

2154

NOV 29 1989

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 of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Waverly Historic District
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by Harden/Gervais/Heidt/Taylor Sts not for publication
city, town Columbia vicinity
state South Carolina code SC county Richland code 079 zip code 29204

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<u>137</u>	<u>55</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	_____	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____	_____ structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>137</u>	<u>55</u> objects
			Total
			<u>5</u>

Name of related multiple property listing: _____
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 5

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.
Mary W. Edmonds 11/16/89
Signature of certifying official Date
Mary W. Edmonds, Deputy SHPO, SC Department of Archives & History, Columbia, SC
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register. Andrew Ryan 12/21/89
 See continuation sheet.
 determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
 determined not eligible for the National Register.
 removed from the National Register.
 other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single Dwelling
Commerce/Specialty Store
Education/College
Religion/Religious Structure
Health Care/Clinic

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single Dwelling
Commerce/Specialty Store
Education/College
Religion/Religious Structure
Health Care/Clinic

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th & 20th Century Revivals
Late 19th & Early 20th Century American
Movements

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick
walls Wood
Brick
roof Asphalt
other Asbestos
Aluminum

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Waverly Historic District is a collection of 192 primarily residential properties in the Waverly neighborhood of Columbia, including portions of Brayton's Alley, and Gervais, Hampton, Harden, Heidt, Lady, Oak, Pine, Taylor, and Washington Streets. The district contains 31 properties of key significance and 106 other properties contributing to the character of the district. The district's varied historic resources date from the 1870s to the early 1940s, and are stylistically representative of this period. The majority of the properties were built between c. 1898 and c. 1925.

This predominately black neighborhood is characterized by its diverse architecture and irregular lot size. The earliest extant buildings are late nineteenth century residences. These vary from the earliest documented dwelling -- the Heidt-Russell House (c. 1879), a vernacular, transitional, Greek revival-Italianate house -- to various two or two-and-one-half story Queen Anne residences, smaller lateral-gable central-entrance dwellings, and shotgun houses. Other vernacular forms are found in the district but are not as prevalent as the shotgun. This form was particularly suited for infill construction and was a prominent type built especially for rental properties through the 1920s. The bungalow, in its various forms, became the most popular residential type during the early twentieth century. Less frequent but as significant are the larger foursquare and the two-story Colonial revival houses built by black professionals during the same period.

Commercial structures built in Waverly date primarily from the early twentieth century and are one or two-story masonry buildings with parapet walls, large display windows, and limited ornament. Doctors' offices and smaller commercial buildings were frequently built in a shotgun form. Many smaller businesses were operated in or attached to residential structures.

Educational and religious architecture, due to its public nature, is larger and stylistically grander than the rest of the neighborhood. Most buildings date to the early twentieth century and are indicative of the Neo-Classical or Colonial revival styles.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Social History
Ethnic Heritage/Black
Education
Architecture

Period of Significance

c. 1879 - c. 1940

Significant Dates

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

Architect/Builder

Lankford, John Anderson

Wilson, Charles Coker

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The historic core of the Waverly neighborhood was originally an early subdivision of an antebellum plantation by the same name located on the outskirts of Columbia. By the early twentieth century, it had evolved into a community of black artisans, professionals and social reformers, many of whom made significant contributions to the social and political advancement of blacks in Columbia and South Carolina. The Waverly Historic District is significant under Criterion A for its significance in Social History, Ethnic Heritage/Black, Education, and Architecture. Originally a predominately white neighborhood, Waverly's development illustrates important patterns in the shift from bi-racial coexistence in the late nineteenth century to the practice of strict racial segregation common to early twentieth century urban centers. Waverly's public institutions and other historic resources are also significant for their association with individuals who played an active role in achieving a political voice for Southern blacks. The neighborhood's concentration of educational facilities for blacks is significant for their service to blacks throughout the state, and the South, when racial discrimination denied many blacks educational opportunities equivalent to whites. The Waverly Historic District derives its architectural significance under Criterion C for the concentration of vernacular residential, academic, and religious buildings reflecting a range of architectural characteristics of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. It is also significant as an example of the development of a post-Civil War Southern subdivision.

Social History

The Waverly Historic District is significant as Columbia's first suburb. As early as c. 1870, the twin catalysts of private land speculation and inter-urban transportation improvements shaped the city's growth, making Waverly Columbia's first residential neighborhood located outside the original city limits. An early subdivision of an antebellum plantation, Waverly developed following the opening of railroad shops two blocks west of the neighborhood in the late 1860s.(1) Though early black residents of Waverly lived in the midst of a white majority, blacks and whites

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

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 # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:

SC Department of Archives & History,
Columbia, SC

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property Approximately 33 acres

UTM References

A

1	7	4	9	8	5	0	0	3	7	6	3	3	4	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

C

1	7	4	9	8	2	2	0	3	7	6	2	6	0	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

B

1	7	4	9	8	7	6	0	3	7	6	2	7	8	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

D

1	7	4	9	8	0	0	0	3	7	6	3	1	6	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the nomination is shown as the black line on the accompanying map "Waverly Historic District," compiled from Richland County Tax Maps.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The nominated property includes the historic properties along portions of Brayton's Alley, and Gervais, Hampton, Harden, Heidt, Lady, Oak, Pine, Taylor, and Washington Streets, and is the core of the Waverly neighborhood.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Mary R. Parramore, Survey Historian/Frank Brown III, NR Architectural Historian

organization SC Department of Archives & History date 24 April 1989

street & number PO Box 11669 telephone (803) 734-9610

city or town Columbia state SC zip code 29211

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 2

This district is based on the core twelve blocks of the original Waverly neighborhood, excluding large sections of modern construction and extensively altered buildings.

The following key properties are representative examples of types of resources found in the Waverly district. The numbers are keyed to the inventories of contributing and noncontributing resources.

31. Heidt-Russell House, 1240 Heidt Street, c. 1879: one-and-one-half story weatherboard residence with vernacular Greek revival/Italianate influences; T-shape on infilled brick pier foundation, lateral gable roof with rear addition; five-bay central entry facade; notable features include full facade one-story hipped-roof porch with wooden posts, balustrade, and bracketed cornice; entry has single door with round-headed glass panels, transom-lights, sidelights; large, open-gable dormer with triple window centered on front facade. William J. Heidt, a white contractor-builder and manager of Reidlinger's Steam Bakery, built this house; his family occupied it until 1912. Mary E. Russell, wife of Nathaniel Russell, a black letter carrier for the U.S. Post Office, purchased the house in 1919. The Russell family still owns the property.
16. 1212 Harden Street, c. 1890: one-story frame residence; rectangular with rear addition on brick pier foundation with concrete block infill, lateral-gable roof, three-bay central entry; notable features include one-story hipped-roof entry porch, covering entry and front windows, supported by chamfered wooden posts; boxed cornice returns on gable ends; single-door entry with sidelights and transom-light; asbestos siding.
120. 2307 Washington Street, c. 1880: one-story weatherboard residence; rectangular, brick pier foundation with concrete block infill, lateral-gable roof, three-bay central entry facade; notable features include one-story shed roof porch (possible alteration); single-door entry with sidelights and transom-lights.
124. 2319 Washington Street, c. 1887: one-story frame residence with historic Craftsman-influenced alterations; rectangular, brick foundation, lateral-gable roof, five-bay central entry facade; notable features include shed roof with exposed rafters supported by paired posts on brick pedestals; single-door entry with sidelights and transom-lights; asphalt siding. This house was built by Samuel Stratton, a black clerk. The Strattons and their son, Reverend Edward W. Stratton, occupied the house until 1930.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 3

