With the invention of the cotton gin and the development of the upcountry as a rich cotton farming area, the town became an important cotton retailing center.

During Columbia's early history, it was primarily accessible by land. In 1824 the completion of the Columbia Canal made the Congaree River navigable and permitted large-scale economic shipment of goods to and from the frontier country of Piedmont South Carolina by water. This greatly encouraged the growth of Columbia as the trade center of central South Carolina. With the coming of the railroad during the decade 1840-1850, all earlier forms of transportation became obsolete as Columbia also became a central location for railroad lines.

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By 1860, Columbia had a population of 8,052. A mature city, it had developed a distinct life-style dominated by the activities of the state legislature and the educational leadership of the South Carolina College (later University of South Carolina). As state capital, Columbia was the site of many political controversies, especially with the coming of the nullification and secession movements of the 1800s. David J. McCord, builder of the McCord House, was a particularly vocal political activist and editor during the nullification controversy. With the advent of the secession controversy, Columbia became a center for political activities that culminated in South Carolina's secession from the Union in 1860. During the resulting Civil War, Columbia mobilized in support of the Confederacy and was transformed by the development of various military installations, military manufactories, hospitals, prisoner-of-war camp, and the Confederate Printing Plant. These installations made Columbia a logical military target. On February 17, 1865, Union forces led by General William T. Sherman entered Columbia. In the resulting confusion over one-third of the city burned, and the entire downtown commercial district was destroyed. With the close of the Civil War, Columbia entered an era of rebuilding. During this Reconstruction era, the city felt new influences. Such men as Dr. Joshua Ensor, builder of the Ensor-Keenan House, came from the North to take part in post-war rebuilding. The influence of the newly-freed black population was also seen in the presence of black business people, such as Caroline Alston of the McDuffie's Antiques Building.

As Columbia emerged from the Reconstruction era, it entered a period of gradual growth. Commercial buildings, such as the Capitol Cafe, lined Main Street which was once again the economic center of the city. By 1890 Columbia had a population of 15,353. In 1891 the old Columbia Canal was enlarged and rebuilt to serve as a power source in order to attract industry into the city. As a result, several large textile plants were constructed. W. B. Smith Whaley, builder of Dunbar Funeral Home, was a major figure in the construction of several of these mills.

Although the building of the cotton mills gave a major boost to the city's economy, Columbia still was typified by a diversity of economic interests. The early 1900s were a period of great growth for the city. This was reflected in the building of additional railroads, the appearance of streetcars, electric lights, and paved streets. With the changing face of the city, Columbia began to spread outward and develop its first real suburbs. Witness the Lyles-Gudmundson House of Wales Garden, the Survey Publishing Company of Eau Claire, and Bishops AME Church of the Waverly development. In conjunction with the appearance of Columbia's suburbs came an active period of development in the downtown area. Secondary businesses along Assembly Street began to construct fine commercial structures such as Hinson Feed and Seed Store, while along Main Street the economic prosperity led to the construction of the Lever Building, Consolidated Building and Barringer Building.

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In 1925 Columbia had a population of 41,225. By this time Columbia was considered to be a statewide center of hydroelectric power production, trade, manufacturers, education, and transportation. Columbia was the radiating point for more railroads than any other spot in the state and was the hub of the state highway system. It also continued to be the seat of state government.

The Depression saw a lull in Columbia's growth, but as it entered a period of economic recovery, it developed notable new images. Thus, such buildings as Kress, the United States Courthouse, the Heslep House, and the Wallace-McGee House are indicators of the growing visual diversity and experimentation within the city. Perhaps the most central image of this 'new' Columbia is the Tapp's Building. The construction of Tapp's Department Store was a major commercial commitment to downtown Columbia. It's 'Depression Modern' architecture, with its large-scale use of flat geometric lines, reflects Columbia's urge to be 'modern'. Once the symbol of the city's newest image, the Tapp's Building now remains as the only large-scale structure in the downtown area which reflects this 'Depression Modern' image.

Tapp's and the other nominated buildings are already unique reminders from their respective eras. Seen as a group, they help to offer a comprehensive view of the historic and architectural development of Columbia. Individually, each is a unique cultural resource of the city.

