

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

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: South Carolina	
COUNTY: Richland	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER 71.5.45.0023	DATE 5/6/71

1. NAME

COMMON:
City of Columbia Historic District II

AND/OR HISTORIC:
NATIONAL REGISTER

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: Bounded on south by 1 block of Taylor Street, then a line halfway between Taylor Street and Blanding Street; west by a line 2 1/2 blocks

CITY OR TOWN: Columbia

STATE South Carolina	CODE 29201	COUNTY: Richland	CODE 079
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see cont'n sheet

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural	<input type="checkbox"/> Government	<input type="checkbox"/> Park	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> Comments
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Educational	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religious		
<input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific		

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME: Numerous private

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: Columbia	STATE: South Carolina	CODE: 45
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5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: Richland County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER: 1508 Washington Street

CITY OR TOWN: Columbia	STATE: South Carolina	CODE: 45
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6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY: South Carolina Survey of Historic Places (preliminary)

DATE OF SURVEY: 1969 Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: South Carolina Department of Archives and History

STREET AND NUMBER: 1430 Senate Street, P.O. Box 11,188 Capitol Station

CITY OR TOWN: Columbia	STATE: South Carolina	CODE: 45
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7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The orderly method in which Columbia was planned resulted in an organized and physically proportioned city. The two square mile area was divided each way into twenty streets making ten blocks to the mile with a total of forty blocks, all laid out slightly northwest and southeast.

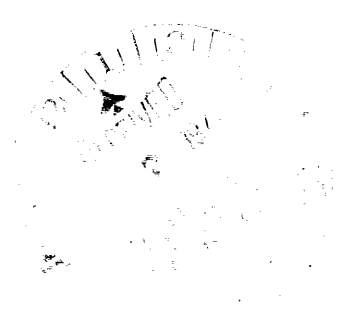
Through the 1880s there was active farming within the city limits in areas not fully developed for residential use. The commercial area was primarily centered from the State House for several adjacent blocks northward. The historic district was a residential area, except where small business concerns were connected to the owners' homes.

As in all diversified cities, the houses built in Columbia suited the tastes and needs of the occupants. Architectural styles varied from the stately Greek Revival mansions, Georgian, Early Republic, "Bankers Houses," and town houses to the "Columbia Cottage." The latter is of particular interest for it is an adaptation of the standard Neo-Classical cottages for local conditions. Here it has also been mixed with the Bahaman cottage whose first floor was raised above ground level. The wood body of the "Columbia Cottage," according to Dr. Harold N. Coolidge, professor of Architectural History at Clemson University, may indicate the use of "pattern books" which was very wide spread throughout the nineteenth century.

These surviving architectural and historical monuments of Columbia are repeatedly threatened. The Historic Preservation Department of Columbia City Planning has drawn up a color diagram according to the official list of the Historical and Cultural Buildings Commission of Columbia which illustrates the urgency of the city's preservation problem. (See attached sheet.) Note the destruction of not less than five houses since 1967 in only the historic district. This visually clarifies the speed with which physical deterioration and aggressive businesses are shortsightedly divesting Columbia of irreplaceable evidences of her past.

In late 1970 the remaining tangible old Columbia was being divided and destroyed by encroaching concerns who gave little thought to restoration or suitable replacement. With the help of the National Register of Historic Places an added measure of protection and national recognition could assist in saving Columbia's heritage.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- Pre-Columbian | 16th Century | 18th Century | 20th Century
 15th Century | 17th Century | 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

prior to 1786 to present

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

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

Wide streets were planned by John Gabriel Guignard, State Surveyor, and blocks specified for public buildings with other lots sold for private use with the stipulation that a suitable frame or brick structure be erected within two years on each lot.

Public offices and records were moved from Charleston to the new State House in 1789 and Columbia became the official seat of government with the convening of General Assembly January 4, 1790.

Modest retail establishments, hotels, cottages, and frame dwellings were built to maintain and house legislators.

The subsequent development of a residential area ^{principally} for merchants, bankers, and legislators is what is now known as Columbia Historic District II. It is one of two historic residential areas remaining in Columbia and has been zoned as such by the City of Columbia.

At the onset of the Civil War, Columbia had matured having been incorporated for city government in 1805 and developed through expanded commercial, industrial, educational, and governmental growth. When the Secession Meeting was held at the First Baptist Church in 1860, Columbia quickly organized its resources and was important during the Civil War for manufacture of munitions and cotton goods, mobilization center for Confederates, hospital center for wounded, and location of many Confederate agencies.

Columbia's Civil War military men and members of volunteer ladies associations were drawn largely from this residential area. Concern for the welfare of their state and properties led to valorous service in the military as well as in supply of provisions and care for the sick and wounded during the Civil War.

Accounts of Sherman's burning of Columbia vary, but it is known that

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Fant, Christie Zimmerman. The State House of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina: R.L. Bryan Company, 1970.
 Graydon, Nell S. Tales of Columbia, Columbia, South Carolina: R.L. Bryan Company, 1964.
 Green, Edwin L. A History of Richland County, Columbia, South Carolina: R.L. Bryan Company, 1932.
 Henning, Helen Kohn. Columbia, Capitol City of South Carolina 1786-1936, Columbia, South Carolina: R. L. Bryan Company, 1936.