-
103. 1411 Pine Street, c. 1900: two-and-one-half story, clapboard residence with Queen Anne influences; asymmetrical plan, brick foundation, hipped-roof with lower cross gables; notable features include hipped-roof porch which wraps around parts of east and south elevations with turned Eastlake posts and balustrade; projecting rectangular bay on facade with second-story, two-sided, oriel window under projecting gable; wood shingles on face of open gables and flared band between the first and second stories.
87. Collins House, 1221 Pine Street, c. 1900: two-and-one-half-story, clapboard, Queen Anne residence with classical detailing; asymmetrical plan, brick foundation, hipped-roof with lower cross gables; notable features include full facade one-story porch with pedimented gable entrance bay, Scamozzi Ionic columns and turned balustrade; pedimented gables on east and west elevations over projecting rectangular bays; south elevation has canted bay with dropped pendants and solid brackets; flared overhang banded by molding between first and second story windows; pedimented gable dormer. Nathaniel Collins, black real estate agent and president of a clothing company, purchased the house c. 1910. The family occupied the house until 1966.
58. 2309 Lady Street, c. 1890: two-story, clapboard, Queen Anne residence with simple classical detailing; asymmetrical plan, infilled brick pier foundation with infill; cross gable roof; notable features include hipped-roof porch supported by Tuscan columns on stuccoed masonry piers which wraps partially around the south and east elevations; pedimented gables with triangular louvered vents; simple molding separates first and second stories at porch roof level; canted bay under projecting bay on west elevation. S.M. Clarkson, the white principal of Waverly Graded School, lived here in 1903. A. Giles Flemming, a white businessman and president of Mechanic Construction Company, lived here from 1923 to 1940.
7. 2327 Gervais Street, c. 1890: one-story clapboard shotgun; rectangular plan, brick pier foundation, gable front roof, two-bay facade; notable features include full-facade, one-story, hipped-roof porch with wooden posts and slat balustrade; single entry and double window on facade; east elevation has one-bay porch with wooden post; lean-to addition on the rear. This house served as a gathering place for the community, housing at various times from c. 1900 to c. 1930 a social club, Waverly Colored School, the Pilgrim Congregational Church, and a pool hall and game room.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 4

1. 1 Brayton's Alley, c. 1920: one-story frame shotgun; rectangular plan, brick pier foundation, gable front roof, two-bay facade; notable features include shed roof porch with crude wooden posts and balustrade, single door entry; front elevation has clapboard siding while side and rear elevations have board and batten siding; 3 and 5 Brayton's Alley are identical.
47. 1421 Heidt Street, c. 1883: one-story clapboard shotgun with rear wing; L-shaped plan, gable-front roof, later concrete block foundation, two-bay facade; notable features include full-facade hipped-roof porch supported by simple wooden posts; single entry with transom-light; mirror image of 1419 Heidt St.
90. 1226 Pine Street, c. 1890: one-story, clapboard, gable-front residence with rear wing; L-shaped plan, brick pier foundation with concrete block foundation, three-bay main facade with entry on side; notable features include a full-facade, one-story, hipped roof porch with wooden post supports and a slat balustrade; single entry with sidelights and transom-lights; louvered diamond-shaped vent in front gable.
86. 1220 Pine Street, c. 1904: one-story, clapboard, gable-front duplex; rectangular plan, brick pier foundation, four-bay facade with two center entrances; notable features include one-story shed roof porch with wooden posts and simple balustrade with a X-pattern across front and between the apartment units.
5. 12 Brayton's Alley, c. 1910: two-story, clapboard, gable-front, Craftsman-influenced residence; rectangular plan, brick pier foundation with brick infill, two-bay facade; notable features include a one-story, full-facade, gable front porch with wooden supports on brick pedestals; knee braces under gable front eaves and exposed rafters on sides; louvered rectangular vent in front gable.
93. 1311 Pine Street, c. 1907: one-and-one-half-story clapboard residence; rectangular plan, brick pier foundation with concrete block infill, lateral gable roof with lower central gable, three-bay facade, center entry; notable features include a one-story, full-facade, hipped roof with wooden turned posts and balustrade; single entry with transom-light; rear shed addition.
84. Monteith House, 1215 Pine Street, c. 1903: one-story, brick, gable-ell residence; L-shaped plan, brick foundation, projecting front gable with hipped-roof wing, three-bay facade; notable features

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 5

include a one-story, shed roof porch with wooden pillars over recessed bays; herringbone brickwork and circular vent with a wooden star-shaped grill; canted bay on front facade of recessed wing. Small clapboard residence in rear yard. Henry Monteith, a black bricklayer and father of civil rights activist Modjeska Simkins, built this house.

65. 1202 Oak Street, c. 1913: two-story clapboard, hipped-ell residence. L-shaped plan, brick pier foundation, cross hipped roof, four-bay facade; notable features include a two-story, two-tiered, hipped-roof porch with turned posts on brick pedestals on the first level and turned posts and balustrade on the second level, covering the recessed facade bay; single door entrance with sidelights and transom-lights; identical door opens onto the second story porch, projecting wing has double windows. Joseph Hannah, a white baker, operated the Waverly Bakery in the house from 1920 to 1925. James W. Robinson, a black employee of the Southern Railway, bought the house in 1930 and lived there until 1964.
22. 1414 Harden Street, c. 1925: one-story, clapboard, bungalow residence; rectangular plan, English basement, pyramidal roof, asymmetrical three-bay facade; notable features include a one-story full facade porch with slat balustrade with wooden supports on brick pedestals; a central hipped-roof dormer with window.
71. 1316 Oak Street, c. 1925: one-story, clapboard, bungalow residence; rectangular plan, brick pier foundation with concrete block foundation, low pyramidal roof, three-bay facade with central entry; engaged porch with wooden slat balustrade supported by Tuscan columns on brick pedestals which covers west facade and a portion of the south elevation; single door entry flanked by double windows; hipped-roof dormer with two rectangular louvered vents. J.C. Jackson, a black mailman, lived here from c. 1925 into the 1950s.
102. 1410 Pine Street, c. 1933: one-story, brick veneered, frame, bungalow residence with Craftsman detailing; rectangular plan, brick foundation, pyramidal roof, three-bay facade; notable features include one-story gable-front porch with brick pier supports and pierced apron; porch gable has decorative knee braces; exposed rafters under the roof eaves of both porch and house.
70. 1313 Oak Street, c. 1925-27: one-story, clapboard, residence with Craftsman and bungalow influences; rectangular plan, brick pier foundation with concrete block infill, gable-front roof; notable

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 6

features include one-story, full facade, hipped roof porch with wooden pillars on brick pedestals and slat balustrade; exposed rafters on house and porch; louvered, diamond-shaped vent in gable.