ARCHITECTURE

The twenty-five multiple resource properties offer a comprehensive view of the major architectural styles which typify different eras in Columbia's development. Although much of Columbia's architectural heritage has already been lost, these properties remain as some of the best extant representatives of the architectural history of the town. The architectural resources of Columbia are characterized by a wide diversity of periods, styles and materials. The Greek Revival style, typical of ante-bellum Columbia, is seen in the McCord House, Zimmerman House and School and the Dovilliers-Manning-Magoffin House. The Ensor-Keenan House is considered to be Columbia's only extant residence with Italianate influences, and the Capitol Cafe is a unique reminder of the late 19th Century Victorian commercial structures which once lined Main Street. Columbia's architecture during the late 1800s and early 1900s became an eclectic blend of a diverse variety of styles, building materials and design motifs: some of these are reflected in the Queen Anne style of Dunbar Funeral Home and Moore-Mann House, classic Lever Building, and the intricately molded terra-cotta Consolidated Building. An important landmark in the city's architectural development is also seen in Columbia's first skyscraper, the Barringer Building. With the city's continuing growth, other major architectural styles also found their expression in Columbia's buildings. Most notable are the Art Deco style of Kress, the Spanish Mission Revival style of the

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Heslep House, the 'Depression Modern' style of Tapp's, and the International style of the Wallace-McGee House.

The early architecture of Columbia was largely the work of local craftsmen. With the advent of the twentieth century, established architects came to dominate Columbia's building. Twelve of the twenty-five buildings of this multiple resource nomination can be attributed with certainty to specific architects. Local architects represented are Urquhart & Johnson, Gadsden B. Shand of W. B. Smith Whaley and Co., Sams and Carter, and Charles Wilson, first president of the South Carolina Association of Architects. Out-of-state architects also received commissions for Columbia buildings. Frank Milburn, designer of the Dispensary Building, practiced widely in the Southeast, and James Brite of New York designed the Lyles-Gudmundson House. The work of Edward Durrell Stone is also represented in the International style Wallace-McGee House.

ART

During its early history, Columbia's artist community consisted of a small group of portraitists who often taught art in the town's small academies. Eugene Dovilliers, original owner of the Dovillers-Manning-Magoffin House, was one of the few artists living in Columbia before the Civil War.

COMMERCE

From Columbia's early origins as a trading center between upcountry and lowcountry its central location and transportation facilities have made it a major commercial center in the state. In spite of the dominance of the cotton trade in pre-Civil War Columbia, the city's commercial life has always been characterized by a healthy diversification of economic interests. Thus, the retailing and banking institutions of the city appropriately reflect a wide variety of periods, construction materials and styles. Early in its history, Columbia's commercial areas became divided between the prime retail companies of Main Street and the secondary businesses and warehouses of the Assembly Street area. The solid commercial character of such structures as Hinson Feed and Seed Store reflect the commercial structures of the Assembly Street area. The downtown area of Main Street has historically always served as the commercial center of Columbia. Here Columbia's economic diversity is reflected in such structures as the Capitol Cafe, Lever Building, Consolidated Building, Barringer Building, Kress Building and Tapp's Department Store.

EDUCATION

By 1801, with the founding of the South Carolina College, Columbia became a major educational center for South Carolina. The early history of the city leaves full accounts of the many schools and academies that offered educational services on the lower levels. The Zimmerman House and School were built circa 1848 by German immigrant

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Charles Zimmerman to serve as one such 'Female Academy'. Eugene Dovilliers, original owner of the Dovilliers-Manning-Magoffin House, was both an artist and a teacher of the Barhamville Academy in Columbia. In 1910, the General Assembly of South Carolina passed legislation which provided for funds on a matching basis for the construction of new schools in the state; Logan School and Columbia High School were both early results of this action. The technical aspects of educational services in Columbia can be seen in the Lever Building which was used in the 1920s by Draughon's Practical Business College.

LITERATURE

Louisa Cheves McCord, builder of the McCord House, was a notable woman author of the pre-Civil War era. A regular contributor to both the Southern Quarterly Review and DeBow's Review, Mrs. McCord wrote many political and economic essays, as well as poetry and drama.

Louisa McCord's husband, David James McCord, was editor of the Statutes at Large of South Carolina and was also the editor of the Telescope, a leading newspaper which was politically active in supporting the nullification controversy.

POLITICS/GOVERNMENT/LAW

One of Columbia's earliest structures associated with Columbia's political life is the McCord House. David J. McCord, builder of the McCord House, was a prominent lawyer, editor and political activist in support of the nullification movement of the late 1820s-1830s. McCord also served as both a state legislator and as intendant (mayor) of Columbia.

Another structure associated with the city's governmental life is the Survey Publishing Company Building. From 1928 to 1955 this building served as a town hall for Eau Claire, an early suburb of Columbia which was incorporated into the city limits.

Obviously of key significance is the United States Courthouse. Since its construction in 1936, this structure has housed the United States District Court and the offices of the United States District Attorney.

