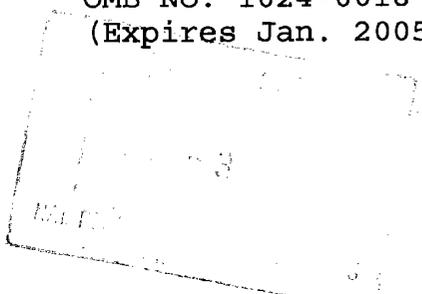


1150

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 University Neighborhood Historic District

other names/site number _____

=====

2. Location

=====

street & number roughly bounded by Gervais Street, the Southern Railroad cut, Greene Street, and Pickens Street not for publication _____

city or town Columbia vicinity _____

state South Carolina code SC county Richland code 079

zip code 29201

=====

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

=====

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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 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
Signature of certifying official

8/31/04
Date

Mary W. Edmonds, Deputy SHPO, South Carolina Department of Archives & History
State or Federal Agency or Tribal government

University Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Richland County, South Carolina
County and State

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting official/Title _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

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): _____

Edson H. Beall 10/13/04

Jan
Signature of Keeper _____ Date
of Action _____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- ___ public-local
- public-State
- ___ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- ___ building(s)
- district
- ___ site
- ___ structure
- ___ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>160</u>	13	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>160</u>	<u>13</u>	Total

University Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Richland County, South Carolina
County and State

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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

=====
6. Function or Use
=====

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>DOMESTIC</u>	Sub: <u>single dwelling</u>
<u>DOMESTIC</u>	<u>multiple dwelling</u>
<u>DOMESTIC</u>	<u>secondary structure</u>

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>DOMESTIC</u>	Sub: <u>single dwelling</u>
<u>DOMESTIC</u>	<u>multiple dwelling</u>
<u>DOMESTIC</u>	<u>secondary structure</u>
<u>DOMESTIC</u>	<u>hotel</u>
<u>RELIGION</u>	<u>religious facility</u>

=====
7. Description
=====

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian
Late 19th and early 20th Century Revivals

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation	<u>Brick</u>
	<u>Concrete</u>
roof	<u>Asphalt</u>
	<u>Terra Cotta</u>
	<u>Metal</u>
	<u>Slate</u>
walls	<u>Wood</u>
	<u>Brick</u>
	<u>Stucco</u>
other	_____

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

University Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Richland County, South Carolina
County and State

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8. Statement of Significance
=====

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

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

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

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or 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 c. 1885 - c. 1950

Significant Dates _____

University Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Richland County, South Carolina
County and State

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation _____

Architect/Builder See Continuation Sheet, page 64

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

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Name of repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approximately 50 acres

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	17	498077	3762536	3	17	498226 3761744
2	17	498279	3761882	4	17	497835 3761619
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	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.)

University Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Richland County, South Carolina
County and State

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11. Form Prepared By
=====
name/title Heather Carpini, Rebekah Dobrasko, Jody Graichen, and James Steele
organization Public History Program, University of S.C. date 26 April 2004
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 Sheet, page 95-116)
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.). A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

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 Keeper, National Register of Historic Places, 1849 "C" Street NW, Washington, DC 20240.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 7

University Neighborhood Historic District
name of property
Richland County, South Carolina
county and State

=====
The University Neighborhood Historic District is a collection of 173 primarily residential properties in Columbia, South Carolina, that lies east of the University of South Carolina's campus. The district is generally bounded on the north by Gervais Street, on the east by the Southern Railroad cut, on the south by properties along the south side of Greene Street, and on the west by Pickens Street and the University of South Carolina campus. It includes properties on these east-west-running streets: the north and south sides of Senate Street, the north and south sides of Pendleton Street, the north and south sides of College Street, the north and south sides of Gibbes Court, and the north and south sides of Greene Street. It includes properties on these north-south-running streets: the east and west sides of Laurens Street, the east and west sides of Gregg Street, the east and west sides of Barnwell Street, and the east side of Henderson Street. The streets of the district are broad and set in a grid pattern, reflecting its development within the original layout of the city of Columbia on a two-mile square grid.¹

The University Neighborhood contains 160 contributing buildings, inclusive of seven contributing outbuildings, and thirteen non-contributing buildings. The buildings in the district were constructed primarily in the period from 1895 to 1940; however, the boundaries include one c. 1860 property that was moved into the district's boundaries and altered c. 1910, several mid-1880s and early 1890s houses, one c. 1942 apartment building, and one c. 1950 residence.

All of these are significant to the neighborhood as well. Most of the buildings in the neighborhood were constructed by 1919, with later development occurring in the southern portion of the neighborhood along Greene Street and the eastern boundary along Laurens Street.² These buildings represent a wide variety of architectural influences and styles. Several buildings have been adapted for alternate uses, but the residential character of the neighborhood has remained to the present day.

The University Neighborhood developed within the original city grid of Columbia. The city's planners plotted four-acre residential blocks with 100-foot-wide streets. Senate Street was originally planned as one of the main thoroughfares of Columbia, with a 160-foot right-of-way and a forty-foot

1 Nancy Fox, *The Physical Development of Columbia, SC: 1786-1945* (Columbia, SC: Central Midlands Regional Planning Council, 1985), 2.

2 Sanborn Fire Insurance Company Map, 1919; South Carolina Inventory of Historic Places Survey Report, "University of South Carolina Design Preservation Area, April-December 1983," South Carolina Department of Archives and History.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 8

University Neighborhood Historic District
name of property
Richland County, South Carolina
county and State

=====
median, leading to early residential development along this street.³ Even though the neighborhood developed within the city, the houses throughout the neighborhood were set back from the streets, affording property owners a small area of open land around their buildings for gardens and trees. As the neighborhood developed south of Senate Street, builders confronted a steep topography change south of College Street. Many buildings in this section of the neighborhood were built with basements to one side or in the rear as a means of support along the steep hills.

The majority of the buildings in this district are residences. The residences are both single- and multi-family buildings, with at least thirteen apartment complexes and fourteen duplexes located throughout the neighborhood. Some of Columbia's earliest apartment complexes were built in this district, including the Charles Edward Apartments, the Kirkland Apartments, and the Nada Apartments.⁴ Most of the properties consist of two-story wood-framed buildings with brick veneer, clapboard siding, or wood shingles. Porches are common in this neighborhood and include entry, full-width, wrap-around, and inset forms.

