NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 10-90)

OMB No. 1024-0018

RECEIVED 2280
JUL 25
RECEIVED 2280
NAT. REGISTER OF
NATIONAL PARK
NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Old Shandon Historic District
other names/site number

2. Location

street & number roughly bounded by Cypress, Lee, Maple, Preston & Woodrow Sts. not for publication ____
city or town Columbia vicinity ____
state South Carolina code SC county Richland code 079 zip code 29205

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this _x_ nomination __ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property _x_ meets __does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant __ nationally __statewide _x_ locally. (__ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Mary W. Edmonds 18 July 2003
Signature of certifying official Date

Mary W. Edmonds, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, S.C. Dept. of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C.
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property __ meets __does not meet the National Register criteria. (__See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action SEP 2 2003

✓ entered in the National Register
__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):

Old Shandon Historic District
Name of Property

Richland County, South Carolina
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

X private
_ public-local
_ public-State
_ public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

_ building(s)
X district
_ site
_ structure
_ object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
42	9	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
42	9	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register
0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Category:	Subcategory:
DOMESTIC	Single Dwelling
DOMESTIC	Multiple Dwelling
DOMESTIC	Secondary Structure
RELIGION	Religious Facility

Current Functions
(Enter caregories from instructions)

Category:	Subcategory:
DOMESTIC	Single Dwelling
DOMESTIC	Multiple Dwelling
DOMESTIC	Secondary Structure
RELIGION	Religious Facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)
Late 19th & 20th Century Revivals

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation	Brick, Concrete
walls	Wood, Brick
roof	Asphalt
other	

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Old Shandon Historic District
Name of Property

Richland County, South Carolina
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

x A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
__ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
x C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period,or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
__ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

__ a owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
__ b removed from its original location.
__ c a birthplace or a grave.
__ d a cemetery.
__ e a reconstructed building, object,or structure.
__ f a commemorative property.
__ g less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture
Community Planning and Development

Period of Significance

1893-ca. 1940

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Narrative Statement of Significance

Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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 # ____

Primary location of additional data:

x State Historic Preservation Office
__ Other State agency
__ Federal agency
__ Local government
__ University
__ Other

Name of repository:
S.C. Dept. of Archives & History

Old Shandon Historic District
Name of Property

Richland County, South Carolina
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 37 acres

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	17	499754	3762229	3	17	499370	3762069	5	17	499480	3761913
2	17	499507	3762217	4	17	499370	3761961	6	17	499738	2761902

___See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)
Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Renee Ballard, Jana Bean, John Christiansen, Jenny Fitzgerald, Lee McAbee, Darryl Murphy, Jenifer Powers, Staci Richey, Erica Somerwitz, and Barbara Stokes
organization Public History Program, University of South Carolina date 7 January 2003
street & number _____ telephone (803) 777-6398
city or town Columbia state SC zip code 29208

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:
Continuation Sheets
Maps
A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.
Photographs
Representative **black and white** photographs of the property.
Additional items
(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Multiple Property Owners (see continuation sheets)
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended(16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.). **Estimated Burden Statement**: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.0. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

Old Shandon Historic District is a collection of fifty-one primarily residential properties in the area now known as "Old Shandon" in Columbia, South Carolina. The district consists of two square blocks bounded by Woodrow, Lee, Maple, and Cypress Streets, and includes properties on the eastern side of Woodrow Street, the north of Lee Street, the south side of Cypress Street, and properties on both sides of Maple Street. Preston Street bisects the area, running east-west. The district extends west across Woodrow Street to include Shandon Baptist Church (now Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church) at the southwestern corner of the intersection of Preston and Woodrow Streets. The streets of the district are broad and are set within a regular grid pattern reflective of the larger neighborhood it represents.

Old Shandon Historic District contains forty-two contributing buildings. These buildings were constructed in the period from the 1890s through the 1950s. They represent the various architectural styles and trends of a residential suburban neighborhood over the passage of time. Buildings have appeared on the landscape and vanished, and others have been adapted for alternate uses, but the essential character of the neighborhood has remained to the present day.

This neighborhood, Shandon, was the first planned residential suburb in the Columbia area. By 1895 a map of Columbia "and suburbs" identified Shandon as the area generally bounded by Woodrow, Wheat, Harden, and the streets now known as Santee and Millwood Avenue. The streets within the new suburb had been laid out in a rectangular grid pattern and named Wheat, Blossom, Divine (now Devine), Green (now Lee today), College (now Preston), Cypress, Woodrow, King, Queen, Meadow, High (now Heidt), and State (now Hilton). House lots had been designated only along the east side of Woodrow, but no residences had yet been constructed. Within the largely empty grid of Shandon were four buildings in 1895: one at the corner of Cypress and King, another in the interior of the block bounded by Lee, Meadow, Devine, and Heidt. The third building was the Casino, located at what is now Lee, Santee, and Pavillon. A race track, called Highland Park, extended across the grid between Lee and Cypress and Heidt and King.[1]

The wide streets and generous lots of the area created a park-like setting that was intended to attract professional workers and their families from the urban center. Access to the offices and businesses of the city was provided by the extension of the city's trolley line into the district. The rail line first entered the suburb on its eastern edge, near Pavilion and Santee Streets. It later extended along Divine (now Devine), Maple, and Millwood. Development was initially along these rail lines, especially near the intersection of Devine and Maple. As those lots filled up, development radiated outward. Some lots were subdivided to make room for additional housing. Lots that had been set

[1] Niernsee and Lamotte, City Engineers, Map of Columbia, S.C. and Suburbs (Baltimore: Wm. A. Flemm & Co., 1895).

aside as parkland were platted for residential use. As additional tracts of land were added to the suburb, the trolley line was extended to connect them to Columbia.[2]

By 1912 as many as twenty-three residences had been constructed in the area now designated as the Old Shandon Historic District. By 1919 the area boasted thirty-four residences. Over the next three decades the number had almost doubled to approximately fifty-eight by 1956.[3]

Most of the properties in the district are residences. The earliest buildings were built in the Queen Anne-style popular at the turn of the twentieth century. The majority of these houses are two-story residences and exhibit decorative features such as bay windows or canted corners; they are spaced widely apart in the district, reflecting the original plan and the large lots available for sale. Later homes were built towards the trolley line extension which ran down nearby Devine Street and eventually up Maple Street in 1912. Maple, Lee, and Woodrow streets in particular witnessed this early development between 1910 and 1920. New buildings were built in the popular Craftsman bungalow-style of that period. Many of these buildings are one or one and a half stories, of wood-frame construction, and include porches and hipped and gabled roofs with exposed rafters.[4]

As the area continued to grow after the late 1920s, development pushed outward from the initial concentration along the rail lines. Preston and Cypress streets were filled with new construction. Large lots were subdivided to accommodate additional residences. These infill buildings were also of the Craftsman-style, with a handful of Prairie-style homes. Growth is also reflected by the fact that several newer properties were duplexes or apartment houses built for multiple occupants. A few older Queen Anne-style homes have also been converted into apartment housing.[5]

Three former residences are now in commercial use. Virginia Apartments (900-904 Woodrow Street) is an example of this type of remodeling, as is an advertising agency at 828 Woodrow Street. This mirrors an earlier transformation: 2715 Preston Street was the home of the Shandon Mattress Company from 1910 to 1911, but became a residence by 1919.[6]

---

[2] Niernsee and Lamotte map, 1895; Map of property belonging to the Columbia Land & Investment Co. (Columbia, S.C.: W.B. Smith Whaley & Co. Engineers, 1912), Map Collection, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, S.C. ; Shandon Park Bulletin (Columbia, S.C.: James A. Hollomon Real Estate and Securities, 1914), Map Collection, South Caroliniana Library; Sanborn insurance maps: Columbia, S.C. (New York: Sanborn Map and Publishing Co., 1919, 1923, 1956), Map Collection, South Caroliniana Library.

[3] Sanborn insurance maps, 1919, 1956.

[4] Sanborn insurance maps, 1919, 1956.

[5] Sanborn insurance maps, 1919, 1956.

[6] Maple Street Neighborhood Association, Old Shandon Trolley Stops: Early Suburbia Columbia Bicentennial, A Columbia Bicentennial Tour of the Old Shandon and Maple Street Neighborhoods, Pamphlet, 19 April 1986. Sanborn insurance map, 1919.

Three buildings in the district are utilized for religious purposes. Maple Street Southern Methodist Church (831 Maple Street) was built in 1915. Included on its property is a former residence acquired in the 1950s as a church annex. Shandon Baptist Church (819 Woodrow Street) was built in 1939; the sanctuary is now Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church.

Old Shandon Historic District's past as part of the early American suburbanization movement can still be seen as one walks its streets today. Modern building materials and conversions to commercial use have not disturbed the neighborhood's integrity, nor has the appearance of contemporary infill construction on the outskirts of the district. Such changes, rather than detracting from the character of the neighborhood, only accentuate the district's role as a living, growing residential community. Brick apartments have appeared on the landscape just as Craftsman homes were once constructed alongside the original Queen Anne buildings. Alterations in the use of buildings likewise have a history in the neighborhood. Change has occurred, but it is change that maintains continuity with the past.