RELIGION

The diverse character of the city of Columbia has traditionally been reflected in its religious structures. The Ebenezer Lutheran Chapel, a notable example of early 20th Century religious architecture, is located on the site of the oldest Lutheran Church in Columbia. The Lutheran religion played a significant role in Columbia's development. In 1911, the Lutheran Seminary moved to Columbia where it purchased a portion of the Ensor-Keenan Estate to establish a permanent campus. In conjunction with this, the Survey Publishing Company Building was constructed in 1912 to house the

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American Lutheran Survey, a nationally distributed weekly publication addressing Lutheran concerns.

For many years, a Presbyterian Seminary was also located in Columbia. James Woodrow, a professor at the seminary, was a prominent figure in the development of Presbyterian religious education and dogma. Bishops Memorial AME Zion Church was originally constructed as a memorial to James Woodrow and named Woodrow Memorial Presbyterian Church.

HUMANITARIAN

During the Civil War, Columbia became the site of various military installations, notably hospitals. Louisa Cheves McCord of the McCord House served as nursing director of the main Confederate Hospital located adjacent to her home in the South Carolina College. The McCord House was also used as a hospital itself, and it was the central depot in Columbia where local people brought food for the hospital.

SOCIAL

Columbia, as state capital, served as a focus for many statewide trends dealing with social problems. Notable among these trends was the push towards control of alcohol consumption. In 1895, partly in answer to the prohibition movement, South Carolina adopted an unusual system for regulating liquor sales. This system was called the Dispensary System, and its consisted of a state monopoly on liquor sales. The system was operated out of Columbia. The Dispensary Building, its main office, is an important reminder of this approach to alcohol control.

PRESERVATION ACTIVITIES IN COLUMBIA

At this time, preservation and restoration activities fall into several categories. With assisting support from county and city, the Historic Columbia Foundation operates four house museums within the city limits of Columbia. These properties owned by the Richland County Historic Preservation Commission, are all on the National Register of Historic Places. In addition to helping support these museums, Columbia City Government also takes an ongoing role in citywide preservation activities. Having sponsored the architectural surveys of Dr. Harold Coolidge in 1967 and Dr. John Bryan in 1975, the city replaced its Old Historic and Cultural Commission with a stronger Columbia Landmarks Commission. This serves as an educational and regulatory body for preservation and urban design. In conjunction with the South Carolina Department of Archives and History, the City of Columbia has sponsored three studies and plans dealing with its central city preservation problems - Urban Design and Historic Preservation in Columbia, Columbia's Commercial Heritage, and Columbia Commercial Building Study, as well as a special Columbia Canal Study. In the last several years, the Columbia Landmarks Commission has been

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working with the city's Department of Community Development on programs offering incentives to property owners. The Columbia City Council has also recently adopted a Columbia Facade Ordinance providing matching grants to downtown property owners for renovation of storefronts. Partially as a result of these activities, private investments have begun to take a lead in preservation and restoration activities within the city.

Although city programs have tried to take into account Columbia's historic resources, no overall implementation plan for preservation, rehabilitation, and use has been developed, although two challenge grants for the central city area were submitted to Interior in October 1978. It is anticipated that National Register status will provide further impetus to the development of such a plan.

This multiple resource nomination consists of twenty-five individual properties which are located within the city limits and are of historic and architectural significance; no archeological resources are included because there is no comprehensive archeological survey for this area. These twenty-five properties will join the thirty-one Columbia properties already nominated or listed in the National Register.

No historic districts have been included within this multiple resource nomination. This is due to the scattered location of the twenty-five nominated properties. The greatest concentration of these buildings is in the downtown area. Their scattered location and the preponderance of non-conforming structures have made a downtown historic district unfeasible.

We plan to expand Columbia's Multiple Resource Nomination with the addition of both historic districts and individual properties as additional research, new judgments, and the increasing age of more recent structures make more resources eligible for listing in the National Register. Abolishment of the disincentives of the Tax Reform Act will also result in additional nominations of properties whose owners are presently opposed.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME *Columbia Multiple Resource, ideal Partial Inventory (addition)*
HISTORIC Historic Resources of Columbia: Supplement I
(Partial Inventory: Historic and Architectural Properties)
AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION
STREET & NUMBER The city limits of Columbia, South Carolina (see continuation sheet)
CITY, TOWN Columbia VICINITY OF #2
STATE South Carolina CODE 045 COUNTY Richland CODE 079

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
Multiple Resource	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY
NAME Multiple ownership (see individual inventory forms)
STREET & NUMBER
CITY, TOWN STATE

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Richland County Courthouse
STREET & NUMBER Corner Sumter and Washington Streets
CITY, TOWN Columbia STATE South Carolina