There are a variety of early twentieth-century architectural styles and influences throughout the neighborhood. These include Queen Anne, Tudor, Colonial Revival, Italian Renaissance Revival and Craftsman. In addition, there are at least thirty buildings within the current boundaries of the proposed district designed by locally and regionally prominent architects. These architects include William Augustus Edwards, J. Carroll Johnson, George E. Lafaye, Charles Coker Wilson, Heyward S. Singley, Frank C. Walter, and W.B. Smith Whaley. Of the thirty known buildings designed by these architects in this neighborhood, at least twenty-three are extant.⁵

The original neighborhood was reduced in size beginning in the 1960s with the eastward expansion of the University of South Carolina campus across Pickens Street. Three full blocks of the neighborhood along with large portions of three other blocks were demolished for campus buildings and parking lots and garages. In addition, the university acquired at least fourteen residences within the neighborhood for use as administrative offices.

3 City of Columbia Planning Department, *In Step With Tomorrow: A Comprehensive Plan for the Columbia Planning Area* (Columbia, SC: City of Columbia, 1961), 75.

4 Belinda Gergel, "Places with a Past: The University Neighborhood," *Historically Speaking: A Quarterly Newsletter of Historic Columbia*, Spring 2003, 4.

5 John Wells and Robert Dalton, *The South Carolina Architects, 1885-1935: A Biographical Dictionary* (Richmond, VA: New South Architectural Press, 1992). See "Narrative Statement of Significance" for further information.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 9

University Neighborhood Historic District
name of property
Richland County, South Carolina
county and State

=====
Although approximately six blocks were lost during the University's expansion, eleven blocks of the neighborhood retain much of their historic appearance and use. Aside from the growth of the university campus, changes in the neighborhood have remained minimal. There is some contemporary infill, mostly along the edges of the neighborhood, and modern building materials appear on several properties. Some buildings have been converted from single-family to multi-family homes, but still retain their historic use as residences. Despite the changes in the neighborhood caused by the expansion of the University of South Carolina and the construction of modern buildings on the edges of the neighborhood, the district reflects its historic residential and architectural character. The changes in the University Neighborhood Historic District, rather than detracting from its character, accentuate the district's role as a vital residential community in proximity to a large public university.

The following properties contribute to the historic character and significance of the University Neighborhood Historic District:⁶

1. Bon Air School/Bon Air Apartments, 806 Barnwell Street, 1936

This is a two-story, apartment residence. It is of masonry construction with a continuous brick foundation. On the second story, the brick is covered with stucco. The rectangular plan is five units in width and four deep, with the entryway centered in the front elevation. The two-story, full-façade porch is also constructed of brick and is supported by heavy brick piers. There are openings on both the north and south sides of this porch to allow entrance into the lower apartments. The windows are double-hung, glazed six-over-six. The composition shingle roof is hipped and contains three exterior chimneys, two to the north and one to the south. Architectural details of note include two gables, one to the north and one to the south, that top the brick porch, half-timbering on the second story stucco, and a stone plaque with Bon Air inscribed in it set above the front door. The original school was built in 1912 and the apartments were constructed on the site in 1936.

2. 812 Barnwell Street, c. 1911

This is a single dwelling, two-story residence. It is of wood-frame construction clad with wood clapboard, and rests on a continuous brick

6 Dates of construction for most contributing properties were obtained from the South Carolina Inventory of Historic Places Survey Report, "University of South Carolina Design Preservation Area, April-December 1983," South Carolina Department of Archives and History.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 10

University Neighborhood Historic District
name of property
Richland County, South Carolina
county and State

=====
foundation. The rectangular plan building is three units wide and three units deep, with the entryway centered in the front elevation. Squared wooden posts support a porch on the south side of the building and the porch has a squared post balustrade around its perimeter. The south window on the first floor is six-over-six, double-hung, while the north window is a nine-by-nine casement. On the second floor, the center window is an eighteen-by-eighteen casement, and the north and south windows are both eight-over-eight sash windows. There are functional shutters flanking all of the windows. The composition shingle roof is hipped and contains two chimneys. The south chimney is an interior end structure, while the second chimney is located slightly north of center. Both have corbelled details. Architectural details of note include a gabled pediment with denticulate molding over the front entryway and exposed brackets in the eaves. A known change over time is the screening of the south side porch. A notable resident of this home was H. L. Elliot, treasurer of Standard Warehouse.

3. Gibbes House, 819 Barnwell Street, c. 1909

This is a single dwelling, two-story residence. It is of masonry construction and rests on a solid brick foundation. The rectangular plan building is three units in width and six deep, with the entryway centered in the front elevation. Classical columns support an entry front porch. The windows are double-hung, glazed one-over-one. The composition shingle roof is hipped and contains two corbelled, interior end chimneys, one to the northeast and one to the southwest. Architectural details of note include the gabled pediment over the entry front porch and the two Doric columns supporting it, a full-width, one-story side porch supported by four plain columns, a single pane transom light, and decorative bracketing in the eaves. A known change over time is an addition of a handicapped-accessible ramp to the northeast side of the building. A notable resident of the house was Alexander M. Gibbes.

4. Scott House, 1006 Barnwell Street, c. 1900

This is a multiple-occupancy, two-and-one-half story residence in the Queen Anne style. It is of wood-frame construction clad with wooden clapboard, and rests on a continuous brick foundation. The rectangular plan is three units in width and three deep, with entryways to both the north and south ends of the front elevation. Classical columns support a U-shaped, wraparound front porch. The windows are double-hung, glazed one-over-one. The composition shingle roof is hipped and contains two gabled dormers and a central, corbelled chimney.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 11

University Neighborhood Historic District
name of property
Richland County, South Carolina
county and State

The dormers are located on the south end of the front elevation and in the center of the north face of the roof. Architectural details of note include a front-gabled bay extension, with a full pediment and an elliptical window in its gable. Also, there is a single-pane transom light over the door, a denticulate cornice, ten Corinthian columns, alternating in sets of one, two and three, that support the porch, and a spindled balustrade between these columns. This house is currently the Rose Hall Bed and Breakfast Inn.

5. Columbia Grammar School, 1015 Barnwell Street, c. 1895

This is a single dwelling, one-story residence. It is of wood-frame construction sheathed with vinyl siding, and rests on a brick pier foundation that has been filled. The L-shaped plan building is five units in width and two deep, with a three bay intersection on the rear of the north side, and the entryway centered in the front elevation. Classical columns support a full-width front porch. The windows are double-hung, glazed six-over-six. The composition shingle roof is side gabled and contains one central, hipped dormer. Architectural details of note include a single-pane transom light, four tapered Doric columns supporting the porch, and returns on the side gables.