The following properties contribute to the historic character and significance of the Old Shandon Historic District:

1. **2702 Cypress Street**, ca. 1925. This wood frame house is a two-story, Craftsman bungalow style with a brick foundation and brick veneer. The full-width porch has square wood columns with tapered sides set on brick piers and a shed roof. It has four over four windows and an arts and crafts door surround. It has a side gable, composition shingle roof with exposed rafters and knee braces in the gable end. There are two corbel topped interior chimneys on the slope and a central gable dormer with three fixed windows.

2. **2714-16 Cypress Street**, ca. 1935. This is a two-story, wood frame duplex with Colonial Revival influence and brick veneer which covers the foundation. There is a two-story porch on the northwest elevation supported by brick veneered columns with a shed roof. The house has a combination of six over six and one over one windows with two entrance doors on the north elevation. The composition shingle, hip roof has an exterior chimney on the west end and a small center gable supported by pilasters on the north elevation.

3. **2728 Cypress Street**, ca. 1920. This house is a two-story, wood frame, Craftsman bungalow with a brick foundation and brick veneer exterior. There is a full-width, screened-in front porch on its northern elevation supported by brick veneered columns and trellis detailing. There is a side gable, composition shingle roof with open eaves extending over the porch that has one interior ridge chimney and one interior slope chimney, and a central dormer with a row of windows.

4. **2730 Cypress Street**, ca. 1910. This is a two-story, four square, wood frame house with a brick foundation, one over one windows, and is covered with synthetic siding. It has a full-width porch with classical column supports along its north elevation, rail balustrade, and hip roof. The composition shingle, hipped roof has a front gable on the northwest elevation with boxed eaves and an internal chimney with a corbel top on the slope. There are modern iron stairs leading to the second story on the east elevation.

5. **2734 Cypress Street**, ca. 1930. This one-story, wood frame, Craftsman bungalow home set on a brick foundation has a full porch on the north elevation with a gable roof over two-thirds of the porch and trellised roof over the remaining one-third northeast elevation. The porch is supported by brick columns with tapered wood piers. The home has clapboard siding and multi-pane over one windows. The composition shingle, side gable roof with two internal, corbelled chimneys has a projecting front gable over the porch with a transom window, exposed rafters, and knee braces under the gable eaves.

6. **2715 Lee Street**, ca. 1912. This two-story, wood frame home with brick pier infilled foundation has a full-width porch supported by Colonial Revival influenced columns, rail balustrade, and a hip roof with exposed rafters. The home has two over two windows, clapboard siding, and a new classical style door surround with transom light. The composition shingle, hip roof has a front gable on the south elevation, center ridge chimney, and exposed rafters. There is a substantial modern outbuilding at the rear, possibly for residential use.

7. **2719 Lee Street**, ca. 1915. This one-story, multi-dwelling, wood frame home of Folk Victorian influence set on a brick pier infilled foundation. It has a wraparound porch on the south and east elevations with spindlework porch supports and rail balustrade. This home has louvered windows, clapboard siding, a transom light over the door, a side extension on the west elevation with clipped corner, and a side extension on the east elevation with shed roof. The composition shingle roof is cross-gabled with boxed eaves.

8. **802 Maple Street**, ca. 1915. This Craftsman bungalow style, wood frame residence is one-story with a solid brick foundation and covered in synthetic siding. A partial-width cross gable porch supported by square columns covered in siding is centrally attached to the west elevation. The main door is topped by a three light transom, and flanked by six over six sash windows. The house has a composition shingle, side gable roof, two interior chimneys on the ridge, and an additional wing with a gable roof on the south elevation. A modern shed of synthetic material has been placed in the northeastern quadrant of the property.

9. **805 Maple Street**, ca. 1920. This single, now, multi-dwelling Craftsman bungalow style, wood frame dwelling is one and a half stories and sits on a solid concrete foundation with clapboard siding. A full-width porch with hip roof on the east elevation has exposed rafters and is supported by square tapered columns on brick piers. The main entrance is topped by a decorative crenellated molding, includes a nine-light window, and is flanked by sidelights. A second entrance has been added to the east elevation which may be a historic alteration. An engaged polygonal bay with four over four vertical windows is on the southeast elevation. A central dormer gable includes a three section fixed window of four lights per section; a second gable on the northern elevation has a three over three fixed window with side lights. The hip roof with intersecting gables on the north and east elevations is composition shingle and includes a single interior corbelled chimney on the southern slope.

10. **810 Maple Street**, ca. 1925. This single-dwelling Craftsman-influenced bungalow, wood frame home is one-and-a-half stories and has a brick veneer siding that covers the foundation. A two-thirds width hip roofed porch is located on the west elevation with a brick balustrade and square, brick columns. The door is flanked by sidelights and the windows are six over one. The composition shingle roof has intersecting gables of stucco and half-timbering, each containing a window, with the eaves supported by triangular knee braces. There are two interior, corbelled chimneys located on the slopes of the main gable. A synthetic siding shed has been erected on the northeastern quadrant of the property.

11. **815 Maple Street**, ca. 1920. This single-dwelling, Craftsman bungalow, wood frame residence is one-story, sits on a brick foundation, and has clapboard siding. A two-thirds width porch set to the northeastern elevation has tapered wood columns on brick piers, modern rail balustrade, and is topped by a half-story gable roof with fixed window. The entrance has a decorative pediment and is flanked by five over five sash windows. The house has a composition shingle, front gable roof with a corbelled chimney set on the interior slope, exposed rafters, and purlins on the roof and porch gable ends.

12. **819 Maple Street**, ca. 1905. This single, now multi-dwelling Queen Anne style, wood frame home is one-story, rests on a filled brick foundation, and has synthetic siding. A two-thirds width partial porch with engaged roof is supported by round columns and has a rail balustrade . A cutaway bay window with latticed sash windows is on the southern end of the eastern elevation and a second bay window is located at the center of the northern elevation. The main entrance door has sidelights with transom and a second entrance has been added to the east elevation. The home has a composition shingle, hip roof with boxed eaves, an eyebrow dormer on the East elevation, corbelled interior chimney, and cross gable on the southeast elevation with a metal ventilator shaft in the gable.

13. **820 Maple Street**, ca. 1910. This is a single-dwelling, two-story stucco, Craftsman-style, wood frame building resting on a brick foundation. On the west elevation, the full-width porch has solid square columns that break at porch floor and support a hip roof. The entrance door is topped by a solid transom light with twelve over one windows throughout building. The southwest elevation enclosed sun porch with multi-pane windows and hip roof, is a historical alteration. A composition shingle, hip roof has exposed rafters, small hipped dormer in center of west elevation and a central chimney. Two outbuildings are also on the property: a small shed on north side of lot and hip roof building on the east side.

14. **826 Maple Street**, ca. 1910. This is a single-dwelling, one-story, wood frame, Queen Anne home with synthetic siding that rests on a brick pier infilled foundation. The porch on west elevation wraps around both north and south elevations and has a wood colonnade in the Doric order with a rail balustrade and hip roof. The main door is topped by a solid transom light and is located in the center of the west elevation. There are one over one windows throughout and a polygonal bay window on the southwest elevation. A composition shingle hip roof with intersecting gables on the west and south elevations includes two interior corbelled chimneys on the north and southwest slopes.

15. **830 Maple Street**, ca. 1910. This is a single-dwelling, one and one half story, wood frame, Craftsman bungalow that rests on a brick pier infilled foundation. Porch on west elevation wraps around south elevation, where it is screened and supported by four square columns resting on brick piers and has a rail balustrade and hip roof. Covered in synthetic siding, this home has one over one windows and an elaborate Colonial Revival door surround topped by a cornice piece and side scroll work. A composition shingle, hip roof with open eaves, hip roof gable dormer on west elevation, central ridge chimney, and corbelled chimney on the east slope. This home also has a modern side porch on the north and east elevations with a shed roof. One outbuilding (830 1/2) stands to the east of the house.

16. **Maple Street Southern Methodist Church, 831 Maple Street**, 1915. Building is Romanesque-influenced masonry building finished with smooth stucco. The main building is comprised of two, two-story gable wings intersected around a four-story tower tucked in the northeast corner. The tower has two sets of double doors with fanlights above on the north and east elevations. One over one square windows are above with one over one arched windows comprising the third story. The castellated fourth story portion, segmented by cornice detailing, has archways with no glass topped by drip molds. The east elevation gable has three stained glass windows in an arch formation. The north elevation gable has three arch formations with two separate windows in each archway that are four over four. The parapeted gable roofs are composition shingle. There is a wood wheelchair ramp and wood stairs with wood banister and lattice skirting.

17. 902 Maple Street, ca. 1910. This is a single-dwelling, two-story, wood frame home with brick veneer. Both the one-story enclosed sunroom, the boarded window enclosures on south and west elevations, and the two-story addition on north elevation are historic, pre-1956 alterations. Central entry, recessed within west elevation and covered by hip roof door hood with no supports, contains door surround with transom and side lights in diamond/lattice pattern. Windows are six over one window with the ground floor windows flanked by two narrow four over one windows. Clipped corners occur on second story, north-west and south-west elevations. A composition shingle, side gable roof with wide overhanging, boxed eaves contains a south elevation exterior chimney. One outbuilding stands to the east of the house.