98. Everett House, 1329 Pine Street, c. 1920: two-story, brick, residence with bungalow influences; rectangular plan, raised brick foundation, hipped-roof; notable features include one-story, hipped-roof porch extending across the east facade and partially around the north elevation, supported by slightly battered brick piers with a paneled masonry apron; entrance bay is demarked by closed gable with half timbering and pent roof; first floor has single entry and triple window; two triangular eyebrow dormer louvered vents. Brick two-car garage (c. 1920) with pyramidal roof has been converted into medical office. One-story frame shotgun office (c. 1923; fronts on Washington St) with hipped roof, asbestos siding and glass block front window. House and office of Dr. Benjamin A. Everett, black physician, until 1966; now occupied by his son, Dr. Percival L. Everett.
91. 1301 Pine Street, c. 1926: two-story, brick, foursquare residence with slight bungalow and Colonial Revival detailing; rectangular plan, raised brick foundation, hipped-roof; notable features include a one-story full facade porch and engaged porte cochere supported by brick piers, single door entry with sidelights and fanlight flanked by double windows; louvered triangular dormer vent; one-story, clapboard, hipped-roof shotgun office (2115 Lady St., c. 1935) with exposed rafters is located on the back of the property. House and office of Dr. W.D. Chappelle, black physician, until 1955.
76. Counts House, 1408 Oak Street, c. 1905: two-story, clapboard, foursquare residence; rectangular plan, brick piers with concrete block and pierced brick foundation, hipped roof; notable features include one-story full facade porch with Tuscan columns on brick pedestals and slat balustrade; exposed-eave rafters; hipped-roof dormer with double, louvered, rectangular vents. John Counts, a black mailman, lived in this house with his wife Annie, a teacher, from 1914 into the 1970s.
11. N. A. Jenkins House, 2200 Hampton Street, c. 1920: two-story, clapboard, foursquare residence; rectangular plan, brick foundation, low hipped roof; notable features include an enclosed end porch and gable-front porch over entry with no supports (probably a later addition); hipped dormer with two small rectangular windows; single entry and triple window on the north facade; surrounded by a rock

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 7

fence (c. 1900) on the west and north property line which continues eastward in front of the Good Samaritan/Waverly Hospital. Dr. Norman A. Jenkins, a black physician and founder of the Waverly Fraternal Hospital and Nurses Training School, built this house and lived here until his death in 1935.

106. D. K. Jenkins House, 1416 Pine Street, c. 1924: two-story Dutch Colonial revival cottage, clapboard second floor and brick first floor; rectangular plan, brick foundation, gambrel roof; notable features include one-story, full facade, shed-roof porch with wooden posts on brick pedestals and brick apron; large shed dormer; clapboard, front-gable two-door garage. Dr. Douglas K. Jenkins, a black dentist and brother of Dr. Norman A. Jenkins, built this house. It is still occupied by the Jenkins family.
64. Richardson Grocery, 1200 Oak Street (c. 1900), and 2309 Gervais Street (c. 1890): two-story brick commercial building with stepped parapet; central entry with flanking display windows, and brick splash board; south elevation has three lunette windows on the first floor; 2309 Gervais Street is attached by a one-story brick connector to the west side of 1200 Oak Street; 2309 Gervais is one-story brick commercial building with a stepped parapet; lunette in parapet; five-bay facade with alternating display windows and doors; single doors with transom-lights. A.P. Richardson, a white grocer, operated this store from 1918 to 1940.
40. 1329 Heidt Street, c. 1905 and c. 1930: two-story brick foursquare residence with a one-story brick store attached to the north side; house has pyramidal roof and one-story, hipped-roof porch with wooden supports on brick pedestals; store has stepped parapet with W. M. Watson written in pebbles; corner entry.
6. 2315-17 Gervais Street, c. 1937: one-story, brick commercial building; three-bay facade each bay consisting of a door and small window with a continuous transom-light; raised headers form a panel over each bay.
14. Johnson House, 2328 Hampton Street, 1897 (1919): two-story, hipped-roof, clapboard residence, one-story full facade porch with wood supports on brick piers. Reverend Mack G. Johnson of the Ladson Presbyterian Church lived here with his family from 1912 until his death in 1921; his son Willis C. Johnson, a mortician, lived here from 1921 until his death in 1974.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 8

117. Woodrow Memorial Presbyterian Church (now Bishops' Memorial A.M.E. Church), c. 1907: Individually listed in the National Register in 1979.
133. Arnett Hall, Allen University, 1891-1905: Part of the Allen University Historic District, listed in the National Register in 1975.
134. Coppin Hall, Allen University, 1906-7: Part of the Allen University Historic District; designed by Charles Coker Wilson.
135. Chappelle Administration Building, 1922-25: Part of the Allen University Historic District; designated a National Historic Landmark in 1976; designed by John Anderson Lankford.
136. Flipper Library, 1941: Part of the Allen University Historic District.

INVENTORY OF CONTRIBUTING PROPERTIES*

Brayton's Alley

1. 1 Brayton's Alley: c. 1920, one-story, clapboard, shotgun residence
2. 3 Brayton's Alley: c. 1920, one-story, clapboard, shotgun residence
3. 5 Brayton's Alley: c. 1920, one-story, clapboard, shotgun residence
4. 7 Brayton's Alley: c. 1910, one-story, clapboard, lateral-gable residence
5. 12 Brayton's Alley: c. 1910, two-story, clapboard, Craftsman residence

Gervais Street

6. 2313-17 Gervais St: c. 1937, one-story, brick veneer, commercial building
7. 2327 Gervais St: c. 1890, one-story, clapboard, shotgun residence
8. 2329 Gervais St: 1923, one-story, brick veneer, bungalow residence
9. 2331-33 Gervais St: c. 1935, two-story, brick, social hall and commercial building
10. 2337 Gervais St.: c. 1910, two-story, clapboard, foursquare residence

* Unless otherwise specified descriptions include building height, exterior covering, and additional information.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 9Hampton Street

11. 2200 Hampton St: c. 1900, two-story, clapboard, foursquare residence
12. 2219 Hampton St: c. 1900, two-story, clapboard, foursquare residence
13. 2230 Hampton St: c. 1920, two-story aluminum residence
14. 2328 Hampton St: c. 1897 (1919), two-story, clapboard, foursquare residence
15. 2330 Hampton St: c. 1899, two-story, clapboard, L-shaped residence

Harden Street

16. 1212 Harden St: c. 1890, one-story, aluminum, central-entry residence
17. 1216 Harden St: c. 1890, one-story, aluminum, central-entry residence
18. 1314 a-b Harden St: c. 1922, one-story clapboard residence
19. 1318 Harden St: c. 1922, one-story, asphalt, Craftsman residence
20. 1320-22 Harden St: c. 1922, one-story front-gable residence
21. 1406 Harden St: c. 1901, one-story, asphalt, enlarged shotgun
22. 1414 Harden St: c. 1925, one-story, clapboard, bungalow residence