6. 1102 Barnwell Street, c. 1915

This is a single dwelling, two-story residence. It is of wood-frame construction sheathed in brick veneer, and rests on a continuous brick foundation. The rectangular plan building is three units in width and five deep, with the entryway centered in the front elevation. Four piers support an entry front porch. The first floor windows are grouped in sets of three, with one double-hung, eight-over-one glazed window flanked by two double-hung six-over-one glazed windows. The second-floor center windows are three double-hung, four-over-one, while the north and south each have two double-hung, six-over-one windows. There are decorative shutters on the first floor windows. The tile roof is hipped and contains two corbelled interior chimneys, one north and one south of center. Architectural details of note include eight-pane sidelights and a four-pane transom light, a boxed cornice, and stone windowsills and porch railings. Notable residents have included John Jefferson Cain and J. Pope Matthews.

7. 1710 College Street, c. 1915

This is a single dwelling, two-story residence. It is of wood-frame construction, sheathed in clapboard, and rests on a continuous brick foundation. The rectangular plan building is three units in width and two

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 12

University Neighborhood Historic District
name of property
Richland County, South Carolina
county and State

units deep, with the entryway centered in the front elevation. Squared wooden posts support a one-story entry porch. The windows are double-hung, glazed eight-over-eight, with decorative shutters. The composition shingle roof is side-gabled, pitched low, and contains one exterior chimney centered in the east elevation. An architectural detail of note includes a glazed front door surrounded by leaded side and transom lights.

8. 1714 College Street, c. 1910

This is a single dwelling, two-story residence in the Tudor Revival style. It is of wood-frame construction, clad in brick veneer on the first story, and with half-timber and stucco on the second story, and rests on a continuous brick foundation. The rectangular plan building is three units in width and two units deep, with the entryway centered in the front elevation. Squared brick piers support a one-story, front-gabled entry porch. The windows are double-hung, glazed one-over-one. The composition shingle roof is side-gabled with two front-facing cross gables, containing two gabled dormers roughly centered in the front elevation, and two interior chimneys in the front roof slope. Architectural details of note include side and fanlights around the front door, a first floor dormer in the east-front elevation, and heavy, exposed rafter and joist tails at the junction of the first and second stories and the roof-wall junctions. Also notable are the stone windowsills and the arched brickwork lintels above the windows. Known changes over time include the replacement of the front steps with a handicapped-accessible brick ramp. Lafaye and Lafaye designed this residence for Washington A. Clark, prominent Columbia attorney, who later sold it to Angus E. Bird, president of the Citizens and Southern Bank of South Carolina.

9. George E. Lafaye House, 1716 College Street, c. 1929

This is a single dwelling, two-story residence in the Georgian Revival tradition. It is of wood-frame construction clad with brick veneer, and rests on a continuous brick foundation. The rectangular plan building is three units in width and three units deep, with the entryway centered in the front elevation. Classical columns support a one-story entry porch roof with an arched pediment. The windows are double-hung, glazed six-over-six, with functional shutters. The composition shingle roof is side-gabled with two gabled front-facing dormers and two interior chimneys to the east and west ends of the front slope. Architectural details of note include a front door surrounded by leaded glass side and fanlights, and dentil cornice work at the roof-wall junctions. Also notable are the stone windowsills and the vertical brick lintels with keystones above the windows. Known changes over time include the addition of a handicapped-accessible ramp alongside the east

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 13

University Neighborhood Historic District
name of property
Richland County, South Carolina
county and State

=====
elevation. Prominent Columbia architect George E. Lafaye [Lafaye and Lafaye] designed this residence for himself and family, having moved from 1017 Laurens Street.

10. **Callcott House, 1718 College Street, c. 1921**

This is a single dwelling, two-story residence. It is of wood-frame construction clad with brick veneer, and rests on a continuous brick foundation. The rectangular plan building is two units in width and two units deep, with the entryway to the east side of the front elevation. Squared brick piers support a one-story entry porch. The windows are double-hung, glazed six-over-one. The composition shingle roof is low-pitched hipped-pyramidal with two interior chimneys, one in the roof peak and the other in the eastern slope. Architectural details of note include a nine-panel glazed front door with matching side and transom lights, the decorative cut rafter tails, and two arched window lintels of brick located in the east and west ends of the top floor front elevation. Known changes over time include the addition of a handicapped-accessible ramp alongside the east elevation. A notable resident of this home was Wilfrid H. Callcott [1895-1969], professor of history, dean of the graduate school at the University of South Carolina, and for whom Callcott College at the University was named.

11. **1728 College Street, c. 1915**

This is a single dwelling, two-story residence. It is of wood-frame construction, clad in brick veneer, and rests on a continuous brick foundation. The rectangular plan building is two units in width and two units deep, with the entryway roughly centered in the front elevation. Squared piers support a gabled roof entry porch. The windows are double-hung, glazed both six-over-one and eight-over-four, with functional shutters. The composition shingle roof is hipped, pitched low, and contains three corbelled interior chimneys, one in the northeast slope and the other two in the west slope. Architectural details of note include the glazed front door surrounded by ornate side and transom lights, and widely overhanging roof eaves with decorative cut rafter tails. Also noteworthy is the inset faux tower in the east side of the front elevation, the gabled parapet of which rises above the roofline. The brick veneer of the building is patterned with brick protrusions, there is a decorative masonry panel midway up the tower, and the parapet is ornamented with decorative diagonal brickwork. Known changes over time include the addition of a handicapped-accessible ramp, and the glass-enclosed office space on the first-floor western elevation. J. Carroll Johnson of the Columbia firm of Urquhart & Johnson designed this residence for Dr. C. Fred Williams.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 14

University Neighborhood Historic District
name of property
Richland County, South Carolina
county and State

12. Coker House, 1730 College Street, c. 1907

This is a single dwelling, two-story residence. It is of wood-frame construction sheathed in vinyl siding, and rests on a continuous brick foundation. The square plan building is two units in width and two units deep, with the entryway centered in the front elevation. Classical columns with Ionic capitals support a one-story, wraparound front porch. The windows are double-hung, glazed one-over-one. The composition shingle roof is hipped with two cross-gables at the front and eastern elevations, and contains two interior chimneys in the roof ridge. Architectural details of note include the leaded side and transom lights around the front door, the turned spindle porch balustrade, and the two brick squared columns flanking the front steps that extend approximately three feet above the porch roofline. Also noteworthy is the two-story tower in the eastern side of the front elevation, the top of which rises above the roofline and ends in a parapet. A notable resident of this home was Edward C. Coker, professor of astronomy and math at the University of South Carolina and longtime chairman of the faculty committee on buildings and grounds.