18. 917 Maple Street, ca. 1925. This is a single-dwelling, one-story, wood frame Craftsman bungalow with clapboard siding that rests on a brick pier infilled foundation. East elevation engaged porch wraps around the north elevation and contains a combination of solid brick piers on southeast elevation and tapered square columns on brick piers on the northeast elevation. Windows are eight over one and the composition shingle, hip roof has exposed rafters and gables intersecting on east, north, and south elevations. The interior corbelled chimney is on the north slope. One outbuilding stands to the west of the house.

19. 919 Maple Street, ca. 1930. This is a one-story, single-dwelling set on a brick pier infilled foundation. The wood-frame house is sheathed in clapboard siding and has a variety of four over one and six over one windows. A screened, partial-width porch on the east elevation has a cross gable roof and is supported by square columns on brick piers. There is an entrance door on the southern end of the east elevation that is topped with a fan-type transom light. The building has a composition shingle, hip roof with decorative gable at the peak, open eaves, two corbelled interior chimneys on the slope, and gables on the eastern and southern elevations. The southern gable has an aluminum awning. There is one outbuilding to the west of the house.

20. 920 Maple Street, ca. 1915. This is a two-story, Queen Anne style, single dwelling set on a cement foundation. The wood-frame building is covered with clapboard siding on the main building and wood shingle siding on the gable ends. The building is accented by a two-story, recessed, partial-width porch on the west elevation with full-height square piers that support a front gable roof. The house has one over one and two over two windows and the entrance door has diamond-shaped sidelights in the surround. The building is topped by a composition shingle, hip roof with boxed eaves, protruding gables on the western and southern elevations, and two interior chimneys on the northern slope. There is also a protruding covered entranceway with gable roof, exposed rafters, and brick columns on the west elevation and a one-story enclosed sunroom with hip roof on the south elevation. There is a two-story garage apartment to the east of the house.

21. **921 Maple Street**, ca. 1920. This is a one-story, Craftsman bungalow style, single-dwelling set on a brick pier infilled foundation. The wood-frame house is covered in brick veneer that is accentuated by decorative half-timbering with stucco in-fill on the gable ends. The house includes a partial-width porch that wraps around from the east to the south elevation and has square columns on brick piers, rail balustrade, and a side gable roof with exposed rafters. The house is dominated by four over one windows and the entrance door has a four part transom light. The building has a composition shingle, cross gable roof with exposed rafters and purlins on the gable ends and two interior, corbelled chimneys. There is a half-story front gable on the northeast elevation. There is one outbuilding to the west of the house.

22. **922 Maple Street**, ca. 1925. This is a one-story, Craftsman bungalow, single-dwelling set on a brick pier infilled foundation. The wood-frame house is sheathed in synthetic siding that covers some of the architectural detailing. The house has a full-width, densely screened porch obscuring the front façade with engaged roof and tapered square columns on brick piers. There are a number of five over one windows. A composition shingle, side gable roof with purlins and wide over hanging eaves includes a shed dormer on the west elevation and an interior chimney on the slope. There is a half-story gable roof addition on the northeast elevation. A two-story garage apartment (924 Maple) stands to the east of the house.

23. **925-927 Maple Street**, ca. 1920. This is a two-story, wood frame, multi-dwelling set on a brick foundation with clapboard siding. The partial-width entryway porch on the northeast elevation has square column supports, two multi-pane doors, and a hip roof. The house also has a two-story porch on the southeast elevation with clapboard covered square columns, hip roof and rail balustrades. The house has a variety of multi-pane over one windows and a two-story, squared polygonal bay with cross gable roof on the north elevation. The composition shingle, hip roof with exposed rafters and wide, overhanging eaves includes two interior corbelled chimneys.

24. **926 Maple Street**, ca. 1930. This Colonial Revival, one and a half story, wood frame home with brick veneer is set on a brick foundation. The partial-width entry porch is supported by two Doric, fluted columns and has a gable roof with synthetic siding. The door has a Colonial Revival surround, the windows are six over six with shutters, and there are brick dentils at the roof-wall junction. The composition shingle, side gable roof has a center ridge chimney and two wall dormers with synthetic siding on the west elevation. There is a gable, frame garage building behind the house.

25. **928 Maple Street**, 1906. This Queen Anne style home is a two-story, wood frame building set on a brick pier infilled foundation with clapboard siding. There is a colonnaded, wraparound porch with rail balustrade on the west to south elevation with a hip roof. The windows are one over one and the door has wide one over one sidelights and a transom. There is a polygonal bay on the

northwest elevation, a second story porch in the center with round columns, rail balustrade, and a shed roof. The composition shingle hip roof with boxed eaves is intersected with gables on the northwest, south, and west elevations and has two interior corbelled chimneys.

26. **929-931 Maple Street**, ca. 1925. This multi-dwelling, two-story, wood frame home with synthetic siding sits on a brick pier infilled foundation. It is in the Prairie style due to its wide overhanging boxed eaves and horizontal detailing between the first and second story. The partial-width porch with shed roof is supported by three square columns and has a rail balustrade. The windows are vertical four over one and the composition shingle hip roof has an exterior, corbelled chimney and an interior chimney on the slope, both on the south elevation.

27. **2710 Preston Street**, ca. 1915. This two-story, multi-dwelling, wood frame home sits on a brick foundation and has clapboard siding. There is a porch supported by Doric columns that wraps around the northern and eastern elevations and has a hip roof. Windows are one over one and there is a transom over the main door with a side entry door on the east elevation. A squared, two-story bay is also on the eastern elevation. The composition shingle hip roof contains a hip roof dormer on the northern elevation, and has wide, overhanging eaves with exposed rafters. There are two interior, corbelled chimneys on the slopes.

28. **2712 Preston Street**, ca. 1920. This two-story, wood frame house sits on a brick foundation and was originally clapboard siding with brick veneer added in the 1930s. There is a partial-width porch with hip roof on the northern elevation with two Doric columns on brick piers and two brick veneered columns. The windows of the home are two over two, one over one, and two fixed. The composition shingle, hip roof has an interior corbelled chimney on the slope and an exterior chimney on the western elevation.

29. **2714 Preston Street**, ca. 1920. This one-story, wood frame, Craftsman bungalow sits on a brick foundation and has clapboard siding. There is a partial-width porch on the northwest elevation. The windows are three over one. The composition shingle, hip roof is intersected with a front gable and projecting side gables and contains an interior chimney on the ridge and one on the exterior of the eastern elevation.

30. **2715 Preston Street**, ca. 1910. This is a Craftsman, one and a half story, wood frame building with clapboard siding and wood shingle skirting that covers the foundation. The full-width porch has square porch supports that are covered in wood shingles and lead to an engaged hip roof with exposed rafters. Windows are six over six and a section of modern-style windows cover the northeast corner elevation. The composition shingle roof has a south-facing gable intersecting an open eave, hip roof with an interior chimney on the ridge. The south-facing gable has a six over six window. There is a garage apartment behind the building.

31. **2719 Preston Street**, ca. 1915. This two-story, wood frame dwelling has a brick pier foundation with cement block infill and historic asbestos siding. There is a two-story, partial-width porch on the southwest elevation with square supports, rail balustrade, and an engaged roof. Modern French doors and an addition open to the second-story porch. The six over one windows are capped by a decorative wood lentil, which mirrors the wooden pediment atop the main entrance door. The composition shingle, hip roof with intersecting front gable has boxed eaves and a wide overhang. There is a centrally located, corbelled brick chimney. Additions exist to the east and west elevations. The property's significance is enhanced by its historic gardens, which retain original, heritage plants and shrubs including boxwoods, camellias, and crepe myrtles. The Clark family, the home's second of only four owners, planted the gardens in the 1920s; restoration and maintenance of the historical gardens are the current owner's priorities. An historic pole barn is positioned on the half-acre property, possessing a tin roof and some of the original siding.

32. **2726 Preston Street**, ca. 1915. This is a two-story, wood frame dwelling with clapboard siding and a brick pier foundation infilled with cement block. A hip roof, wraparound porch on the north to the east and west elevations has been modified so that the west elevation has been enclosed as a living space and the northeast elevation has been enclosed as a screened-in area. The porch supports are Doric columns with a rail balustrade. The windows are one over one and the door has a dentil molding surround. The composition shingle roof is a hip with side gable wing protruding off the southeast elevation. There is a dormer on the north elevation with hip roof. A small metal shed is at the southeast corner of lot.

33. **2727 Preston Street**, ca. 1925. The wood frame, two-story, Craftsman bungalow has a brick pier infilled foundation and clapboard siding. The full-width porch with engaged roof has supports of tapered square columns on brick piers and rail balustrade. The centrally-located door has sidelights and the windows are a five over one configuration. The composition shingle, side gable roof has exposed rafters and structural purlins on the gable ends with a windowed gable dormer on the south elevation. There is a chimney on the southern slope that has been covered in cement.

34. **Maple Street Southern Methodist Church Annex, 2728 Preston Street**, 1915. This two-story, four square, wood frame building has a brick pier infilled foundation with clapboard siding. The hip roof, wraparound porch extends from the north elevation to the east elevation and is colonnaded with Doric columns and rail balustrade. There is a new main entrance door with surround and dentil molding and a door on the east elevation. The door on the west elevation has a small hip roof. Windows are a one over one configuration. The composition shingle hip roof has north elevation shed dormer, and wide overhanging boxed eaves with synthetic soffits. There is a small wood shed at southwest corner of lot.