Heidt Street

23. 1204 Heidt St: c. 1925, one-and-one-half story, clapboard Dutch Colonial residence
24. 1208 Heidt St: c. 1930, one-story, asbestos, rectangular residence
25. 1211 Heidt St: c. 1905, two-story, clapboard, Craftsman residence
26. 1213 Heidt St: c. 1905, one-story, clapboard, shotgun residence
27. 1215 Heidt St: c. 1900, one-story, aluminum, bungalow residence
28. 1225 Heidt St: c. 1890, one-story, clapboard residence
29. 1227 Heidt St: c. 1900, one-story, clapboard, bungalow residence
30. 1228 Heidt St: c. 1910, two-story, clapboard, foursquare residence
31. 1240 Heidt St: c. 1879, one-and-one-half story, clapboard, transitional Greek revival-Italianate residence
32. 1301 Heidt St: c. 1914, one-and-one-half story, brick veneer bungalow residence
33. 1301 Heidt St: c. 1914 pyramidal-roof garage
34. 1306 Heidt St: c. 1910, two-story, aluminum, rectangular residence
35. 1309 Heidt St: c. 1915, one-and-one-half story, clapboard, bungalow residence
36. 1309 Heidt St: c. 1915, pyramidal-roof, clapboard garage
37. 1314 Heidt St: c. 1910, two-story, clapboard residence
38. 1320 Heidt St: c. 1910, one-story, clapboard, L-shaped residence
39. 1323 Heidt St: c. 1890, two-story, brick veneer, L-shaped residence
40. 1329 Heidt St: c. 1905, two-story, brick veneer residence with attached one-story, brick store

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 10

41. 1410 Heidt St: c. 1920, one-story, asbestos, Craftsman residence
42. 1412 Heidt St: c. 1920, one-story, asbestos, Craftsman residence
43. 1414 Heidt St: c. 1930, one-story, brick bungalow residence
44. 1415 Heidt St. (rear): c. 1883, one-story, clapboard, shotgun residence with rear wing
45. 1416 Heidt St: c. 1930, one-story, brick bungalow residence
46. 1420 Heidt St: c. 1883, one-story, clapboard, shotgun residence with rear wing
47. 1421 Heidt St: c. 1883, one-story, clapboard, shotgun residence with rear wing
48. 1423 Heidt St: c. 1899, one-story, aluminum, residence
49. 1429 Heidt St: c. 1899, one-story, aluminum, residence
50. 1500 Heidt St: c. 1900, two-story, clapboard, residence

Lady Street

51. 2113 Lady St: c. 1904, two-story, brick and asphalt, residence
52. 2114 Lady St: c. 1903, one-story, clapboard residence
53. 2115 Lady St: c. 1935, one-story, clapboard office
54. 2216 Lady St: c. 1890, one-and-one-half story, clapboard, side-gable residence
55. 2219 Lady St: c. 1890, one-story, clapboard shotgun residence
56. 2227 Lady St: c. 1921, two-story, brick and aluminum, residence
57. 2300 Lady St: c. 1890, one-story, clapboard, central-entry, residence
58. 2309 Lady St: c. 1890, two-story, clapboard, residence
59. 2312 Lady St: c. 1890, one-story, asbestos, central-entry residence
60. 2318 Lady St: c. 1900, two-story, brick residence
61. 2319 Lady St: c. 1904, two-story, clapboard residence
62. 2323 Lady St: c. 1904, two-story, clapboard, L-shaped residence
63. 2326 Lady St: c. 1905, two-story, brick residence

Oak Street

64. 1200 Oak St: c. 1913, two-story, brick, commercial building
65. 1202 Oak St: c. 1913, two-story, clapboard residence
66. 1203 Oak St: c. 1913, one-story, clapboard, shotgun residence
67. 1204 Oak St: c. 1910, one-story, clapboard residence
68. 1207 Oak St: c. 1909, two-story, aluminum-sided residence
69. 1308 Oak St: c. 1930, one-story, brick, rectangular residence
70. 1313 Oak St: c. 1926-27, one-story, clapboard, bungalow residence
71. 1316 Oak St: c. 1916, one-story, clapboard, bungalow residence
72. 1321 Oak St: c. 1919, two-story, stucco, foursquare, residence

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 11

-
73. 1400 Oak St: c. 1900, one-story, clapboard, shotgun residence
74. 1404 Oak St: c. 1900, one-story, clapboard, shotgun residence
75. 1406 Oak St: c. 1907, (1930) one-story, stucco, bungalow residence
76. 1408 Oak St: c. 1905, two-story, clapboard, foursquare, residence
77. 1410 Oak St: c. 1905, one-story, asbestos, central-gable residence
78. 1412 Oak St: c. 1915, one-story, gable-ell residence
79. 1413 Oak St: c. 1930, two-story, clapboard, foursquare residence
80. 1419 Oak St: c. 1915, one-and-one-half story, clapboard residence
81. 1421 Oak St: c. 1930, one-and-one-half story, clapboard, residence

Pine Street

82. 1212 Pine St: c. 1916, one-story, clapboard, cross-gable residence
83. 1215 Pine St: c. 1903, one-story, brick residence
84. 1215 Pine St: c. 1920, one story, clapboard residence
85. 1217 Pine St: c. 1900, one-story, clapboard, bungalow residence
86. 1220 Pine St: c. 1904, one-and-one-half story, clapboard, front-gable residence
87. 1221 Pine St: c. 1900, two-and-one-half story, clapboard residence
88. 1222 Pine St: c. 1903, one-story, clapboard, bungalow residence
89. 1224 Pine St: c. 1890, one-and-one-half story, clapboard, front-gable residence
90. 1226 Pine St: c. 1890, one-story, clapboard, lateral-gable residence
91. 1301 Pine St: c. 1920, two-story, brick veneer, foursquare residence
92. 1305/9 Pine St: c. 1899, two-story, clapboard residence
93. 1311 Pine St: c. 1907, one-and-one-half story, clapboard, central-gable residence
94. 1318 Pine St: c. 1920, one-story clapboard shotgun residence
95. 1320 Pine St: c. 1906-8, one-story, asbestos, bungalow, residence
96. 1321 Pine St: c. 1919, one-story clapboard residence
97. 1329 Pine St: c. 1920, two-story, brick veneer residence
98. 1329 Pine St: c. 1920, one-story, brick garage
99. 1329 Pine St: c. 1920, one-story, asbestos office (fronts on Washington St)
100. 1330 Pine St: c. 1900, one-story, clapboard, lateral-gable residence
101. 1404 Pine St: c. 1931, two-story, brick veneer, foursquare residence
102. 1410 Pine St: c. 1933, one-story, brick veneer, bungalow residence
103. 1411 Pine St: c. 1900, two-story, clapboard, residence
104. 1412 Pine St: c. 1932, one-story, brick veneer, bungalow residence
105. 1414 Pine St: c. 1928, two-story, brick veneer, foursquare residence
106. 1416 Pine St: c. 1924, two-story, clapboard and brick Dutch Colonial residence
107. 1417 Pine St: c. 1910, one-story, vinyl, bungalow residence

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 12

108. 1423 Pine St: c. 1904, two-story, clapboard residence
109. 1429 Pine St: c. 1902, two-story, brick, foursquare residence