13. Flora M. Barringer House, 1731 College Street, c. 1950

This is a single dwelling, two-story residence. It is of wood-frame construction clad in brick veneer, and rests on a continuous brick foundation. The complex plan building is five units in width and two units deep, with the entryway centered in the front elevation. The windows are double-hung, glazed eight-over-twelve, with functional shutters. The sheet metal roof is hipped-ridged over the main building and front-gabled over the east and west wings, and contains two interior corbelled chimneys in the wing roof peaks. Architectural details of note include the inset front door surrounded by pilasters, entablature, and a fanlight, and the porthole windows in the gables. Also notable is the classical cornice treatment found at the junctions of the roof with the walls and gables. Built and owned by Miss Flora M. Barringer, she sold the house to the University of South Carolina in 1972 and it has been used as the Alumni House and other administrative office space.

14. 1900 / 1902 College Street, c. 1913

This is a double dwelling, two-story residence. It is of wood-frame construction sheathed with clapboards, and rests on a stucco foundation. The rectangular plan building is three units in width and three units deep, with the two entryways centered in the front elevation. Squared wooden piers support a full-width, one-story front porch. The windows are double-hung, glazed six-over-one. The composition shingle roof is hipped with two side gables, containing a hipped dormer centered in the front elevation, and two interior chimneys in the east and west ends of the front roof slope. Architectural details of note include the sloped porch roof incorporating two

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 15

University Neighborhood Historic District
name of property
Richland County, South Carolina
county and State

front-facing gables to the east and west ends, the front door with an entablature and pilasters, and the widely overhanging roofline with exposed rafter tails.

15. 1908 College Street, c. 1910

This is a single dwelling, two-story residence. It is of wood-frame construction sheathed with clapboard, and rests on a continuous brick foundation. The rectangular plan building is three units in width and two units deep, with the entryway to the eastern side of the front elevation. Squared brick piers support an inset entry porch. The windows are double-hung, lattice-glazed one-over-one. The composition shingle roof is side-gabled with a gambrel cross-gable to the east side of the front elevation, one hipped dormer in the western-front elevation, and one interior chimney in the western roof slope. Architectural details of note include the glazed front door surrounded by entablature and pilasters, the centered dormer on the first story front elevation, and the shingled gables. Also noteworthy are the porthole windows in the gables, and the exposed floor joists at the junction of the first and second stories. A notable resident of this home was University of South Carolina law professor Walter A. Reiser.

16. 1913 College Street, c. 1925

This is a single dwelling, two-story residence. It is of wood-frame construction, sheathed with clapboard, and rests on a closed brick foundation. The building is four units in width and three deep, with the entryway centered in the front elevation. Two brick squared columns support a front-gabled entry portico. The windows are double-hung, glazed six-over-six and eight-over-eight. The composition shingle roof is side-gabled and contains one front-gabled dormer and one interior chimney on the north ridge and one exterior chimney on the west end of the building.

17. 1915 College Street, c. 1925

This is a single dwelling, two-story residence. It is of wood-frame construction and rests on a closed brick foundation. The building is four units in width and two deep, with the entryway centered in the front elevation. Two Doric columns support an entry portico. The windows are double-hung, glazed six-over-one with decorative shutters. The composition shingle roof is hipped with exposed brackets and contains one side gable on the west ridge and two corbelled brick chimneys, one interior on the eastern ridge, and one exterior on the west ridge. A notable resident of this home was Otis Livingston, head of the South Carolina Tax Commission for a number of years.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 16

University Neighborhood Historic District
name of property
Richland County, South Carolina
county and State

18. **1917 College Street, c. 1909**

This is a single dwelling, two-story residence. It is of wood-frame construction, clad with stucco on the first story and brick veneer on the second story, and rests on a continuous brick foundation. The rectangular plan building is one unit in width and two units deep, with the entryway to the eastern side of the front elevation. Classical columns support a full-width, one-story, flat-roofed front porch. The casement windows are glazed three-over-three, with functional shutters. The composition shingle roof is hipped-ridged, pitched low, and contains one rounded decorative interior chimney. Architectural details of note include a broad band of entablature along the porch roof and the roof-wall junctions, a wrought iron balustrade along the porch roofline, and another porch on the west elevation. Also noteworthy are the decorative escutcheons surrounding the porch lights, and a recessed decorative oval-shaped ornament centered in the first story elevation. Apart from the main building is a property line fence constructed of brick and masonry spindled balustrades. Known changes over time include the removal of a breezeway that once connected this building to 901 Laurens Street. A notable resident of this home was Alexander S. Salley, first secretary of the South Carolina Historical Commission [now the South Carolina Department of Archives and History] and State Historian, who built this house as his personal library.

19. **1930 College Street, c. 1912**

This is a single dwelling, two-story residence. It is of wood-frame construction, sheathed in clapboard, and rests on a continuous brick foundation. The building is two units in width and two units deep, with the entryway to the western side of the front elevation. The windows are double-hung, glazed four-over-four, with functional shutters. The composition shingle roof is hipped-ridged with one hipped dormer centered in the front elevation, and contains two interior chimneys in the north and western slopes. Architectural details of note include a classically inspired portico around the front door, as well as transom and sidelights. Also noteworthy are the widely overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails, and an attached carport in the backyard that is stylistically consistent with the main building.

20. **Charles Edward Apartments, 2 Gibbes Court, c. 1913**

This is a multi-family, three-story with fourth story in rear, apartment-style residence. It is of masonry construction and rests on a closed brick foundation. The rectangular plan building is five units in width and seven deep, with the entryway centered in the front elevation. Brick squared piers support an inset front porch leading to a double glass door entryway. The windows are double-hung, glazed six-over-six. There are six balconies in the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 17

University Neighborhood Historic District
name of property
Richland County, South Carolina
county and State

=====
facade, each having French doors with glass panes and iron support brackets. The roof is flat. Architectural details of note include metal fire escapes on the east and west elevations of the building. This is one of the oldest apartment buildings in Columbia.

21. **4 Gibbes Court**, c. 1911

This is a single dwelling, two-story residence. It is of wood-frame construction and rests on a closed brick foundation. The building is three units in width and four deep, with the entryway on the east side of the front elevation. Four squared columns, and two corner octagonal columns support a one-story hipped-roof front porch with spindled railing. The windows are double-hung, glazed one-over-one on the first floor. The second floor windows have early English Colonial-style decorated sashes. The composition shingle roof is hipped and contains two interior corbelled brick chimneys, one on the eastern ridge and one on the west. A notable resident of this home was Frank Gibbes, Vice President of Gibbes Machinery, who lived here until 1921.