35. **2733 Preston Street**, 1893. This is a one-story, wood frame dwelling with elements of Queen Anne and Classical Revival set on a brick pier infilled foundation and clapboard siding. A hip roof porch wraps from the south elevation to the east elevation and has Doric colonnaded column supports with a rail balustrade. There is a polygonal bay on east elevation. The main entrance has a Classical Revival door surround and the windows are one over one. The intersecting gable and hip roof has composition shingles and an interior corbelled chimney on the western slope.

36. **800 Woodrow Street**, ca. 1910. This is a one-story, wood frame dwelling set on a brick pier infilled foundation with clapboard siding. A full-width porch with engaged roof has square columns and a rail balustrade. Main entrance door has transom and the windows are six over six. The composition shingle roof with boxed eaves is a side gable with intersecting front gable on the southwest elevation. There is an interior, corbelled chimney on the slope and an exterior, corbelled chimney on the north elevation. There is a screened-in porch on northeast corner of house, and metal shed at the southeast corner of lot.

37. **814 Woodrow Street**, ca. 1910. This one-story, wood frame Folk Victorian home set on a brick foundation with clapboard siding has a partial-width Craftsman-influenced porch with a shed roof. The porch supports are clapboard-covered square columns with enclosed balustrade. The windows are six over six and the composition shingle, side gable roof has an intersecting front gable wing on the northwest elevation. The eaves are boxed and there is a corbelled chimney on the front gable ridge.

38. **Shandon Baptist Church (Bethel A.M.E. Church), 819 Woodrow Street**, ca. 1939. The Shandon Baptist Church (historical address is 833 Woodrow), presently the Bethel AME Church, is a three-story Neoclassical, rectangular shaped, brick building. It has a full-height, full-width pedimented portico that has classical columns with Ionic capitals. There are three doorways in the portico, each having two, wood-paneled, doors with triangular pediments and scrolls and fanlights above. The first floor windows are six over six. The second story windows are stained glass with exterior glass panes resembling a six light configuration with fanlights above. The north elevation has a porte cochere with a flat roof and brick columns. The roof is hipped behind a brick parapet that surrounds the entire building. The roof-wall junction has dentils and a wide band of trim. Two three-story wings were added on the south elevation in 1939 and 1955 for Sunday School rooms. The self-standing addition to the West is separated by a metal walkway from the historic building and lies outside the boundaries of the district.

39. **822-824 Woodrow Street**, ca. 1915. This two-story, wood frame Colonial Revival home set on a brick foundation has clapboard siding, four over four windows, and door with transom and sidelight. The wraparound porch on the west and south elevations has Doric columns on brick

piers, rail balustrade, hip roof and a trellis covering the south elevation between columns. The composition shingle hip roof with boxed eaves has a shed dormer on the west elevation slope and a chimney on the east elevation slope.

40. **900-904 Woodrow Street**, ca. 1905 (alterations ca. 1930). This multi-dwelling, two-story, wood frame, Queen Anne house is set on a brick foundation with synthetic siding. The enclosed entry has a pediment over two paneled doors with transom lights. The windows are two over two, some with sidelights, and there is a two-story bay with gable roof on the west elevation. The porch on the northwest elevation is two-story with clapboard-sided columns on the first story and spindlework on the second. The south elevation entry porch has a hip roof and is supported by square columns. The composition shingle, hip roof has intersecting front and side gables with two chimneys on the ridge and one on the east elevation slope.

41. **908 Woodrow Street**, ca. 1920. This Craftsman style bungalow house is a one-story, wood frame with a brick foundation and clapboard siding. The full-width porch has four tapered square columns resting on brick piers connected by a rail balustrade that does not appear original. The windows are six over one and four over one. On the south elevation is an extension with a shed roof. The composition shingle roof is a side gable that engages the porch and has exposed rafters, a shed dormer on the west elevation with louvered windows, and a corbelled, center ridge chimney.

42. **912 Woodrow Street**, ca. 1915. This house is a two-story, multi-dwelling, wood frame with a brick foundation and clapboard siding. The full-width front porch with hip roof is supported by four, square, tapered columns with an arts and crafts design at the top that rests on brick piers. The windows are one over one and the main door has a Doric entablature with transom and sidelights with a diamond pattern. The composition shingle, pyramidal roof has wide overhanging, boxed eaves and two brick interior chimneys. An extension on the north elevation has a hipped roof.

The following properties do not contribute to the historic character and significance of the district:

A. **2736 Cypress Street**, ca. 1910. This one-story, wood frame, Folk Victorian home rests on a concrete block foundation with a three-fourths front porch on the north elevation that has a shed roof extension supported by plain square column supports and rail balustrade. This clapboard home with two over two windows has a center pyramidal roof with closed eaves and composition shingles. There is a shingled front gable on the north elevation and projecting side gables. This house was moved to this lot less than fifty years ago.

B. **2705 Lee Street**, ca. 1925 (alterations ca. 1990) This two-story, wood frame home with clapboard siding rests on a concrete foundation with six over six windows and French doors on the second floor, south elevation. The home has a new, two-story porch with classical columns on

brick supports, iron balustrade, and a front gable roof. The composition shingle roof of the home is pyramidal with closed eaves and a ridge chimney. It has a new side addition on the east elevation and new, detached garage to the west.

C. **2707 Preston Street**, 1923. This two-story, wood frame house is set on a brick foundation and has clapboard siding. It exhibits the Prairie style with the wide, overhanging, open eaves and horizontal detailing between the first and second floors. All of the windows in the house are six over one and four multi-pane, fixed windows. There is a gable door hood with exposed rafters and knee braces over the main entry door. The hip roof is composition shingle with an exterior chimney on the west elevation with corbelled cap. The southeastern elevation of the first story has changed considerably due to the addition of a modern, double set of glass doors with transoms.

D. **2709-2711-2713 Preston Street**, ca. 1915. This two-story, multi-dwelling, wood frame home sits on a brick foundation and has clapboard on the first story and stucco and half-timbering on the second. The south elevation has been altered to include an enclosed first story porch covered in stucco, six over one windows, multi-pane door with Colonial Revival surround, and cloth awning. The second story is open with rail balustrade, square column supports, and a hip roof with exposed rafters which may have been the original first story porch roof. There is an entry porch on the eastern elevation that has a door hood of exposed rafters, triangular braces, and hip roof. The home contains a mix of window style: one over one, six over one, and nine over one. The composition shingle roof is a front gable with exposed rafters and has an exterior chimney on the west elevation.

E. **2721-2723 Preston Street**, ca. 1925. This two-story, wood frame duplex has a solid brick foundation and synthetic siding. The full-width porch on the south elevation with a gable and hip roof has been altered to include iron porch supports and iron balustrade. The windows are a five over one configuration and the main door surround has dentils and sidelights. There is an added entry door on the south elevation. The composition shingle, pyramid roof with front gable and boxed eaves has two corbelled chimneys on the interior slopes.

F. **804 Woodrow Street**, ca. 1920. This two-story, wood frame four square, home has asbestos shingle siding that also covers the foundation. The full-width front porch with hip roof now has metal column supports. The windows are six over six and the composition shingle, pyramidal roof has open eaves with a chimney on the ridge. There is a garage outbuilding behind the house.

G. **806-812 Woodrow Street**, ca. 1950. This one-story, wood frame home set on a brick foundation with brick veneer has a partial-width entry porch with brick veneered columns and gable roof. The windows are six over six and the composition shingle, side gable roof has a front gable with

clapboard siding. The front of the house has undergone extensive renovations including the removal of historic doors and windows, to transform it from an original multi-dwelling home to a single dwelling.

H. **818 Woodrow Street**, ca. 1910. This two-story, wood frame home set on a brick foundation has brick veneer throughout with synthetic siding on the second story west elevation. The Neoclassical-influenced, two-tiered, full-width porch has square columned supports set on brick piers, modern balustrade on both tiers, and shed roof. The porch does not seem to be original to the house. The windows are one over one and the door surround is Colonial Revival. The composition shingle hip roof has boxed eaves and exterior, corbelled chimneys on the north and south elevations. There is a side entrance on the south elevation with a small, hip roofed entry porch. There is a metal garage outbuilding behind the house.

I. **828 Woodrow Street**, ca. 1910. This building presently houses the Semaphore Co. This two-story, wood frame, Victorian-influenced building sits on a brick foundation and has clapboard siding. The original home was a one-story building with a polygonal bay on the northwest elevation, a composition shingle, hip roof with parallel gables extending behind on the east elevation, four over four windows, and two interior chimneys that have been cemented. There is a modern, two-story, front gable addition on the south elevation that contains three wall dormers, a gable fanlight, eight over eight windows, and French doors. The addition is connected with a full-width, colonnaded, front porch with shed roof.

The Old Shandon Historic District is historically significant as the first planned suburban community of Columbia, the capital of South Carolina. The houses, institutions, and businesses built in Shandon between the 1890s and the 1950s reflected the growing suburban landscape of the white middle class as it responded to changes in transportation, social issues, and increasing population and commercial development encroachment. The integrity of the original neighborhood is still evident in the historic district today.