Washington Street

110. 2101 Washington St: c. 1900, one-story, clapboard, shotgun residence
111. 2111 Washington St: c. 1911, one-story, clapboard, lateral-gable residence
112. 2115 Washington St: c. 1905, one-story cross-gable residence
113. 2116 Washington St: c. 1920, one-story, asphalt, craftsman residence
114. 2208 Washington St: c. 1904-5, one-story, clapboard, front-gable residence
115. 2212 Washington St: c. 1917, one-story, clapboard, craftsman residence
116. 2216 Washington St: c. 1920, one-story, clapboard, bungalow residence
117. 2218 Washington St: c. 1917, one-story, clapboard, bungalow residence
118. 2221 Washington St: c. 1907, Colonial Revival, brick, cruciform church with asymmetrical three-story tower
119. 2226 Washington St: c. 1930, one-story, brick bungalow
120. 2307 Washington St: c. 1880, one-story, clapboard, lateral-gable residence
121. 2309 Washington St: c. 1895, one-story, clapboard, bungalow residence
122. 2309 Washington St: c. 1910, one-story, clapboard residence
123. 2309 Washington St: c. 1910, one-story, clapboard residence
124. 2319 Washington St: c. 1887, (1930) one-story, brick veneer bungalow residence
125. 2322 Washington St: c. 1927, one-and-one-half story, Craftsman, bungalow residence
126. 2323 Washington St: c. 1880, one-story, clapboard, front-gable residence
127. 2323-1/2 Washington St.: c. 1900, one-story, clapboard, front-gable residence
128. 2324 Washington St: c. 1906, two-story, clapboard, cross-gable residence
129. 2325 Washington St: 1922, one-story, clapboard, front-gable residence
130. 2326 Washington St: c. 1910, two-story, brick veneer residence
131. 2327 Washington St: c. 1887, one-story, clapboard residence
132. 2327 Washington St: c. 1925, one-story garage
133. 2329 Washington St: c. 1908, two-story, clapboard residence

Allen University

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 13

(Part of the Allen University Historic District, listed in the
National Register of Historic Places in 1975)

- 134. Arnett Hall: 1891-1905
- 135. Coppin Hall: 1906-7
- 136. Chappelle Administration Building: 1922-25
- 137. Flipper Library: 1941

INVENTORY OF NONCONTRIBUTING PROPERTIESBrayton's Alley

- 138. 10 Brayton's Alley: c. 1905, one-story, front-gable residence;
altered
- 139. 11 Brayton's Alley: c. 1950 residence

Gervais Street

- 140. 2311 Gervais St: c. 1900, one-story, lateral-gable residence with
one-story cement store; altered

Hampton Street

- 141. 2112 Hampton St: c. 1927, two-story stuccoed residence; altered
- 142. 2214 Hampton St: c. 1927, two-story, aluminum/asphalt residence;
altered
- 143. 2116 Hampton St: c. 1912, one-story, aluminum-sided, front-gable
residence; altered
- 144. 2118 Hampton St: c. 1901, two-story, aluminum-sided, front-gable
residence; altered
- 145. 2120-22 Hampton St: c. 1900, two-story front-gable residence;
altered
- 146. 2202 Hampton St: c. 1949, two-story, brick hospital

Harden Street

- 147. 1316 Harden St: c. 1922, one-story, asphalt-covered, front-gable
residence; altered
- 148. 1330 Harden St: c. 1922, one-story, vinyl-sided, lateral-gable
residence; altered
- 149. 1410 Harden St: c. 1922, one-story residence, altered

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 14Heidt Street

150. 1206 Heidt St: c. 1890, one-story, asbestos residence; altered
151. 1207 Heidt St: c. 1960, one-story brick veneer residence
152. 1223 Heidt St: c. 1925, one-story, stone veneer, bungalow residence;
altered
153. 1229 Heidt St: c. 1910, one-story, asbestos-sided, shotgun residence;
altered
154. 1305 Heidt St: c. 1890, two-story, aluminum-sided, L-shape
residence; altered
155. 1317 Heidt St: c. 1915, two-and-one-half story, clapboard residence;
altered
156. 1319 Heidt St: c. 1905, two-story, clapboard residence; altered
157. 1415 Heidt St: c. 1945, one-story, concrete-block residence 158.
1418 Heidt St: c. 1945, one-story residence; altered

Lady Street

159. 2221 Lady St: c. 1930, one-story, synthetic-sided, front-gable
residence; altered
160. 2223 Lady St: c. 1938, one-story, synthetic-sided residence; altered
161. 2227 Lady St: c. 1945, concrete-block garage
162. 2301 Lady St: c. 1890, two-story, synthetic-sided residence; altered
163. 2304 Lady St: c. 1945, one-story, brick veneer residence
164. 2306 Lady St: c. 1945, one-story, brick veneer residence
165. 2314 Lady St: c. 1960, brick-veneer residence
166. 2315 Lady St: c. 1900, two-story, aluminum residence; altered
167. 2320 Lady St: c. 1890 one-story, front-gable, shotgun residence;
altered

Oak Street

168. 1205 Oak St: c. 1912, two-story stuccoed residence; altered
169. 1206 Oak St: c. 1940, one-story brick residence; altered
170. 1220 Oak St: c. 1910, one-story shotgun residence; altered
171. 1309 Oak St: c. 1940, clapboard, foursquare residence; altered
172. 1314 Oak St: c. 1910, clapboard front-gable residence;
altered
173. 1318 Oak St: c. 1945, one-story, clapboard residence
174. 1325 Oak St: c. 1908-09, one-story, aluminum-sided, lateral-gable
residence; altered
175. 1409 Oak St: c. 1940, one-story, stuccoed-masonry laundry
176. 1417 Oak St: c. 1925, two-story, frame, foursquare residence; altered
177. 1425 Oak St: c. 1925, one-story aluminum residence; altered

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 15

Pine Street

- 178. 1306 Pine St: c. 1925, one-and-one half story, aluminum residence; altered
- 179. 1324 Pine St: c. 1890, one-story, asphalt-sided, lateral-gable residence; altered
- 180. 1332 Pine St: c. 1936-37, two-story asbestos-sided residence; altered
- 181. 1401 Pine St: c. 1949, brick church
- 182. 1413 Pine St: c. 1930, one-story office; altered

Washington Street

- 183. 2103 Washington St: c. 1910, one-story shotgun residence; altered
- 184. 2112 Washington St: c. 1922, one-story, asbestos-sided, front-gable residence; altered
- 185. 2124 Washington St: c. 1960, one-story, brick veneer, office
- 186. 2201 Washington St: c. 1960, one-story, brick veneer apartment
- 187. 2215 Washington St: c. 1905, one-story, cross-gabled residence, altered
- 188. 2219 Washington St: c. 1945, one-story, brick veneer residence
- 189. 2222 Washington St: c. 1900, one-story, aluminum- and brick-sided, lateral-gable residence; altered
- 190. 2228 Washington St: c. 1890, one-and-one-half story, aluminum-sided, lateral-gable residence; altered
- 191. 2229 Washington St: c. 1890, two-story, asphalt-sided residence; altered
- 192. 2300 Washington St: post-1940, one-story residence

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 2

generally did not live next to one another as equals, but rather in an employer-employee relationship. While whites held railroad jobs as mechanics, engineers, and conductors, opportunities were more limited for blacks. Black men were generally assigned unskilled and semiskilled jobs, while black working women were often employed as domestics for neighboring white families.(2) The growth of the neighborhood was further encouraged by the introduction of the electric streetcar service in 1894.(3) By the turn of the twentieth century, the historic core of Waverly, bounded by Taylor, Heidt, Gervais, and Harden Streets, had developed into a populous, racially-mixed residential neighborhood.