22. **6 Gibbes Court**, c. 1911

This is a single dwelling, two-story residence. It is of wood-frame construction clad in wood clapboard, and rests on a continuous brick foundation. The rectangular plan building is three units in width and four deep, with the entryway slightly to the east of the front elevation. Classical columns support a full-width, one-story front porch. The windows are double-hung, glazed nine-over-nine. The composition shingle roof is side-gabled and contains two interior end chimneys; a corbelled one to the east and a stucco-covered one to the west. Architectural details of note include an eight-pane transom light, four fluted Ionic columns supporting the porch, two inset columns where the porch joins the house, a balustrade between the columns, a full pediment and box cornice. A notable resident of this home was R. L. Hollowell, treasurer of Lexington Manufacturing Company.

23. **11 / 13 Gibbes Court**, c. 1937

This is a single dwelling, two-story residence. It has a brick veneer and rests on a brick foundation. The rectangular plan building is four units in width and three deep, with the entryway centered in the front elevation. Two brick columns support a side-centered front porch. The entryway is recessed with a transom light over the door and pilasters on either side of the doorway. The porch is two-stories with wood arches on the second floor opening. The windows are six-over-six double-hung, with a fanned pediment above the entryway. The shingle roof is pyramidal and contains one central chimney.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 18

University Neighborhood Historic District
name of property
Richland County, South Carolina
county and State

=====
There is a front-gabled pediment over the entryway. The house is currently in use as a duplex. Architect George E. Lafaye, Jr., lived at this house from 1942 to 1949.

24. Haltiwanger House, 12 Gibbes Court, c. 1913

This is a single dwelling, two-story residence. It is of wood-frame construction clad with wood clapboard, and rests on a continuous brick foundation. The rectangular plan building is three units in width and four deep, with the entryway to the east side of the front elevation. Stucco-covered piers support a wraparound front porch. The first floor windows are double-hung three-over-one and the second-story windows are double-hung six-over-one. There are decorative shutters on the second-story windows only. The composition shingle roof is gambrel and contains one stucco-clad, exterior end chimney. Architectural details of note include three-pane sidelights; an arched window located centrally in the second-story, stone railings and balustrade on the porch, and exposed eaves. A notable resident of this home was James W. Haltiwanger, of Haltiwanger's Clothing Store.

25. Taylor House, 15 Gibbes Court, c. 1913

This is a single dwelling, two-story residence in the Italian Renaissance style. It is of brick construction and rests on a brick foundation. Paired Ionic columns support an entry front porch. The doorway has an arched fanlight and sidelights. The windows are one-over-one double-hung with functional shutters. The clay tile roof is hipped and contains one interior end chimney with stone insets near the top. Wooden brackets support the eaves. The building has a porte-cochere on its west elevation, supported by four columns set in brick piers. A large brick fence surrounds the property. This building was designed by George E. Lafaye and constructed for Dr. Julius Heyward Taylor.

26. 17 Gibbes Court, c. 1928

This is a single dwelling, two-story residence. It has a brick veneer and rests on a brick pier foundation. The rectangular plan building is five units in width and three deep, with the entryway centered in the front elevation. There is a recessed portico with a pediment supported by two full Doric columns and two pilasters. The windows are six-over-one and six-over-six double-hung with decorative shutters. The shingle roof is hipped and contains two exterior end brick chimneys. Possible changes over time include a one-story addition on the east elevation and the addition of vinyl siding on the eaves.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 19

University Neighborhood Historic District
name of property
Richland County, South Carolina
county and State

27. Wyman House, 20 Gibbes Court, c. 1928

This is a single dwelling, two and one-half story residence. It is of masonry construction and rests on a continuous brick foundation. The rectangular plan building is three units in width and two deep, with the entryway centered in the front elevation. Inset pilasters support an entry front porch. The windows are double-hung, glazed six-over-one. The composition shingle roof is side-gabled and contains two exterior end chimneys, one to the east and one to the west. There is an extended gabled bay on the west end of the building's front, as well as one in the center bay. Architectural details of note include a stucco finish on the center gabled bay, half-timbering in this stucco bay, and an arched window in the west gable.

28. Graham-McGeary House, 30 Gibbes Court, c. 1915

This is a single dwelling, two-story residence. It is of wood-frame construction covered in stucco, and rests on a continuous brick foundation. The rectangular plan building is three units in width and three deep, with the entryway to the east of the front elevation. Squared columns on brick piers support an entry porch. The windows are double-hung, glazed nine-over-one on the first floor and double-hung, glazed six-over-one on the second floor. The composition shingle roof is hipped and contains a shed dormer in its center and two corbelled chimneys, an interior chimney slightly to the east and an exterior end chimney to the west. Architectural details of note include a pediment over the entry porch and half-timbering on the second story.

29. 32 Gibbes Court / 821 Gregg Street, c. 1914

This is a single dwelling, two-story residence. It has wood siding and rests on a brick foundation. The rectangular plan building is four units in width and three deep, with the entryway centered in the front elevation. The portico over the front elevation is an arched pediment supported by two columns. The entryway on the east elevation has an arched pediment supported by carved scrolls. The windows are six-over-six and four-over-four double-hung, with decorative shutters. The shingle roof is hipped and contains one exterior end brick chimney. Annie Bonham, the founder of Bon Air School located in this neighborhood, was the first resident here. Known changes over time include the conversion of the basement level to an apartment.

30. Singley Apartments, 1600 Greene Street, c. 1939

This is a two-story apartment building. It has a stucco facade, and rests on a brick foundation. The apartment building has entrances facing Greene Street, the corner of Greene Street and Pickens Street, and Pickens Street. The three entryways all have transoms with rectangular pediments with dentil molding and

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 20

University Neighborhood Historic District
name of property
Richland County, South Carolina
county and State

pilasters. The windows are twelve-over-eight double-hung with functional shutters. The shingle roof is side-gabled with pediment returns and contains one interior end stucco chimney. There are two octagonal cupolas on the roof with copper weathervanes. There are four front gables near the entryways with circular windows in the center of each gable. The cornices surrounding the building have dentil molding. Columbia architect Heyward S. Singley designed the apartments for P.C. Singley.

31. 1610 Greene Street, c. 1930

This is a two-story building with a rear basement. It has brick veneer and rests on a brick foundation. The rectangular plan building is three units in width and three deep, with the entryway centered in the front elevation. Squared brick piers support a full-width, one-story porch with a brick balustrade. Three brick arches stretch between the piers with stone decorations along the front. The windows are eight-over-one double-hung. The shingle roof is pyramidal and contains one gabled dormer on the front elevation and two interior end corbelled chimneys on the west elevation. There are stone accents at the corners of the windows and the building. Apart from the main building is a one-story, non-contributing chapel in the rear of the property. This building is currently used as the Thomas More Catholic Student Center.