The Suburban Vision and Initial Layout, 1889-1903

Robert W. Shand, a prominent local attorney, formed the Columbia Land and Investment Company in 1889.[7] The following year the company, managed by Shand, his son William, and William Lyles, bought 305 acres east of Columbia for $24,000. Formerly rural farmland and woods owned earlier in the 1800s by Robert Start, a Revolutionary War soldier and early nineteenth-century mayor of Columbia, this land was to be the first phase of the new town of Shandon, envisioned as an enclave from the busy life of the city as well as a resort and amusement center.[8]

The company spent $10,000 in 1893 to establish the park, lay out the town lots, plant shade trees, and grade the streets. In addition to restricting home ownership to whites only, a common practice during this time period, the company established restrictions for the new homes to be built in Shandon. Each home was to be of "a fixed modern design costing not less than $1,500" and had to be completely built within six months. The first house in Shandon was built in 1893 for $2,200 for Mrs. E.B. Chase. It was located at the corner of King and Cypress Streets.[9]

In order to make Shand's vision for Shandon a reality, the development company planned several key elements of the town.

---

[7] John Hammond Moore, Columbia and Richland County: A South Carolina Community, 1740-1990 (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1993), 278; The State (Columbia, South Carolina), 28 April 1894.

[8] Nancy C. Fox, The Physical Development of Columbia, S.C, 1786-1945 (Columbia: Central Midlands Regional Planning Council,1985), 48; "Old Shandon-Valley Park Neighborhood Conservation Plan" (Columbia: Central Midlands Regional Planning Council). The development's name is generally thought to have originated from 1) the Robert Shand family name, 2) from the Shandon railway line, or 3) from the Scottish word for city, shendon, which also commemorates the Shandon Church in Cork, Ireland.

[9] Fox, The Physical Development of Columbia, 49-50; Moore, Columbia and Richland County, 278-279; The State, 28 April 1894.

- To support a park-like atmosphere, the developers laid out the east-west streets with generous 100-foot widths and north-south streets with fifty-foot widths. Woodrow, however, was 100 feet wide. Maple Street was later widened to sixty feet from Devine to Garner's Ferry Road (present-day Millwood Avenue) when the trolley line was constructed.[10]

- A railway pavilion, which had a stage, electric lighting, dressing rooms, and internal heating, was located in the center of the town of Shandon, southeast of Pavilion and Santee Streets. The pavilion and recreation area were built exclusively for the use of whites, although there is some evidence that blacks protested this exclusivity through attempts to gain admission. Dances, concerts, and other types of entertainment were held at the pavilion.

- The development company planned to install fountains, a swimming and boating pond with bathhouses, a shooting range, and a baseball park with a bicycle track as part of this resort ideal. However, these plans were never implemented; tight competition from similar suburban venues were appearing in Columbia.[11]

An amenity that did succeed in attracting homebuyers to Shandon was the extension of a trolley line from Valley Park. Streetcars, or trolleys, preceded significant growth in suburban areas nationwide, because they coupled convenience of transportation with suburban living. Ease of access made commuting from Shandon to Columbia much more attractive.[12] Columbia Land and Investment worked closely with Columbia Electric Street Railway, Light and Power Company to agree to extend its trolley line, for which the Pavilion was built. This trolley service out of the Shandon Pavilion started April 17, 1894. But it was the 1898 extension that provided the greatest stimulus for settlement. The new line ran east from the Pavilion on Devine Street to Maple, where it turned north, traveling through

[10] Maddock, Mimi, ed., Columbia Star, "Shandon Memories: A Pictorial History of the Shandon Neighborhood of Columbia, South Carolina" (Columbia, South Carolina: 1999), 8.
[11] Moore, Columbia and Richland County, 279-280; The State, 28 April 1894 and 29 May 1894; John A. Montgomery, Columbia, South Carolina: History of a City (Woodland Hills, Calif.: Windsor Publications, Inc. 1979), 123-124. Sources were unclear as to whether the Ridgewood Club and the Ridgewood Park are associated. The Hyatt Park Casino and Hyatt Park were larger than the Shandon Pavilion and offered more entertainment options, such as a zoo. It opened in 1897. Richland Country Club, which later merged with the Ridgewood Club, opened in Eau Claire in 1899. In 1910 Ridgewood Park, an 85-acre amusement park, opened in Eau Claire.
[12] David C. McQuillan, "The Street Railway System and the Growth in Columbia, S.C. 1882-1936" (M.A. thesis, University of South Carolina, 1975), 26-27.

Shandon to the Epworth Orphanage and Garner's Ferry Road (present-day Millwood Avenue).[13] Within the next year, six trolley cars per hour were coming into Shandon.[14] Between 1906 and 1910, the trolley line again expanded to include Shandon Annex and South Shandon.[15] But by 1925, with the rising popularity of the automobile, streetcar service to Shandon ended. Two years later the entire service in Columbia was shut down.[16]

Shandon was also dealing with social and jurisdictional issues at the turn of the century. In 1902, Waverly, a largely African-American, working-class neighboring district, moved to incorporate, proposing that Shandon be included within its boundaries. The town of Shandon, which boasted of being the "whitest town in the South," filed an injunction to prevent its incorporation with Waverly. Then in 1903, Shandon applied for its own incorporation, which would allow it to hire a town marshal to enforce ordinances that promoted racial discrimination. The town was incorporated in March 1904. That same year, the Shandon Pavilion was renamed Douglas Park and given to the neighboring black community, as the whites were moving to recreational facilities in other areas.[17]

The Town of Shandon, 1904-1913

Shand's carefully planned pavilion and recreation areas had not been completely realized, but the core neighborhood and its extensions were becoming more attractive to homebuyers.

Residential Growth

By 1913, Shandon had established a significant residential presence. Responding to an early form of "suburban flight," some Columbia residents found the new, well-planned neighborhood rather attractive. By the first of January 1913, twenty years after the first house was built, 128 houses were standing in the Shandon neighborhood. When Robert Shand was interviewed six months later by The State, a Columbia newspaper, he announced that twenty-two new houses had been "commenced."[18]

---

[13] McQuillan, "The Street Railway System," 31.
[14] John M. Bryan and Associates, City-Wide Architectural Survey and Historic Preservation Plan, Columbia, S.C. (Columbia: State Historic Preservation Office, 1993), 2.
[15] W.B. Smith Whaley and Co. Engineers, "Map of Property Belonging to the Columbia Land and Investment Co. " (Columbia: W. B. Smith Whaley and Co. Engineers, 1 October 1912).
[16] McQuillan, "The Street Railway System," 34-35.
[17] Moore, Columbia and Richland County, 280..
[18] Robert W. Shand, "How Shandon Grew from Town to City: Interesting History Section of Greater Columbia," The State, 5 June 1913, 9.

As newer development areas were added to Shandon, it gained new boundaries. Two new sections of Shandon were built during this period: Shandon Annex in 1906 and South Shandon in 1910. However, some of the newer sections of the Shandon neighborhood were not laid out with streets and blocks until 1910.[19]

Commercial and Institutional Growth

Shand's vision of a thriving neighborhood seems to have been realized as well by the years surrounding annexation. By 1913, "five stores, one public school and two churches" served the growing suburb.[20] The Maple Street area had become the center of Shandon.

The spiritual needs of residents were met by short jaunts to either the Shandon Baptist Church or the Shandon Methodist Church. Though an imposing building dominates the site of the Shandon Baptist Church at 833 Woodrow Street (present-day Bethel A.M.E.Church, 819 Woodrow Street), the original twenty-two-member congregation held their first meetings in the old Shandon School in 1907. Two years later, the growing seventy-five-member group built their first sanctuary on the Woodrow Street site. One commentator observed that the "tripling of membership in two years testified to the growth of the church and also to the growth of the Shandon population."[21] The Shandon Methodist Church also took advantage of meeting in the old Shandon School. Organized in 1909, the congregation soon built a church at 831 Maple Street, but it burned in 1914. The following year the ambitious group built another church, which is the one that still stands today on the same site as the original.[22]

The first Shandon School, built in 1906, was a one-room, wooden building that "served primary and secondary school students in the neighborhood." It was the only public meeting place apparent at the time, and therefore was used extensively by community organizations such as the two churches.

---

[19] Shand, "How Shandon Grew," 9; Maddock, ed., "Shandon Memories," 8. The section referred to was the Newsom property, bought in 1894, where the racecourse was built.
[20] "Old Shandon-Valley Park," 50.
[21] Maple Street Neighborhood Association, Old Shandon Trolley Stops: Early Suburbia Columbia Bicentennial, A Columbia Bicentennial Tour of the Old Shandon and Maple Street Neighborhoods, Pamphlet, 19 April 1986. Source location will be described by section divisions as they appear and are titled in the pamphlet. Section "K: Shandon Baptist Church."
[22] Old Shandon Trolley Stops, Section "M: Maple Street Southern Methodist Church."

Though the original school was located at the northeast corner of Lee and Queen Streets, a new, larger building was built in 1909 on the corner of Maple and Devine Streets. The school did not stay at the site long, as it was probably demolished sometime before 1919. In that year, the house currently standing was constructed.[23]

In 1912, on the eve of annexation, the municipal boundaries of Shandon extended south "across Devine to include Blossom and Wheat Streets between Harden and Sims Avenue."[24] Shandon lost its banner of independence upon its annexation to the city of Columbia in 1913.