Ethnic Heritage/Black

In the late nineteenth century, black families were settling in the Waverly neighborhood, at first in small but later in growing numbers. Historian Howard Rabinowitz, studying this migratory pattern in several Southern states, found that rural blacks moved to cities seeking protection for their families and education for their children.(4) Waverly, with its educational and medical facilities, gradually became a neighborhood of choice for many blacks.(5) By 1903, blacks represented a majority of Waverly residents by a ratio of nearly two to one.(6) The Waverly community was gradually transformed from a predominately white suburb to a neighborhood composed almost entirely of blacks, a significant number of whom were professionals. Before World War I, most white residents of Waverly had moved to separate all-white suburbs such as Shandon.(7) By the 1920s, Waverly had evolved into Columbia's most prominent black community. Its importance to black history is reflected not only in the homes of its residents but also in its concentration of institutions such as Allen University and the Good Samaritan-Waverly Hospital. These and other institutions served many blacks at a time when equal educational opportunities and proper medical treatment were generally denied them as a result of racial discrimination. Blacks in Waverly created a nearly self-sufficient community of black-owned businesses, hospitals, churches, and schools which served Waverly residents and other South Carolina blacks. Waverly residents were also active in civil rights efforts as early as the 1930s, and some of them became local and regional leaders.(8)

Education

The Waverly Historic District is significant for its unique concentration of schools which served the black community and the state during the era of de facto and eventually legislated segregation. The presence of a large group of black urban professionals in Waverly was directly related

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 8 Page 3

to the large number of schools offering many levels of training. According to historian Howard Rabinowitz, the "numerous Negro colleges that were organized in the Southern cities further contributed to the formation of Negro areas." (9) When Allen University first opened in the 1880s, an elementary and secondary education, a rare opportunity for black children, was offered in addition to a regular college curriculum for adults. (10) Buildings throughout the Waverly community housed Allen administrators and professors and served as classrooms in addition to housing educators associated with other black schools and colleges.

Architecture

The Waverly Historic District is architecturally significant as an illustration of the development of a post-bellum Southern subdivision and more specifically as an early twentieth century black community. Originally a predominantly white neighborhood, Waverly had an overwhelmingly black population by the early twentieth century. Due to the restrictions of segregation, the area became a self-sustaining community with its own commercial, educational, medical, and religious facilities. The architectural resources of the Waverly Historic District represent a cross-section of Columbia's black community and the remnants of its earlier white population. These architectural resources date from and are representative of the period c. 1870-c. 1940, with the majority being built c. 1900-c. 1920. These properties are stylistically typical of this period, predominately bungalows and some Queen Anne residences. These were intermixed with shotguns and other smaller vernacular housing types, representing an integrated but economically segregated community. This economic intermingling of smaller rental properties with larger, more sophisticated housing types continued in the twentieth century black community. Black professionals built larger brick Craftsman and Colonial Revival-influenced residences while the shotgun remained the most prominent smaller housing type. Buildings constructed for commercial purposes were typical one- and two-story brick commercial structures with little ornamentation. High-style architecture in Waverly is confined to Woodrow Memorial Presbyterian Church (now Bishops' Memorial A.M.E. Church) and the historic buildings at Allen University, reflecting the Classical and Colonial Revival movements. (11)

Additional Information

The Waverly neighborhood derived its original configuration from an 1855 subdivision of lands owned by Robert Latta, an antebellum merchant and planter. (12) The name "Waverly" was inspired by Sir Walter Scott's Waverly novels which gained popularity among southern aristocrats in the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 4

early nineteenth century.(13) Waverly was laid out into blocks of approximately four-and-a-half acres each just east of the city boundary. After the Civil War, several speculators purchased entire blocks of the early subdivision, most notably Lysander D. Childs, a banker, manufacturer, and railroad promoter. Childs' sons, Lysander D. and William Guion Childs were key figures in the development of the residential neighborhood and built themselves large homes in or near Waverly.(14)

The consolidation of two railroads to form the Charlotte, Columbia, and Augusta Railroad in 1869 (later part of the Southern Railway) was a catalyst to the development of Waverly following the Civil War. By 1871, "there were four iron works, and the car shops" of the railroad one block west of the subdivision.(15) 1309 Pine Street, 1224 Pine Street, 1414 Harden Street, and 2329 Washington Street are good examples of railroad employees' residences from the period c. 1900-c. 1930.(16)

By the 1880s, Waverly was served by two schools of critical importance to blacks in South Carolina. Benedict College, which was founded by the Baptist Home Mission Society in 1870, drew black professors and students to live in Waverly, which bordered on the campus. The Benedict College Historic District was listed in the National Register in 1987.(17) Allen University was founded by the African Methodist Episcopal Church in 1881 and erected its first building in the northwest block of the original Waverly subdivision in 1888. Since then, the school has expanded into the three northernmost blocks of the suburb. The Allen University Historic District, including Chappelle Administration Building (1922), Coppin Hall (1906-1907), Arnette Hall (1891-1896), and Flipper Library (1941), was listed in the National Register in 1975. The Chappelle Administration Building was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1976.(18) According to Howard Rabinowitz's study of race relations in the urban South, black colleges and universities were often at the heart of established black urban communities. The same pattern of community development has been documented in Nashville, Tennessee, around Fisk University, and in Raleigh, North Carolina, around Shaw Institute.(19) Several black educators' residences erected during this era include the home of I.M.A. Myers, principal of the Howard School (1309 Pine Street) and the family home of C.A. Johnson, superintendent of the Negro schools (2328 Hampton Street).(20)

In 1894, the electric streetcar extended its service to Waverly, tying the suburb to Columbia's central business district.(21) William G. Childs, who owned lots contiguous to the trolley and served on the board of the Columbia Electric Street Railway Company, was instrumental in bringing it

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 5

to Waverly.(22) In 1908, the Mercantile and Industrial Review of Columbia and Richland County, South Carolina claimed that Waverly was "one of the largest suburbs Columbia has." Another Columbia pictorial issued about the same time gave the streetcars credit for encouraging suburban growth.(23) Columbia's suburban development followed a national trend similar to that described by historian Kenneth T. Jackson. The electric trolley "opened up a vast suburban ring" and encouraged the growth of "a 'new city,' segregated by class and economic function."(24)

In 1912, residents Lysander D. Childs and J. P. Thomas approached the Columbia City Council requesting the annexation of Waverly. Other territory contiguous to the neighborhood was also considered for annexation.(25) Prior to the referendum, the Columbia Record reminded voters to view the issue as "clear cut between a greater and more progressive Columbia and stagnation." Waverly was annexed, along with Shandon and part of Eau Claire, in June 1913.(26)

Over a fifty year period, the racial composition of Waverly shifted from the bi-racial coexistence of the late nineteenth century to the strict segregation of separate black and white neighborhoods in the early twentieth century. New suburban growth reflected the social impact of "Jim Crow" laws through increased exclusivity with regard to race, religion, and class.(27) By 1903, there were ninety black heads of households in Waverly compared to forty-two white heads of households.(28) Ten years later, the black population had grown by about one-third, reflecting natural increase and the impact of the in-migration of rural blacks in search of jobs and better educational opportunities for their children.(29) The relocation of the Southern Railway yards to Spartanburg around 1920 was another significant factor in shifting the racial profile of Waverly. The opening of all-white suburbs such as neighboring Shandon after World War I, the extension of electric streetcar lines into those neighborhoods, and the advent of the automobile simultaneously promoted the phenomenon of "white flight" characteristic of Southern cities during this era. By 1935, the ratio of black to white Waverly residents was fifty to one.(30)