32. 1612 / 1614 / 1616 / 1618 / 1620 / 1622 Greene Street, c. 1935

This is a two-story apartment building with six apartments. It has a brick veneer and rests on a brick pier foundation. The rectangular plan building is six units in width and two deep. Each of the six apartments has its own entryway with transoms over the doorway. Two slanted wooden piers with a brick base support entry porches for each apartment. The double-hung windows are of various sizes, including eight-over-one, ten-over-one, and six-over-one and are repeated in a pattern along the front elevation. The shingle roof is flat-topped and hipped and contains ten gabled dormers with six-paned windows and five interior chimneys spaced evenly among the apartments. A molding runs along the front of the building under the roofline and is broken between each apartment.

33. 1630 Greene Street, c. 1913

This is a single dwelling, two-story residence with a basement in the rear of the building. It has wood siding and rests on a brick foundation. The rectangular plan building is two units in width and four deep, with the entryway to the east side of the front elevation. The door has a transom. The windows are six-over-one double-hung with decorative shutters. The shingle roof is hipped and contains one pyramidal dormer on the front elevation and four exterior end corbelled chimneys and one interior central corbelled

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 21

University Neighborhood Historic District
name of property
Richland County, South Carolina
county and State

=====

chimney. Rounded wooden brackets support the eaves and are located around the dormer. Known changes over time include an addition to the rear of the building and a possible change in the location of the entryway.

34. 1634 Greene Street, c. 1930

This is a two-story apartment building with a basement in the rear. It has brick veneer and rests on a brick pier foundation. The rectangular plan building is five-units wide, with the entryway centered in the front elevation. There is a brick portico with a two-tiered brick archway underneath a triangular pediment. The windows are six-over-one double-hung. The shingle roof is side-gabled.

35. 1638 / 1640 Greene Street, c. 1927

This is a double dwelling, two-story residence with a basement in the rear of the building. It is of brick construction and rests on a brick pier foundation. The rectangular plan building is three units in width and six deep, with two entryways in the front elevation. Each entryway has a triangular pediment supported by Doric columns with a decorated entablature. The windows are one-over-one double-hung. The shingle roof with clay tile binders is pyramidal and contains one interior central and two interior end corbelled chimneys.

36. Boyd House, 1708 Greene Street, c. 1915

This is a single dwelling, two-story residence with a basement in the rear of the building. It is of wood-frame construction with wood siding on the first floor and wood shingles on the second floor. It rests on a brick pier foundation. The rectangular plan building is three units in width and four deep, with the entryway centered in the front elevation. A Doric column and a bay window support the entry front porch. The windows are six-over-one double-hung with functional shutters. There are two arched windows on the front and east elevations. The composition shingle roof is hipped with a protruding side gable on the east elevation. The roof contains one gabled dormer with a fanlight and two chimneys, one interior central and one exterior end. Architect J. Carroll Johnson of Urquhart & Johnson designed this house for the Columbia Builders Company, a local residential development concern. Known changes over time include the conversion of the house to a multi-resident home and an addition to the rear of the building.

37. 1710 Greene Street, c. 1915

This is a single dwelling, two-story residence. It has wood siding and rests on a brick foundation. The rectangular plan building is three units in width

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 22

University Neighborhood Historic District
name of property
Richland County, South Carolina
county and State

=====
and three deep, with the entryway centered in the front elevation. One Doric column supports a partial recessed front porch. The doorway is arched. The six-over-one windows are double-hung. The building also has casement windows on the front and side elevations and a cameo window over the entryway. The shingle roof is side-gabled with a steeply pitched front gable and contains one eyebrow dormer and two exterior end chimneys. Carved wooden brackets extend the length of the front eave. Architect J. Carroll Johnson also designed this house for the Columbia Builders Company.

38. 1716 Greene Street, c. 1913

This is a single dwelling, two-story residence with a basement in the rear of the building. It has wood siding and rests on a brick foundation. The rectangular plan building is three-units wide, with the entryway on the east side of the front elevation. Two Doric columns support an entry front porch. The second-floor porch on the east elevation has a spindled balustrade. A brick balustrade tops the first floor on the east elevation. The six-over-one windows are double-hung with functional shutters. The shingle roof is front-gabled with a gambrel gable on the east elevation. The roof contains two interior central corbelled chimneys. The front elevation has a bay window with four-over-one windows and a central window with a triangular pattern. Rectangular wooden brackets support the eaves with decorated verge boards. A low brick fence surrounds the property. Architect J. Carroll Johnson designed this house for L.L. Hardin. Known changes over time include an addition to the rear of the house.

39. Bishop Finlay House, 1717 Greene Street, c. 1916

This is a single dwelling, two-story residence. It has wood siding and rests on a brick foundation. The T- plan building has the entryway centered in the front elevation. The doorway is arched and has an overhang supported by two square wooden brackets. The four-over-one and nine-over-one windows are double-hung. There is a large window on the front elevation with an arched fanlight and sidelights. The shingle roof has front and side gables and contains one interior central and two exterior end corbelled chimneys. Carved wooden brackets support the eaves with decorated verge boards. This house is supposed to have been designed by and built for M. Goode Homes, professor of engineering at the University of South Carolina who was frequently engaged by the University trustees as inspector or consulting engineer on major repairs to buildings on the campus. After a series of clashes with Benjamin Haile, University Marshal and Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, over responsibilities at the University, Homes was shot and killed in DeSaussure

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 23

University Neighborhood Historic District
name of property
Richland County, South Carolina
county and State

=====
College on May 6, 1922, by Haile who then killed himself.⁷ The house was occupied from 1925 - 1938 by the Rev. Dr. Kirkman G. Finlay, first bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Upper South Carolina, and his family. Trustees of the Episcopal Church gave the house to Finlay's widow in 1938 upon the Bishop's death; it remains in his family.

40. **1719 Greene Street, c. 1914**

This is a single dwelling, two-story residence. It has vinyl siding and rests on a brick foundation. The rectangular plan building is three units in width and four deep, with the entryway centered in the front elevation. The entablature over the entryway has dentil molding. Square wooden piers support an entry front porch. The two-over-two windows are double-hung. The shingle roof is pyramidal and contains one hipped dormer and one interior end chimney. Possible changes over time include the loss of two windows flanking the entryway on the front elevation and the addition of vinyl siding.