Physical Development of Shandon, 1914-1919

Residential Growth

Shandon continued its expansion during this period with the addition of Shandon Park in 1914 and Shandon Terrace in 1919. A 1914 promotional real estate pamphlet for Shandon Park forcefully stated that "No lots will be sold to other than white people of good character... high-class improvements, desirable environment and the absolute certainty of rapid increase in values."[25]

Commercial Growth

As well as having the luxuries of nearby churches and a school, Shandon residents could purchase many of their amenities along the southern border of the neighborhood. Businesses in 1914 included Sligh and Dent's Meat Market, L.M. Fischer's Shandon Drug Store, J.E. Bolton's Shandon Cash Grocery, and the Shandon Building and Loan Company.[26] According to the 1919 Columbia City Directory, the business district had expanded to include Caughman's Pharmacy, Shandon Pay-U Grocery Store, and several other drug and grocery stores. All of these businesses were located on Devine Street between King and Holly Streets.[27] Though the trolley line allowed residents to enjoy a quick ride to the heart of downtown Columbia, the ambition of the Shandon population allowed for a

---

[23] Old Shandon Trolley Stops, Section "B: Site of the First Shandon School."
[24] "Old Shandon-Valley Park," 48.
[25] James A. Holloman, Shandon Park Bulletin (Columbia: Dupre Printing Co.,1914).
[26] Old Shandon Trolley Stops, Section "U: Shandon Business District."
[27] Walsh Directory Company, Walsh's Columbia, South Carolina City Directory for 1919 (Columbia: The State Co.,1919). Present-day Devine Street is labeled as "Divine" Street on maps and city directories up to and including the 1920s.

planned suburb to turn into an almost independent district. With homes, schools, churches, and businesses so close together in the area, the Shandon neighborhood had become a small community unto itself, as was envisioned by Shand.

The 1920s and 1930s

Residential Growth

By the time World War I ended, there were only twenty-five homes in what is now the Old Shandon Historic District, which is a relatively small sampling of the much larger, original Shandon neighborhood. That number would nearly double in the decades to follow.[28] Another vision held true as well: according to city directories from both 1920 and 1930, there were only white residents in Shandon.[29] And the working middle-class residents were not the elite crowd Shand had hoped to attract to the luxuriously planned neighborhood. Contractors, a teacher, and a few traveling salesmen occupied homes in the nomination area.[30]

Commercial Growth

The expansion of the entire Shandon neighborhood had a positive effect on the bordering commercial district locally called Five Points, which was generally bordered by Harden Street on the north and Blossom Street on the south. The westward expansion along Devine Street especially helped to establish Five Points "as Columbia's first suburban shopping center" in the 1920s. The inter-war decades bore witness to an expansive growth period for homes, institutions, and businesses. The Shandon commercial district, located along Devine and in Five Points, flourished as well during the 1920s and 1930s. Though Gadsden Shand, Jr., grandson to developer Robert Shand, stated in a 1993 newspaper interview that no businesses were in the area until after World War I, the grocery, meat market, and drug store built in 1914 were well established before the surge of growth in the late 1920s.[31] According to one observer in 1948, the Five Points area "blossomed

[28] "Columbia, South Carolina 1919," (New York: Sanborn Map and Publishing Company, 1919); "Columbia, South Carolina 1956," (New York: Sanborn Map and Publishing Company, 1956).
[29] Walsh Directory Company, Columbia City Directory, 1920 (Columbia: The State Co., 1920); Hill Directory Company, Columbia, South Carolina, City Directory, 1930 (Richmond, VA: Hill Directory Company, 1930).
[30] South Carolina Department of Commerce-Bureau of the Census, Fourteenth Census of the U.S.: 1920 Population (Columbia: South Carolina Department of Archives and History).
[31] Alan Richards, "Community was Developed as Early Columbia Suburb," The State, 16 December 1993, Neighbors Section, 1.

from 'next to nothing' into its present stature between the two wars."[32] By 1923, the Five Points area contained a variety of commercial and industrial institutions. A battery-changing facility, saw manufacturer, bottling company, machine works, filling station, and even a skating rink were among the new amenities offered to Shandon residents.[33] In 1927, the commercial expansion in the Five Points area continued with the addition of Claussen's Bakery and the Capital Coal Company.[34] That same year the Shandon Garage and Shandon Service Station opened, perhaps foreshadowing the popularity of the automobile and the decline of the trolley, which was "defunct" by 1933.[35]

Institutional Growth

The 1920s and 1930s were also intense periods of growth among the churches. In 1923, the Incarnation Lutheran Church was erected, followed by the Shandon Presbyterian Church in 1929. The Presbyterian Church had been meeting in the Shandon Baptist Church and the Shandon Methodist Church as early as 1916, but did not move into the building at 607 Woodrow Street until 1926.[36] Meanwhile, Shandon Baptist Church built a new Sunday School building and a parsonage in 1921, and another educational building in 1930. But even with all of the additions to the corner lot at Woodrow and Preston, the church was running out of space. So the congregation demolished the old sanctuary and Sunday School building and replaced them with a new sanctuary, which opened in 1939. During construction, the congregation met at Hand Junior High School at 2600 Wheat Street, a school that served the Shandon area. Shandon Methodist also outgrew its buildings by the 1930s and moved to a new site on Devine Street in 1931. The original building was sold to a Christian Adventist church group, but the building would change hands again in 1939 with the advent of a new Methodist denomination: the Southern Methodist Church.[37]

The population increase that spurred the churches to new construction in the midst of the 1920s also affected area schools. The Shandon School on Devine Street built additions in 1924 and 1927.[38] The 1924 addition is sometimes referred to as the "third Shandon School." In 1937, the name of the

---

[32] Jack Foster, "Five Points: A City Within a City," South Carolina Magazine, 4-5 February 1948.
[33] "Columbia, South Carolina, 1923," (New York: Sanborn Map and Publishing Company, 1923).
[34] "Old Shandon-Valley Park," 50-51.
[35] Old Shandon Trolley Stops, Section "U: Shandon Business District."
[36] This location is two blocks away from the nomination area, but clearly within the larger, original Shandon neighborhood.
[37] Old Shandon Trolley Stops, Section "K: Shandon Baptist Church" and "M: Maple Street Southern Methodist Church."
[38] Old Shandon Trolley Stops, Section "T: Old Schneider School Apartments."

school was changed to honor the principal Samuel P. Schneider.[39] Another educational institution, Chicora College, begun in 1886 as a Presbyterian college for women, purchased a fifty-five acre tract of land south of Shandon Terrace. Due to financial restraints, the original twenty-nine building campus plan was reduced to only two buildings in the mid-1920s, and by 1927 the idea of a new campus was abandoned. Chicora College ultimately merged with Queens College of Charlotte, North Carolina, by 1930. The original campus on Blanding Street closed permanently. One of the 1920s buildings at 207 King Street, originally a faculty residence, still stands.[40] Another school in the area was within the Epworth Orphanage. Founded in 1896 by the South Carolina Methodist Conference, the orphanage had expanded from its original building to twenty buildings by 1934. It offered a "home, academic and religious education, and vocational training for children without parents." The residents worked a marble yard and a farm, as well as attended a school "of eleven grades for Epworth children and, at one time, for the children from the neighborhood."[41]

The 1940s and 1950s

Residential Growth

After the relatively stagnant decade of the 1940s, the Shandon residential, industrial, and business population increased quickly. The effects of war and the following years of recuperation led to an active era of suburban revitalization. Though the neighborhood continued to change in building additions and construction, the demographics remained the same. The city directories from both 1940 and 1950 reveal that only white residents lived in the nomination area.

Institutional Growth

Although at a slightly more subdued pace than the construction frenzy of the 1920s and 1930s, several Shandon churches and schools continued to build additions in the 1950s. Shandon Baptist Church added the Helms Building on Woodrow Street in 1955 for educational uses.[42] The Maple

---

[39] "Old Shandon-Valley Park," 50. The original 1909 Shandon School building was razed in 1966, leaving the additions of the 1920s and 1951 as the school's main building. Old Shandon Trolley Stops, Section "T: Old Schneider School Apartments."

[40] Jenny E. Cerny, "Uncovering Chicora Pit: Chicora College for Women 1886-1930," (Master's thesis, University of South Carolina, 2000), passim.

[41] Old Shandon Trolley Stops, Section "F: Epworth Children's Home."

[42] Old Shandon Trolley Stops, Section "K: Shandon Baptist Church." The church also built a new parsonage on Woodrow Street in 1949.

Street Southern Methodist Church gained a parsonage in 1952 on Kershaw Street, and in late 1950s "acquired the house at 2728 Preston Street for an activities building."[43] In 1951, the Epworth Orphanage changed their name to Epworth Children's Home. They apparently offered "a variety of different services to resident and non-resident children and their families."[44]

Commercial Growth

The business district saw the heaviest activity during the 1950s. On Devine Street, Reese's Food Store opened in 1951, but it was not the first grocery store to be located at this site. Earlier groceries date back as far as 1913. There was also a laundry called the Shandon Pressing Club.[45] Sears, Roebuck and Company was built in 1955 on Harden Street between College and Senate.[46] Much public excitement accompanied the arrival of the local department store.

By 1956, in the three-block section between King Street and Holly Street, three service stations, five grocers, and three liquor stores had opened. Four laundry and/or dry cleaning businesses took care of the laundry cleaning needs, and three beauty parlors/barber shops serviced the hair care needs of Shandon residents.