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS
TITLE Inventory of Historic Places in South Carolina
DATE 1979 (update) FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS South Carolina Department of Archives and History
CITY, TOWN Columbia STATE South Carolina

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



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

1. Name Columbia Multiple Resource Area (Additions)

historic Historic Resources of Columbia: Supplement II
(Partial Inventory: Historic and Architectural Properties)

and/or common

2. Location

street & number The city limits of Columbia, South Carolina not for publication

city, town Columbia vicinity of Congressional district Second

state South Carolina code 045 county Richland code 079

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple ownership (see individual inventory forms)

street & number

city, town vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

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

street & number 1701 Main Street

city, town Columbia state South Carolina 29201

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

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

date 1979 (update) federal state county local

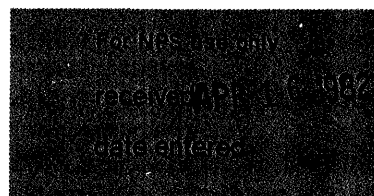
depository for survey records South Carolina Department of Archives and History

city, town Columbia state South Carolina 29211

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

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



1. Name Columbia Multiple Resource Area (additions)

Historic Resources of Columbia: Supplement III
historic (Partial Inventory: Historic and Architectural Properties)

and/or common

2. Location

(see individual inventory forms)
street & number The city limits of Columbia, South Carolina N/A not for publication

city, town Columbia N/A vicinity of congressional district

state South Carolina code 045 county Richland code 079

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name See individual inventory forms

street & number

city, town _____ vicinity of _____ state _____

5. Location of Legal Description

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

street & number 1701 Main Street

city, town Columbia state South Carolina 29201

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

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

date 1981 federal state county local

depository for survey records South Carolina Department of Archives and History

city, town Columbia state South Carolina 29211

9. Major Bibliographical References

See individual inventory forms

ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property _____

See individual inventory forms

Quadrangle name _____

Quadrangle scale _____

UMT References

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Verbal boundary description and justification

See individual inventory forms:

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

state N/A code county N/A code

state N/A code county N/A code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title John Wells, Mary Watson, Suzanne P. Wylie

organization S.C. Department of Archives and History date

street & number P.O. Box 11,669, Capitol Station telephone (803) 758-5816

city or town Columbia state South Carolina 29211

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature *Charles E. Lee* 3/26/82

title Charles E. Lee (CZF) date

For NPS use only
 I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.
See continuation sheet for individual listing
 date
 Keeper of the National Register
 Attest: date
 Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

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

1. Name Columbia Multiple Resource Area

Historic Resources of Columbia: Supplement IV
historic (Partial Inventory: Historic and Architectural Properties)

and/or common

2. Location

(See individual inventory form)
street & number The city limits of Columbia, South Carolina N/A not for publication

city, town Columbia N/A vicinity of ~~congressional district~~

state South Carolina code 045 county Richland code 079

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name See individual inventory form

street & number

city, town _____ vicinity of _____ state _____

5. Location of Legal Description

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

street & number 1701 Main Street

city, town Columbia state South Carolina 29201

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

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

date 1978 federal state county local

depository for survey records South Carolina Department of Archives and History

city, town Columbia state South Carolina 29211

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only
received **OCT 5 1982**
date entered

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

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

1. Name

Historic Resources of Columbia: Supplement V
historic (Partial Inventory: Historic and Architectural Properties)

and/or common

2. Location

street & number The city limits of Columbia, South Carolina (See individual inventory forms: N/A not for publication)

city, town Columbia N/A vicinity of

state South Carolina code 045 county Richland code 079

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name See individual inventory forms

street & number

city, town _____ vicinity of _____ state _____

5. Location of Legal Description

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

street & number 1701 Main Street

city, town Columbia state South Carolina 29201

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

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

date 1978 federal state county local

depository for survey records South Carolina Department of Archives and History

city, town Columbia state South Carolina 29211

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

For NPS use only

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

received **SEP 20 1985**

date entered **OCT 17 1985**

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

1. Name

Historic Resources of Columbia: Supplement VIII
historic (Partial Inventory: Historic and Architectural Properties)

and/or common

2. Location

street & number The city limits of Columbia, South Carolina (see individual inventory forms
N/A not for publication

city, town Columbia N/A vicinity of

state South Carolina code 045 county Richland code 079

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Ownership (See individual inventory forms)

street & number

city, town _____ vicinity of _____ state _____

5. Location of Legal Description

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

street & number 1701 Main Street

city, town Columbia state South Carolina 29201

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

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

date 1978-1985 federal state county local

depository for survey records South Carolina Department of Archives and History

city, town Columbia state South Carolina 29211

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received FEB 5 1987
date entered MAR 9 1987