41. **Fulmer Apartments, 1720 / 1722 / 1724 / 1726 Greene Street, c. 1932**

This is a two-story apartment building with four apartments. It has brick veneer and rests on a brick foundation. The rectangular plan building is four units in width and two deep, with entryways for each apartment. Each door has a transom light. Squared wooden columns on brick piers support four entry front porches. The eight-over-one and ten-over-one windows are double-hung. The shingle roof is flat-topped and hipped and contains eight gabled dormers on the front and side elevations and three interior chimneys centered between each apartment. A molding runs under the roofline and is broken between each apartment. Known changes over time include the removal of attic windows.

42. **1723 / 1725 / 1727 Greene Street, c. 1932**

This is a two-story apartment building. It has brick veneer and rests on a brick foundation. The rectangular plan building is three units in width and two deep, with three separate entryways for each apartment. Two square wood piers with two pilasters support three front-gabled entry front porches. The six-over-one windows are double-hung. The shingle roof is side-gabled and contains two exterior end corbelled chimneys. There is a triangular pediment along the roofline over the center apartment with a semicircular brick opening.

43. **Hillcrest Apartments, 1730 Greene Street, c. 1940**

This is a two-story apartment building. It has brick veneer and rests on a brick pier foundation. The rectangular plan building is three units in width

⁷ Daniel Walker Hollis, *University of South Carolina, Volume II: College to University* (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1956), pp. 294-296.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 24

University Neighborhood Historic District
name of property
Richland County, South Carolina
county and State

and four deep, with the entryway centered in the front elevation. There is a brick portico with an arched entryway. The six-over-six and eight-over-eight windows are double-hung with functional shutters. The four windows on the front elevation have full-length sidelights. The shingle roof is hipped and contains two gabled side dormers and two corbelled chimneys: one exterior end and one interior central. There is a returned pediment on the front of the building over the entryway. Known changes over time include the replacement of the central window on the second floor with a smaller window.

44. 1800 Greene Street, c. 1918

This is a single dwelling, two-story residence with a basement at the rear of the building. It is of wood frame construction sheathed with asbestos shingles and rests on a brick pier foundation. The rectangular plan building is two units in width and four deep, with the entryway to the western side of the front elevation. The door is recessed with a transom light. Four Ionic [Scamozzi] columns support a one-story entry front porch with a gabled projection on the east side of the porch. The one-over-one windows are double-hung. The shingle roof is side-gabled and contains one central interior corbelled chimney. The gabled dormer has an arch over a recessed window with a small balustrade across the dormer. Modillions adorn the large engaged gable-front dormer with arched inset. Known changes over time include an addition to the rear of the building.

45. 1804 Greene Street, c. 1918

This is a single dwelling, two-story residence. It has wood siding and rests on a brick foundation. The rectangular plan building is three units in width and four deep, with the entryway centered in the front elevation. The double-door entryway has a transom light. There is a small balcony above the front entryway supported by the entablature over the front door. Four monumental Ionic [Scamozzi] columns run the full height of the house. The six-over-one and eight-over-one windows are double-hung with functional shutters. The shingle roof is pyramidal and contains two interior end corbelled chimneys. The gabled dormer has a recessed window flanked by two additional windows. Modillion brackets run under the eave in the front and under the second floor balustrade. Known changes over time include the conversion to apartments in the 1970s.

46. 1810 / 1812 Greene Street, c. 1930

This is a double dwelling, two-story residence. It has brick veneer and rests on a brick pier foundation. The rectangular plan building is four units in width and four units deep with two entryways for each apartment on the front elevation. Both doors have transoms. Slanted-side wood columns on brick piers

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 25

University Neighborhood Historic District
name of property
Richland County, South Carolina
county and State

=====
support the entry porches. The four-over-one, three-over-one, and five-over-one windows are double-hung. The shingle roof is flat with a hipped front and contains two gabled dormers with four-pane windows and one central interior chimney. Known changes over time include the addition of basement apartments in rear and a connecting structure to 1814 / 1816 Greene Street.

47. 1814 / 1816 Greene Street, c. 1930

This is a double dwelling, two-story residence. It has brick veneer and rests on a brick pier foundation. The rectangular plan building is four units in width and four deep, with two entryways for each apartment on the front elevation. Both doors have transoms. Squared brick piers support the entry porches. The six-over-one windows are double-hung and paired on the second floor with two pairs per apartment. The shingle roof is flat with a hipped front and contains two gabled dormers and three chimneys: two interior end chimneys and one interior central chimney. Known changes over time include the removal of attic windows, the addition of basement apartments in rear, and a connecting structure to 1810 / 1812 Greene Street.

48. Dixie Apartments, 1819 / 1821 / 1823 / 1825 Greene Street, c. 1936

This is a two-story apartment building. It has brick veneer and rests on a brick pier foundation. The H- plan building is five units in width and three deep, with the entryway centered in the front elevation. The inset doorway is surrounded with concrete blocks. The two-story porch flanks the doorway and has arched brick piers on the first floor. The six-over-six windows are double-hung. The shingle roof is hipped and contains one arched front dormer and one exterior end chimney. Scrolled wooden brackets support the eaves.

49. 1824 Greene Street, c. 1918

This is a single dwelling, two-story residence with a basement in the rear of the building. It has an asphalt veneer resembling brick and rests on a brick pier foundation. The rectangular plan building is three units in width and three deep, with the entryway centered in the front elevation. A single Doric column supports an entry front porch with a bay window on the west elevation. The cornice over the porch has dentil molding. The six-over-one windows are double-hung, with an arched transom over the front window. The shingle roof is pyramidal and contains one gabled dormer and one exterior end chimney. Known changes over time include the addition of asphalt veneering around 1940, and the conversion to a multi-family residence around 1954. Architect J. Carroll Johnson designed this house for the Columbia Builders Company.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 26

University Neighborhood Historic District
name of property
Richland County, South Carolina
county and State

50. 1826 Greene Street, c. 1918

This is a single dwelling, two-story residence. It has wood siding on the first floor and stucco on the second floor. It rests on a brick foundation. The rectangular plan building is three units in width and three deep, with the entryway centered in the front elevation. The door has sidelights and wood pilasters. Ironwork piers support an entry front porch. The six-over-one windows are double-hung, with functional shutters. The shingle roof is hipped and contains one interior end chimney and one interior central chimney, both covered in stucco. Wooden brackets support the eaves. Known changes over time include the building's conversion into apartments. Architect J. Carroll Johnson designed this house for the Columbia Builders Company.