The area also had an abundance of retail stores and specialty shops, including the Shandon Pie Shop, Phipp's Variety Store, Reese's Flower Shop, Aquarium and Pet Shop, and Shandon Five and Ten Store. Shandon had one other department store besides the new Sears, Rogers-Kent. The roster of remaining businesses included an interior decorator, a watch repair shop, the Devine Street Furniture House, the Devine Street Television and Radio, and the Williams Shoe Shop Repairs. With regard to public services, the Devine Street area of Shandon had its own U.S. Post Office, a County Constable and Magistrate office, and the Shandon Station of the Columbia Fire Department.[47]

---

[43] Old Shandon Trolley Stops, Section "M: Maple Street Southern Methodist Church."
[44] Old Shandon Trolley Stops, Section "F: Epworth Children's Home."
[45] Old Shandon Trolley Stops, Section "U: Shandon Business District."
[46] "Columbia, South Carolina 1956," (New York: Sanborn Map and Publishing Company, 1956).
[47] Hill Directory Company, Columbia, South Carolina, City Directory, 1956 (Richmond, VA: Hill Directory Company, 1956).

Bibliography

Allen, Dot, Virginia Ellis, and Marion Allen. Interview by Jenifer Powers, 9 October 2002, Columbia, SC.

Central Midlands Regional Planning Council. "Old Shandon-Valley Park Neighborhood Conservation Plan." Columbia, SC.

Cerny, Jenny E. "Uncovering Chicora Pit: Chicora College for Women 1886-1930." M.A. Thesis, University of South Carolina, 2000.

City of Columbia. "Old Shandon/Lower Waverly Design Guidelines." Columbia, SC, 2001.

Douglas, C. M. Columbia City Directory. Columbia, SC: The State Company Printers, 1895.

Foster, Jack. "Five Points: A City within a City." South Carolina Magazine, 4-5 February 1948.

Fox, Nancy C. The Physical Development of Columbia, SC, 1786-1945. Columbia, SC: Central Midlands Regional Planning Council, 1985.

Hill Directory Company. Columbia, SC City Directory. Richmond, VA: Hill Directory Co., 1930, 1950, & 1956.

Hollomon, James A. Shandon Park Bulletin: Issued for the Purpose of Telling the People More About This High-class Suburb "in the heart of Columbia." Columbia, SC: Dupre Printing Co., 1914.

John M. Bryan and Associates. City-Wide Architectural Survey and Historic Preservation Plan, Columbia, SC. Columbia, SC: State Historic Preservation Office, 1993.

Maddock, Mimi, ed. Shandon Memories: A Pictorial History of the Shandon Neighborhood of Columbia, SC. Columbia, SC: Columbia Star, 1999.

Maple Street Neighborhood Association. Old Shandon Trolley Stops: Early Suburbia Columbia Bicentennial, A Columbia Bicentennial Tour of the Old Shandon and Maple Street Neighborhoods. 19 April 1986.

Montgomery, John A. Columbia, South Carolina: History of a City. Woodland Hills, CA: Windsor Publications Inc., 1979.

Moore, John Hammond. Columbia and Richland County: A South Carolina Community, 1740-1990. Columbia, SC: University of South Carolina Press, 1993.

McQuillan, David C. "The Street Railway System and the Growth in Columbia, SC: 1882-1936." M.A. Thesis, University of South Carolina, 1975.

Niernsee and Lamotte, City Engineers. Map of Columbia, SC and Suburbs. Baltimore: William A. Flemm & Co., 1895.

Richards, Alan. "Community was Developed as Early Columbia Suburb." The State, 16 December 1993.

Rhyne, Jeanne. Interview by Jenifer Powers, 5 October 2002, Columbia, SC.

Sanborn Map and Publishing Company. "Columbia, SC: 1919." New York: Sanborn Map and Publishing Company, 1919.

Sanborn Map and Publishing Company. "Columbia, SC: 1956." New York: Sanborn Map and Publishing Company, 1956.

Sealy, Mary Riley. Interview with Jenifer Powers, 15 October 2002, Columbia, SC.

Shand, Robert W. "How Shandon Grew from Town to City: Interesting History Section of Greater Columbia." The State, 5 June 1913.

Skinner, Leslie. Interview with Jenifer Powers, 10 October 2002, Columbia, SC.

The State, 28 April 1894.

South Carolina Department of Commerce- Bureau of the Census. Fourteenth Census of the US: 1920 Population. Columbia, SC: South Carolina Department of Archives and History.

W. B. Smith Whaley and Co. Engineers. "Map of Property Belonging to the Columbia Land and Investment Co." Columbia, SC: W.B. Smith Whaley and Co. Engineers, 1 October 1912.

Walsh Directory Company. Columbia City Directory. Charleston, SC: The Walsh Directory Company, 1904-1920.

Verbal Boundary Description

The district includes properties on the north side of Lee Street, the east and west sides of Maple Street, the south side of Cypress Street, the east side of Woodrow Street (and one property on its west side), and the north and south sides of Preston Street.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries for the district were chosen because they encompass the highest contiguous concentration of buildings that date from the founding of the original Shandon sub-division. Although the actual Shandon sub-division was much larger than the boundaries of the proposed district, factors such as new construction and commercial encroachment have reduced the contiguous historic area.

Property Owners (Note: numbers correspond to the inventory in Section 7)

Contributing Properties

1. 2702 Cypress St.:
Jean Brock & Henry Jay Wengrow
2702 Cypress St.
Columbia, SC 29205

2. 2714-16 Cypress St.:
Steve A. & Genevieve Stephenson
2714-16 Cypress St.
Columbia, SC 29205

3. 2728 Cypress St.:
John Richard Nuzum
2728 Cypress St.
Columbia, SC 29205

4. 2730 Cypress St.:
Laura C. Mattocks
2730 Cypress St.
Columbia, SC 29205

5. 2734 Cypress St.:
Clarence Richards
C/O Richards Realty Co.
P.O. Box 90943
Columbia, SC 29205

6. 2715 Lee St.:
Carol Renee Wedding
2715 Lee St.
Columbia, SC 29205

7. 2719 Lee St.:
D. Christopher Twitty
2717 Devine St.
Columbia, SC 29205

8. 802 Maple St.:
Epworth Children's Home
2900 Millwood Ave.
Columbia, SC 29205

9. 805 Maple St.:
Craig B. Stoneburner
1000 Keenan Bldg.
Columbia, SC 29201

10. 810 Maple St.:
Epworth Children's Home
2900 Millwood Ave.
Columbia, SC 29205

11. 815 Maple St.:
Tony Goad
815 Maple St.
Columbia, SC 29205

12. 819 Maple St.:
Marian Stanley Tucker, et al
115 Saluda Ave.
Columbia, SC 29205

13. 820 Maple St.:
Jean S. Smith
820 Maple St.
Columbia, SC 29205

14. 826 Maple St.:
Epworth Children's Home
2900 Millwood Ave.
Columbia, SC 29205

15. 830 Maple St.:
Epworth Children's Home
2900 Millwood Ave.
Columbia, SC 29205

16. 831 Maple St.:
Maple Street Southern Methodist Church
831 Maple St.
Columbia, SC 29205

17. 902 Maple St.:
Epworth Children's Home
2900 Millwood Ave.
Columbia, SC 29205

18. 917 Maple St.:
Mary J. Maxwell
917 Maple St.
Columbia, SC 29205

19. 919 Maple St.:
Susan W. Cramer
919 Maple St.
Columbia, SC 29205

20. 920 Maple St.:
Isabella N. Mandell & John W. Sawyer Jr.
920 Maple St.
Columbia, SC 29205

21. 921 Maple St.:
Edward B. & Kerry A. Reedy
921 Maple St.
Columbia, SC 29205

22. 922 Maple St.:
Epworth Children's Home
2900 Millwood Ave.
Columbia, SC 29205

23. 925-27 Maple St.:
Harvey F. & Perrie Dowd
1407 Cambridge Ln.
Columbia, SC 29204

24. 926 Maple St.:
Epworth Children's Home
2900 Millwood Ave.
Columbia, SC 29205

25. 928 Maple St.:
Harvey F. & Perrie Dowd
1407 Cambridge Ln.
Columbia, SC 29204

26. 929-31 Maple St.:
Harvey F. & Perrie Dowd
1407 Cambridge Ln.
Columbia, SC 29204

27. 2710 Preston St.:
W.G.R.Q., LLC
2808 Millwood Ave.
Columbia, SC 29205

28. 2712 Preston St.:
Hazel T. Gaskin
2902 Morland Dr.
Columbia, SC 29223

29. 2714 Preston St.:
Andrew J. & Ruth Wilters Green
2714 Preston St.
Columbia, SC 29205

30. 2715 Preston St.:
Melissa V. Bush
2715 Preston St.
Columbia, SC 29205

31. 2719 Preston St.:
Francis P. & Judy K. Hubbard
2719 Preston St.
Columbia, SC 29205

32. 2726 Preston St.:
Mildred Anne Suhr & Betty Jean Rhyne
2726 Preston St.
Columbia, SC 29205

33. 2727 Preston St.:
Rebecca G. Wrenn & Cynthia B. Gilliam
2727 Preston St.
Columbia, SC 29205

34. 2728 Preston St.:
Maple Street Southern Methodist Church
831 Maple St.
Columbia, SC 29205