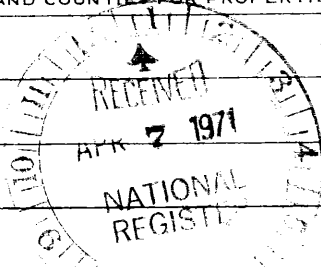
10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY				O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES				
CORNER	LATITUDE				LONGITUDE				
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds		Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes
NW	34	00	52	81	02	10			
NE	34	00	52	81	01	51			
SE	34	00	27	81	01	51			
SW	34	00	27	81	02	10			

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 41 acres

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE



11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Dollie McGrath, Historic Resources Coordinator I
 ORGANIZATION: South Carolina Department of Archives and History DATE: March 31, 1971
 STREET AND NUMBER:
1430 Senate Street, P.O. Box 11,188 Capitol Station
 CITY OR TOWN: Columbia STATE: South Carolina CODE: 45

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION **NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION**

As the designated State Liaison 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. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name Charles E. Lee
 Title Director, South Carolina Department Archives & History
 Date _____

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

Ernest A. Connolly
 Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

MAY 6 1971

Date _____

ATTEST:
William H. ...
 Keeper of The National Register
 APR 16 1971

Date _____

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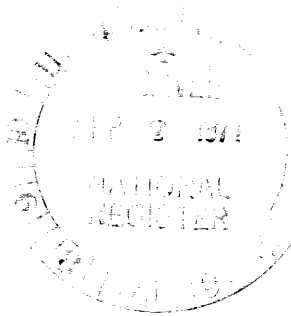
2. Location

(Continuation Sheet)

(Number all entries)

long between Marion and Sumter; north by 1½ blocks of Richland Street, then a line between Calhoun and Richland; east by ½ block of Bull Street, then through block between Barnwell and Henderson, then 1 block of Pickens and finally on block of Henderson to southern boundary.

This is Columbia Historic District II, officially zoned as such by the City of Columbia.



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(Continuation Sheet)

8. Statement of Significance (1)

(Number all entries)

Main Street was almost totally razed by fire as well as many homes in the vicinity. With a great number of the more elaborate homes of the 1830s to 1850s destroyed and Reconstruction suppressing the latent potential for rebuilding, elegant homes were not built again until the 1880s.

Areas of significance: Architecture: The Historic District contains houses designed by Robert Mills; other varying styles of architecture include the "Columbia Cottage". Education: The McMaster-Foard House, home of F.W. McMaster, Father of Columbia City Schools, was a center for educationally related activities. Military: DeBruhl Marshall House was headquarters for Col. James Johnstone, C.S.A. Political: Many of the area residents were directly involved in city and state government. Religion and Philosophy: Ainsley Hall House was once Columbia Theological Seminary.

1. DEBRUHL-MARSHALL HOUSE, 1401 Laurel Street: Commonly attributed to Robert Mills, the two story, red brick Greek Revival with arched basement and portico with Doric columns was built by Jessie DeBruhl in 1820. Believed to have been headquarters for Col. James Johnstone, C.S.A., before 1865. Owned later by J.Q. Marshall who was important in South Carolina affairs, as was DeBruhl.

2. MCMASTER-FOARD HOUSE, 1429 Laurel Street: Home of F.W. McMaster, Father of Columbia City Schools, on first board of school Commissioners, and constant worker for an education system to meet the needs of those who could not afford tuition costs. Built 1853, Greek Revival influences with extended center portion, octangular columns, iron work around porch, narrow double windows, arched windows.

3. AINSLEY HALL HOUSE, 1616 Blanding Street: Classical 1823 brick mansion designed by Robert Mills. Important not only for its architecture, but for the period it represents and its stimulus to the preservation and development of Columbia's historically-zoned areas. Restored by the Columbia Historic Foundation, it is historically significant as a center of Presbyterianism during its many years of occupancy by Columbia Theological Seminary.

4. SWEARINGEN HOUSE, 1413 Blanding: Example of development of the "Columbia Cottage" as it appeared in 1882. It is a standard Neo-Classic adaptation. Important as representative of diversified Columbia architecture.

5. CLARKE-SHEALY HOUSE, 1419 Blanding: This 1857 dwelling is a classic example of the "baroque" form of the "Columbia Cottage" with enlarged dormers, rich window and door details, expanded porch complex.

6. TAYLOR BURYING GROUND, corner of Richland and Barnwell: Resting place

(Cont'd)

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8. Statement of Significance (Continuation Sheet)
(Number all entries)

of Col. Thomas Taylor, owner of land bought for City of Columbia. His son, South Carolina Governor John Taylor, their families and slaves also buried there.

7. WARING-MCMASTER HOUSE, 1428 Laurel Street: Three bays deep with large four paned windows to each side of door having transom and sidelights. One story porch with balustrade, three supporting columns at either far side and two columns either side of front entrance. Representative of the gracious society which enjoyed classical music and literature.

8. HALE-ELMORE-SEIBELS HOUSE, 1601 Richland Street: Built before Columbia streets were laid out c.1790 on a portion of Thomas Taylor's plantation by A.M. Hale. Two story of Georgian lines. First story brick with shuttered windows; second story with shuttered windows; three dormers; extended piazzas with slender Doric columns. One of oldest houses in Columbia.

In order to preserve a meaningful cross-section of Columbia's visual, material history and avert the anonymity of sometimes destructive progressive urbanity, these areas should be maintained and restored as examples of past accomplishments and life styles.



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9. Major Bibliographical References
(Continuation Sheet)

(Number all entries)

Julien, Carl, and Milling, Chapman J. Beneath So Kind A Sky. Columbia, South Carolina: R.L. Bryan Company, 1958.

Leiding, Harriet Kershaw. Historic Houses of South Carolina. Philadelphia: J.B. Lippincot Company, 1921.

Simmons, Jane Kealhofer. A Guide To Columbia. Columbia, South Carolina: R.L. Bryan Company, 1945.

Wallace, David Duncan. South Carolina, A Short History. Durham, North Carolina: University of North Carolina Press, 1951.

Williams, J.F. Old and New Columbia. Columbia, South Carolina: Epworth Orphanage Press, 1929.

WPA. South Carolina: A Guide to the Palmetto State. New York: Oxford University Press, 1941.