An occupational profile of Waverly reveals that trade and semiskilled workers comprised the backbone of the community; they included railroad workers, bricklayers, carpenters, and dressmakers. Although professionals such as ministers, teachers, nurses, and physicians never represented more than one-third of Waverly's black population, their numbers were significant, and increased throughout the early twentieth century. The presence of a large group of black urban professionals in Waverly was

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 6

directly related to the large concentration of churches, schools, and other public institutions which served the black community.(31)

Hospitals and other health-care facilities associated with the neighborhood included Benedict Hospital, the Evans Clinic, and Waverly Fraternal Hospital and Nurses Training School (later Good Samaritan-Waverly Hospital). In addition, an unusually large number of black doctors and nurses worked at or trained in these facilities and resided in Waverly.(32) Dr. Norman A. Jenkins, a black physician from Anderson, founded the Waverly hospital in 1924, establishing it in the Lysander D. Childs house. It was demolished c. 1949 and replaced by the Good Samaritan-Waverly Hospital. Norman Jenkins and his brother Dr. Douglas K. Jenkins, a dentist, built residences at 2200 Hampton Street and 1416 Pine Street, respectively. Lillian Norther, superintendent of the Nurses' Training School, lived at 1412 Pine Street. Some black physicians practiced at the hospital and maintained a separate office located behind their residence. Examples are the offices built c. 1920 by Dr. Benjamin A. Everett at 2124 Washington Street and by Dr. W.D. Chappelle at 2115 Lady Street.(33)

Woodrow Memorial Presbyterian Church, now Bishops' Memorial A.M.E. Church (c. 1907), also played an important role in the evolution of the neighborhood. After serving a white congregation for over twenty years, it became the Salters Memorial A.M.E. Church in 1929. The church adopted the current name in 1979, and was listed in the National Register that year.(34)

By the end of the nineteenth century, blacks operated many retail and service businesses in the city, which were located in both the downtown and suburban neighborhoods.(35) From 1900 to 1930 the number of businesses in Waverly increased. While grocery stores, many of which were owned by whites, had been the most common businesses in the neighborhood during that period, the 1930s saw the introduction of such businesses as a pharmacy, a restaurant, a barber, a dressmaker's shop, and a confectioner's store.(36)

Waverly developed a strong community identity and supported collective efforts to challenge racial discrimination. Several neighborhood residents distinguished themselves as early advocates of social reform. According to historian Edwin D. Hoffman, "the seeds for the advancements of the next three decades in Columbia were sown" in the 1930s.(37) When the Costigan-Wagner anti-lynching bill was under consideration in Congress in 1935 several South Carolina blacks formed a State Negro Citizens Committee to lobby for its passage. Dr. Robert W. Mance, a Waverly

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 7

resident and superintendent of the hospital, was president of the committee. Though the bill ultimately failed, Mance and Modjeska Simkins, another activist, urged Columbia's blacks to speak out collectively against social inequity.(38) Rev. James A. Hinton, charter board member and later president of the state conference of the N.A.A.C.P., was another Waverly resident active in civil rights efforts in the 1930s.(39)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 8

NOTES

(1) Applied History Program, University of South Carolina, "Historical and Architectural Survey of Waverly: Columbia's First Suburb," unpublished report, 1987, passim.

(2) Howard Rabinowitz, Race Relations in the Urban South 1865 - 1890 (New York: Oxford University Press, 1978), pp. 61-62, 113.

(3) David Charles McQuillan, "The Street Railway and the Growth of Columbia, S.C., 1882-1936," M.A. thesis, University of South Carolina, 1975, p. 3, 76; Kenneth T. Jackson, Crabgrass Frontier: The Suburbanization of the United States (New York: Oxford University Press, 1985), p. 120.

(4) Rabinowitz, p. 346, from Ray Stannard Baker, Following the Color Line (reprinted; New York, 1964), p. 101; James D. Anderson, The Education of Blacks in the South, 1860-1935 (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1988), p. 202.

(5) Rabinowitz, p. 98.

(6) Applied History Program, pp. 11, 14.

(7) Ibid., pp. 14-15.

(8) Rabinowitz, pp. 101-102.

(9) Ibid., p. 102.

(10) Idus A. Newby, Black Carolinians: A History of Blacks in South Carolina from 1895 to 1968 (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1973), p. 107.

(11) Applied History Program, passim.

(12) "Plat of Waverley," Deed Book H, p. 465, Richland County Register of Mesne Conveyance, Richland County Courthouse, Columbia, S.C. (See Figure I) An arc-shaped area of land in the eastern section of the original Waverly subdivision was severed from the neighborhood in the 1930s by the construction of Millwood Avenue.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 9

-
- (13) Names in South Carolina (Winter 1956), p. 9; James M. McPherson, Ordeal by Fire: The Civil War and Reconstruction (New York: Oxford University Press, 1982), p. 48.
- (14) Columbia Planning Commission and the Richland County Planning Commission, "Draft Oak Street/Waverly St./Waites Road Neighborhood Revitalization Plan," unpublished report, July 1982, pp. 1-2 - 1-4; Lysander D. Childs Scrapbook, 1891-1900, Childs Family Papers, SCL; William G. Childs Papers, 1894-1905, Childs Family Papers, SCL; J.C. Hemphill, Men of Mark in South Carolina. Ideals of American Life: A Collection of Biographies of Leading Men of the State (Washington, D.C.: Men of Mark Publishing Co., 1908), Volume III, pp. 74-75.
- (15) Helen Kohn Hennig, Columbia, Capital City of South Carolina, 1786-1936 (Columbia: R.L. Bryan Co., 1936), p. 323.
- (16) City Directory, 1899-1930.
- (17) Benedict College Historic District, National Register nomination, State Historic Preservation Office, S.C. Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C.
- (18) Allen University Historic District, National Register nomination, Chappelle Administration Building, National Historic Landmark nomination, State Historic Preservation Office.
- (19) Rabinowitz, p. 102.
- (20) City Directory, 1912, 1920.
- (21) McQuillan, p. 76.
- (22) William G. Childs Papers, 7 November 1902, 7 January and 31 January 1903, and 19 August 1905, Childs Family Papers, SCL. Childs' accounts indicate that he was actively building houses on his land to rent or sell in the first decade of the twentieth century, specifically on Heidt Street and on Lady Street between Heidt and Oak.
- (23) Seaboard Air Line Railway, Mercantile and Industrial Review of Columbia and Richland County, South Carolina (Portsmouth, VA: Seaboard Air Line Railway, 1908); W.S. Kline, compiler, Illustrated 1904 Columbia South Carolina (Reprint edition, Columbia: R.L. Bryan Co., 1962).
- (24) Jackson, pp. 114-115.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 10

(25) Columbia City Council Minutes, 1911-1913, p. 254, Columbia City Hall, Columbia, S.C.; Petition, 6 March 1913, Columbia City Council Papers, SCL. Among the Waverly residents who signed the petition were Nathaniel P. Russell, Dr. W.D. Chappelle, Benjamin A. Blocker, and Bessie Springs Childs.

(26) Columbia Record, 21 May 1913; The State (Columbia, SC), 13 June 1913.

(27) Jackson, p. 241.

(28) Applied History Program, p. 14.

(29) Ibid.; James D. Anderson, The Education of Blacks in the South, 1860-1935 (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1988), pp. 202-203.

(30) Applied History Program, p. 14; Jackson, p. 241.

(31) Applied History Program, p. 22; Rabinowitz, pp. 101-102.