35. 2733 Preston St.:
Lynden V. Emerson
2733 Preston St.:
Columbia, SC 29205

36. 800 Woodrow St.:
Michael Dewey Hawkins
800 Woodrow St.
Columbia, SC 29205

37. 814 Woodrow St.:
William L. Hicks
P.O. Box 6932
Columbia, SC 29260

38. 819 Woodrow St.:
Bethel A.M.E. Church
819 Woodrow St.
Columbia, SC 29205

39. 822-824 Woodrow St.:
Cynthia Byrd Gilliam & Bridges Frankie Porter
822-24 Woodrow St.
Columbia, SC 29205

40. 900-904 Woodrow St.:
Perrie F. & Harvey F. Dowd
1407 Cambridge Ln.
Columbia, SC 29204

41. 908 Woodrow St.:
Lyth B. Clark & Bettye Jane Perry
908 Woodrow St.
Columbia, SC 29205

42. 912 Woodrow St.:
Susan R. McClan
2727 Duncan St.
Columbia, SC 29205

Noncontributing Properties

A. 2736 Cypress St.:
Andrew Richards, Clarence Richards & David L. Richards
P.O. Box 90943
Columbia, SC 29205

B. 2705 Lee St.:
David H. Yaghjian & Ellen F. Emerson
2705 Lee St.
Columbia, SC 29205

C. 2707 Preston St.:
Patrick C. & Patricia C. Cely
2707 Preston St.
Columbia, SC 29205

D. 2709-2711-2713 Preston St.:
William L. Hicks
4351 Shorebrook Dr.
Columbia, SC 29206

E. 2721-2723 Preston St.:
Woodrow W. Power Jr.
116 Hampton Trace Ln.
Columbia, SC 29209

F. 804 Woodrow St.:
David E. & Alice C. Perritt
804 Woodrow St.
Columbia, SC 29205

G. 806-812 Woodrow St.:
Kay Orr Goetz
P.O. Box 4262
Columbia, SC 29240

H. 818 Woodrow St.:
Freeman Westcoat Coggins Jr.
4400 Willingham Dr.
Columbia, SC 29206

I. 828 Woodrow St.:
Cynthia Byrd Gilliam & Bridges Frankie Porter
822-24 Woodrow St.
Columbia, SC 29205

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

Name of Property: Old Shandon Historic District
Location of Property: Columbia, Richland County

Names of Photographers: Larry Cameron, except where noted as Erica Somerwitz
Date of Photographs: September 2002, except where noted as November 2002
Location of Original Negatives: South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, SC

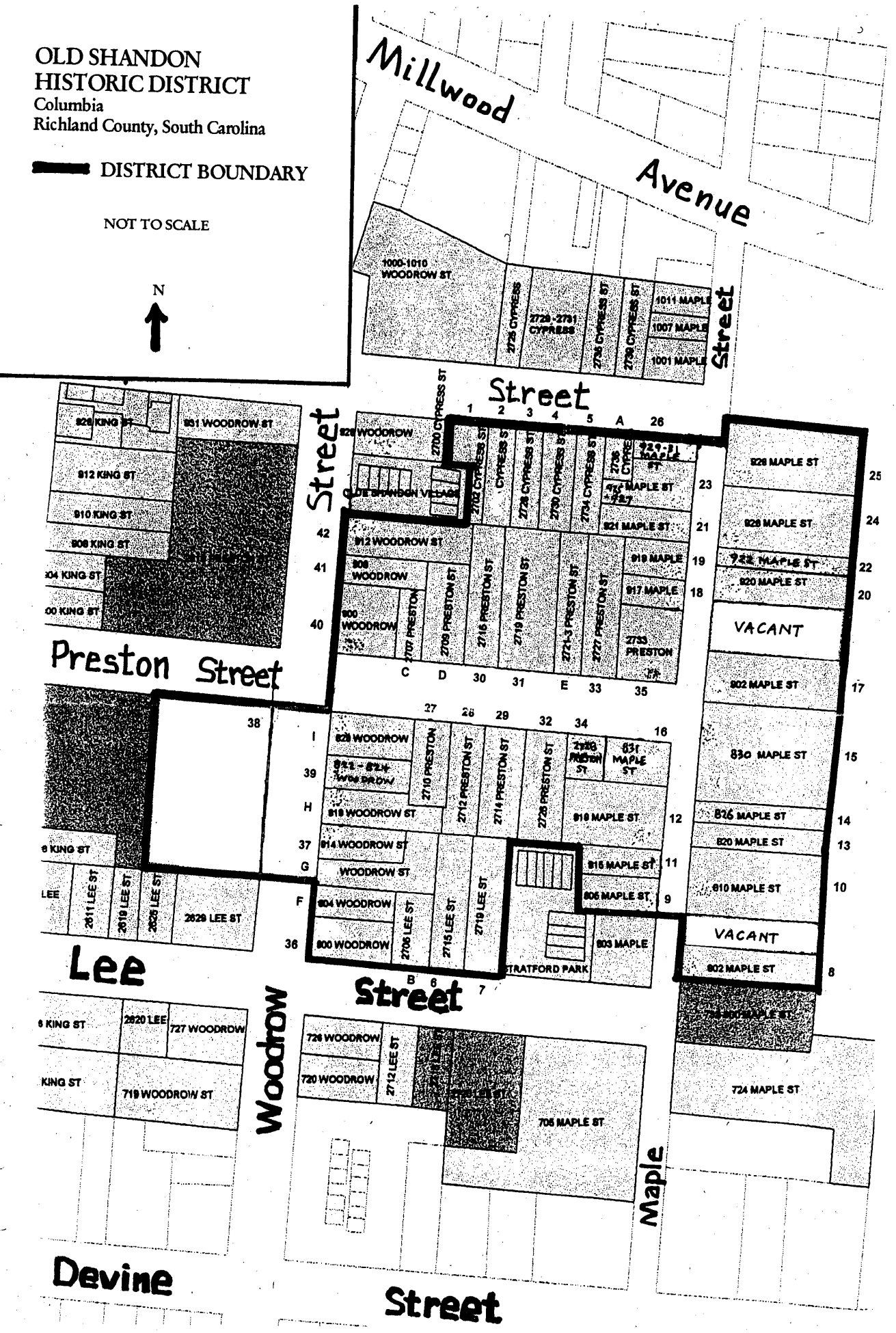
1. 2702 Cypress Street [South elevation]
2. 2714-16 Cypress Street [South elevation]
3. 2728 Cypress Street [South elevation]
4. 2730 Cypress Street [South elevation]
5. 2734 Cypress Street [South elevation]
6. 2736 Cypress Street [South elevation]
7. 2705 Lee Street [North elevation]
8. 2715 Lee Street [Northwest oblique view]
9. 2719 Lee Street [North elevation]
10. 802 Maple Street [East elevation]
11. 805 Maple Street [Northwest oblique view]
12. 810 Maple Street [East elevation]
13. 815 Maple Street [Northwest oblique view]
14. 819 Maple Street [West elevation]
15. 820 Maple Street [East elevation]
16. 826 Maple Street [Northeast oblique view]
17. 830 Maple Street [Southeast oblique view]
18. 831 Maple Street, Maple Street Southern Methodist Church [Southwest oblique view]
19. 902 Maple Street [East elevation]
20. 917 Maple Street [West elevation]
21. 919 Maple Street [Southwest oblique view]
22. 920 Maple Street [East elevation]
23. 921 Maple Street [West elevation]
24. 922 Maple Street [East elevation]
25. 925-27 Maple Street [Southwest elevation]
26. 926 Maple Street [East elevation]
27. 928 Maple Street [East elevation]
28. 929-31 Maple Street [Northwest oblique view]
29. 2707 Preston Street [Northeast oblique view]

30. 2710 Preston Street [South elevation]
31. 2711-13 Preston Street [North elevation]
32. 2712 Preston Street [South elevation]
33. 2714 Preston Street [South elevation]; photo by Erica Somerwitz, November 2002
34. 2715 Preston Street [Northwest oblique view]
35. 2719 Preston Street [North elevation]
36. 2721-23 Preston Street [Northeast oblique view]
37. 2726 Preston Street [South elevation]
38. 2727 Preston Street [Northeast oblique view]
39. 2728 Preston Street, Maple Street Southern Methodist Church Annex [Southwest oblique view]
40. 2733 Preston Street [North elevation]
41. 800 Woodrow Street [Southeast oblique view]
42. 804 Woodrow Street [East elevation]
43. 812 Woodrow Street [East elevation]
44. 814 Woodrow Street [East elevation]
45. 818 Woodrow Street [Southeast oblique view]
46. 819 Woodrow Street, Shandon Baptist Church (now Bethel AME Church) [Northwest oblique view]; photo by Erica Somerwitz, November 2002
47. 822-24 Woodrow Street [Northeast oblique view]
48. 828 Woodrow Street [East elevation]
49. 902-04 Woodrow Street [East elevation]
50. 908 Woodrow Street [East elevation]
51. 912 Woodrow Street [Southeast oblique view]
52. Streetscape, east side, 800 block of Woodrow Street, looking southeasterly
53. Streetscape, south side of Preston Street
54. Streetscape, east side of Maple Street
55. Streetscape, north side of Lee Street
56. Streetscape, east side, 800 block of Woodrow Street, looking northeasterly

OLD SHANDON HISTORIC DISTRICT

Columbia
Richland County, South Carolina

DISTRICT BOUNDARY

NOT TO SCALE

N