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

1. Name

historic Historic Resources of Columbia: Supplement IX
(Partial Inventory: Historic and Architectural Properties)

and/or common

2. Location

street & number The city limits of Columbia, South Carolina (see individual inventory forms
N/A not for publication)

city, town Columbia N/A vicinity of

state South Carolina code 045 county Richland code 079

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>n/a</u> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> multiple	<u>n/a</u> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industrial
resource		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: vacant

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Ownership (See individual inventory forms)

street & number

city, town _____ vicinity of _____ state _____

5. Location of Legal Description

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

street & number 1701 Main Street

city, town Columbia state South Carolina 29201

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

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

date 1978-1985 federal state county local

depository for survey records South Carolina Department of Archives and History

city, town Columbia state South Carolina 29211

9. Major Bibliographical References

See individual inventory forms.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property _____

See individual inventory forms.

Quadrangle name _____

Quadrangle scale _____

UTM References

A
Zone Easting Northing

B
Zone Easting Northing

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Verbal boundary description and justification

See individual inventory forms.

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

state N/A code county N/A code

state N/A code county N/A code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title John M. Bryan with the assistance of the National Register staff, S.C. Dept. of Archives & History

organization Department of Art History University of South Carolina date 13 January 1987

street & number telephone (803) 734-8608

city or town Columbia state South Carolina 29208

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature *Charles E. Lee*

title Charles E. Lee State Historic Preservation Officer date 1/26/87

For NPS use only

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

See Continuation sheet for listing date _____

Keeper of the National Register

Attest: _____ date _____

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet Item number Page
Multiple Resource Area dnr-11
Thematic Group

Name Columbia Multiple Resource Area (Additions)
State SC ~~RELAND CO~~

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

1. Columbia Mills Building **Substantive Review** Keeper

William H. Braham 5-24-82

Ref # 82003702

Attest

Wm Dubie 5/21/82

2. Building at 303 Saluda Avenue **Entered in the National Register** Keeper

Ref # 82003900

for Keeper

Delores Byers 5/24/82

Attest

3. Bethel A. M. E. Church **Entered in the National Register** Keeper

Ref # 82003899

for Keeper

Delores Byers 5/24/82

Attest

86 4. Brown Building **Substantive Review** Keeper

RS

Attest

Return Patrick Andrus 11/17/82

85. Arcade Building **Substantive Review** Keeper

Ref # 82001565

received substantive review as N.P. decision

Keeper

Patrick Andrus 11/17/82

Attest

accept Patrick Andrus 11/17/82

84 6. Greyhound Bus Depot **DOE/OWNER OBJECTION** Keeper

DOE

DOE/OWNER OBJECTION

Keeper

Patrick Andrus 11/17/82

Attest

eligible Patrick Andrus 11/17/82

7. West Gervais Street Historic District **Substantive Review** Keeper

Ref # 83002206

Keeper

Linda McClelland 4/27/83

Attest

accept Patrick Andrus 4/27/83

8. Wardlaw Junior High School **Entered in the National Register** Keeper

Ref # 84002096

for Keeper

Delores Byers 9/13/84

Attest

9. Claussen's Bakery **Entered in the National Register** Keeper

Entered in the National Register

for Keeper

Delores Byers 3/9/87

Attest

10. St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church **Entered in the National Register** Keeper

89001610

Entered in the National Register

for Keeper

Delores Byers 9/8/89

Attest

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number

Page

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

dnr-11

Name Columbia Multiple Resource Area - Additions
State South Carolina

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

- | | | | | |
|-----|---|--|------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. | Taylor House
<i>(Residence)</i>
Ref # 8200 3903 | <u>Substantive Review</u> | Keeper | <u>William H. Graham 7.6.82</u> |
| | | | Attest | _____ |
| 2. | Palmetto Compress and Warehouse Co. Bldg. | Entered in the
National Register | for Keeper | <u>Delbert Byer 10/17/85</u> |
| | | | Attest | _____ |
| 3. | | | Keeper | _____ |
| | | | Attest | _____ |
| 4. | | | Keeper | _____ |
| | | | Attest | _____ |
| 5. | | | Keeper | _____ |
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| 6. | | | Keeper | _____ |
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| 7. | | | Keeper | _____ |
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| 8. | | | Keeper | _____ |
| | | | Attest | _____ |
| 9. | | | Keeper | _____ |
| | | | Attest | _____ |
| 10. | | | Keeper | _____ |
| | | | Attest | _____ |