(32) The concentration of medical professionals in Waverly was indeed uncommon. In 1900, the ratio of black physicians to the total black population in the South was one to approximately three thousand, whereas the ratio of white physicians to the total white population in the region numbered one to 553. Anderson, p. 245.

(33) Hennig, p. 314; Edith Weston Bowles and Jesse E. Weston, "Waverly Neighborhood Improvement and Protection Club," unpublished report, n.d., p. 14; Applied History Program, p. 18.

(34) Woodrow Memorial Presbyterian Church, National Register nomination, State Historic Preservation Office.

(35) Paul Frederick Seman, "Structure and Spatial Distribution of Black Owned Businesses in Columbia, South Carolina: 1906 to 1976" (Unpublished M.A. thesis, University of South Carolina, 1977), p. 26, 32, 58, 70-74.

(36) George Brown Tindall, South Carolina Negroes, 1877 - 1900 (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1952), p. 143. Applied History Program, pp. 23-24. Rabinowitz has documented a pattern in black urban communities of white ownership of grocery stores. Rabinowitz, p. 112.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 11

(37) Edwin D. Hoffman, "The Genesis of the Modern Movement for Equal Rights in South Carolina, 1930-1939," The Journal of Negro History (October 1959), 355-356.

(38) Paul Stroman Lofton, Jr., "A Social and Economic History of Columbia, South Carolina, During the Great Depression, 1929 - 1940" (Ph.D. dissertation, University of Texas at Austin, 1977), p. 226.

(39) Newby, p. 235.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1

BIBLIOGRAPHY

UNPUBLISHED MATERIAL

- City of Columbia, Columbia, SC
Columbia City Council Minutes, 1911-1913
- Richland County Courthouse, Columbia, SC
Richland County Register of Mesne Conveyance
- South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, SC
State Historic Preservation Office files:
National Register of Historic Places files:
Allen University Historic District
Benedict College Historic District
Chappelle Administration Building (National Historic Landmark)
Woodrow Memorial Presbyterian Church
- South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC
Childs Family Papers
Columbia City Council Papers
N.A.A.C.P. Vertical File
- Applied History Program, University of South Carolina. "Historical and Architectural Survey of Waverly: Columbia's First Suburb." Unpublished report, 1987.
- Bowles, Edith Weston, and Jesse E. Weston, "Waverly Neighborhood Improvement and Protection Club." Unpublished report, n.d.
- Columbia Planning Commission and the Richland County Planning Commission, "Draft Oak Street/Waverly Street/Waites Road Neighborhood Revitalization Plan." Unpublished report, July 1982.
- Lofton, Paul Stroman, Jr. "A Social and Economic History of Columbia, South Carolina, During the Great Depression, 1929-1940." Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, University of Texas at Austin, 1977.
- McQuillan, David Charles. "The Street Railway and the Growth of Columbia, S.C., 1882-1936." Unpublished M.A. thesis, University of South Carolina, 1975.
- Seman, Paul Frederick. "Structure and Spatial Distribution of Black Owned Businesses in Columbia, South Carolina: 1906 to 1976." Unpublished M.A. thesis, University of South Carolina, 1977.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 2

PUBLISHED MATERIAL

- Anderson, James D. The Education of Blacks in the South, 1860-1935.
Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1988.
Columbia Record , 21 May 1913.
Columbia, South Carolina. City Directory, 1899-1930.
English Department, University of South Carolina, Names in South
Carolina (Winter 1956).
- Hennig, Helen Kohn. Columbia, Capital City of South Carolina, 1786-1936.
Columbia: R.L. Bryan Co., 1936.
- Hoffman, Edwin D. "The Genesis of the Modern Movement for Equal Rights
in South Carolina, 1930-1939." The Journal of Negro History
(October 1959).
- Jackson, Kenneth T. Crabgrass Frontier: The Suburbanization of the
United States. New York: Oxford University Press, 1985.
- Johnson, Thomas L., and Phillip C. Dunn. A True Likeness: The Black
South of Richard Samuel Roberts 1920-1936. Columbia: Bruccoli
Clark; Chapel Hill: Algonquin Books of Chapel Hill, 1986.
- Kline, W.S., Compiler. Illustrated 1904 Columbia South Carolina.
Reprint edition. Columbia: R.L. Bryan Co., 1962.
- Montgomery, John A. Columbia South Carolina: The History of a City.
Woodland Hills, CA: Windsor Publications, 1979.
- Newby, Idus A. Black Carolinians: A History of Blacks in South Carolina
from 1895 to 1968. Columbia: University of South Carolina Press,
1973.
- Rabinowitz, Howard. Race Relations in the Urban South 1865-1890.
New York: Oxford University Press, 1978.
- Seaboard Air Line Railway, Mercantile and Industrial Review of Columbia
and Richland County, South Carolina. Portsmouth, VA: Seaboard
Air Line Railway, 1908.
- The State (Columbia, SC), 13 June 1913.
- Tindall, George Brown. South Carolina Negroes, 1877-1900. Columbia:
University of South Carolina Press, 1952.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ PHOTOGRAPHS
Page 1

The following information is the same for each of the photographs:

Name of property: Waverly Historic District
Location of property: Columbia, Richland County, South Carolina
Photographer: Staff, SC Department of Archives & History, Columbia
Location of negatives: South Carolina Department of Archives and
History
Date of photographs: 1989

Additional information for each photograph follows:

Key Properties

1. Heidt-Russell House, 1240 Heidt Street
2. 1212 Harden Street
3. 2307 Washington Street
4. 2319 Washington Street
5. 1411 Pine Street
6. Collins House, 1221 Pine Street
7. 2309 Lady Street
8. 2327 Gervais Street
9. 1 Brayton's Alley
10. 1421 Heidt Street
11. 1226 Pine Street
12. 1220 Pine Street
13. 12 Brayton's Alley
14. 1311 Pine Street
15. Monteith House, 1215 Pine Street
16. 1202 Oak Street

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

PHOTOGRAPHS

Section number _____ Page 2

17. 1414 Harden Street
 18. 1316 Oak Street
 19. 1410 Pine Street
 20. 1313 Oak Street
 21. Everett House, 1329 Pine Street
 22. 1301 Pine Street
 23. Counts House, 1408 Oak Street
 24. N.A. Jenkins House, 2200 Hampton Street
 25. D.K. Jenkins House, 1416 Pine Street
 26. Richardson Grocery, 1200 Oak Street
 27. 1329 Heidt Street
 28. 2315-19 Gervais Street
 29. Johnson House, 2328 Hampton Street
 30. Woodrow Memorial Presbyterian Church (now Bishops' Memorial A.M.E. Church)
 31. Arnett Hall, Allen University
 32. Coppin Hall, Allen University
 33. Chappelle Administration Building, Allen University
 34. Flipper Library, Allen University
- Contributing Properties
35. 2115 Lady Street
 36. 1305-9 Pine Street
 37. Counts House, 1404 Pine Street

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

PHOTOGRAPHS

Section number _____ Page 3

- 38. 1400 Oak Street
- 39. 1417 Pine Street
- 40. 2325 Washington Street
- 41. 1224 Pine Street
- 42. 2329 Washington Street

Non-contributing Properties

- 43. 2222 Washington Street
- 44. 1325 Oak Street
- 45. 2120-2122 Hampton Street
- 46. 1417 Oak Street