51. Richardson-Manning House, 1828 Greene Street, c. 1913

This is a single dwelling, two-story residence with a basement in the rear of the building. It has wood siding on the first floor and square wood shingles on the second floor. It rests on a brick foundation. The rectangular plan building is three units in width and three deep, with the entryway to the western side of the front elevation. The door has a traceried transom window and sidelights. Doric columns in an in antis arrangement support an entry front porch. The six-over-six windows are double-hung with functional shutters. There is one arched window in the front elevation and one in the west elevation. A circular window is in the attic. The wood shingled gambrel roof is side-gabled and contains two exterior end chimneys, both on the east elevation. There are two protruding front gabled dormers with square wooden brackets under the eaves. Architect J. Carroll Johnson designed this house for Charles J. Cate, a prominent local businessman. It has been the home of the A.A. Richardson and Bernard Manning families for many years.

52. 1829 / 1831 Greene Street, c. 1928

This is a double dwelling, two-story residence. It has brick veneer and rests on a brick pier foundation. The rectangular plan building is two units in width and two deep, with an entryway for each apartment. Brick piers support two entry front porches. An iron balustrade is located on the roof of the porches. The six-over-one windows are double-hung. The shingle roof is side-gabled and contains one central interior chimney. Wooden brackets support the returning pediment.

53. 1830 Greene Street, c. 1918

This is a single dwelling, two-story residence. It is of wood-frame construction sheathed with stucco and wood siding, and rests on a brick foundation. The rectangular plan building is four units in width and three deep, with the entryway centered in the front elevation. Paired square piers

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 27

University Neighborhood Historic District
name of property
Richland County, South Carolina
county and State

support an entry front porch. Pilasters flank the doorway. A hexagonal tower runs the height of the building on the front elevation and has decorative half-timbering. The six-over-one windows are double-hung. The shingle roof is hipped and contains one exterior end chimney. Half timbering is also found on the second floor of the building. Architect J. Carroll Johnson designed this house, presumably for the Columbia Builders Company.

54. 1832 Greene Street, c. 1940

This is a single dwelling, two-story residence with a basement in the rear of the building. It has stucco covering, and rests on a brick foundation. The rectangular plan building is three units in width and five deep, with the entryway to the western side of the front elevation. The portico has two columns supporting a triangular pediment with dentil molding details. The one-over-one windows are double-hung with dentil molding across the entablature of the windows on the first floor. The shingle roof is hipped and contains one interior end chimney. Known changes over time include a one-story addition on the east elevation and the replacement of the historic windows.

55. 1833 / 1835 Greene Street, c. 1928

This is a double dwelling, two-story residence. It has brick veneer on the first floor and stucco with half-timbering on the second floor. It rests on a brick pier foundation. The rectangular plan duplex is two units in width and two deep, with an entryway for each apartment. The doors have sidelights. Two brick piers support the entry front porches. The six-over-one windows are double-hung. The shingle roof is hipped and contains two gabled dormers and one interior central chimney. Modern languages Professor R.M. Stephan and his wife were longtime residents of 1833 Greene Street, while architect J. Carroll Johnson and his family lived at 1835 Greene Street for a number of years.

56. 1900 Greene Street, c. 1940

This is a two-story apartment building with a basement in the rear of the building. It has brick veneer and rests on a brick foundation. The rectangular plan building is five units in width and five deep, with the entryway centered in the front elevation. The doorway has pilasters and an entablature. Brick piers support a flanking front porch with brick arches on the first floor. The six-over-six windows are double-hung. The shingle roof is pyramidal with a protruding front gable and contains two interior end corbelled chimneys.

57. 805 / 807 Gregg Street, c. 1928

This is a double dwelling, two-story residence. It is of wood-frame construction sheathed in brick veneer, and rests on a brick pier foundation.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 28

University Neighborhood Historic District
name of property
Richland County, South Carolina
county and State

=====
The rectangular-plan building is six units wide and two units deep, with entryways located both north and south on the front elevation. Brick archways support entry porches in front of each door. The windows are double-hung, glazed six-over-one. The composition shingle roof is hipped and contains a central gabled dormer and no visible chimneys. Architectural details of note include five-pane sidelights, small second-story porches above both doors and a box cornice.

58. Warren House, 817 Gregg Street, c. 1913

This is a single dwelling, two and one-half story residence. It is of wood frame construction, sheathed in stucco on the first floor and wooden shingles on the second floor, and rests on a continuous brick foundation. The rectangular plan is three units in width and four deep, with the entryway to the south of the front elevation. The windows are double-hung, glazed six-over-six, with decorative shutters. The composition shingle roof is hipped and contains a corbelled chimney located south of center. Architectural details of note include leaded glass sidelights and transom, ironwork window box decorations, and exposed eaves. A known change over time is the enclosure of the front porch. A notable resident of the house was J. W. Warren, superintendent of Southern Railroad.

59. Court Apartments, 828 / 830 Gregg Street, c. 1904

This is a three-story apartment residence. It is of masonry construction and rests on a solid brick foundation. The rectangular plan building is three units in width and three deep, with two entryways, one centered and one to the north of the front elevation. Brick piers support a full-width porch, with entry porches centered on the second and third stories. Most of the windows are double-hung, glazed eight-over-one. The first floor north window is double-hung, glazed six-over-one, and there are four double-hung, glazed one-over-one windows on each story of the enclosed porch. The composition shingle roof is hipped and contains one gabled dormer, located in the center of the front of the building, and one corbelled interior end chimney, located in the southern front corner. Architectural details of note include the decorative arched window in the dormer and a boxed cornice. Changes over time include the addition of a second door, on the north of the front elevation, and the enclosure of the second and third story porches.

60. Carr House, 835 Gregg Street, c. 1913

This is a single dwelling, two-story residence. It is of wood-frame construction sheathed in brick veneer, and rests on a continuous brick foundation. The rectangular plan building is three units in width and four

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 29

University Neighborhood Historic District
name of property
Richland County, South Carolina
county and State

deep, with the entryway centered in the front elevation. Brick piers support an entry front porch. The windows are double-hung, glazed six-over-one, with decorative shutters. The composition shingle roof is front-gabled and contains an exterior, corbelled chimney on the north side. Architectural details of note include exposed eaves.

61. 914 Gregg Street, c. 1912

This is a single dwelling, two-story residence. It is of wood-frame construction clad in wood clapboard, and rests on a continuous brick foundation. The rectangular plan is three units in width and two deep, with the entry located to the north of the front elevation. The windows are double-hung, glazed two-over-one. The composition shingle roof is hipped and contains a central gabled dormer and two corbelled, interior end chimneys, one north and one south. The known change in the building is the enclosure of the front porch circa 1974. Architectural details of note include a boxed cornice and three arched windows in the enclosed porch. Notable residents of this home include B. D. Hendrix, president of Hendrix Hardware Company, and Samuel R. Spencer, Jr., president of Davidson College.

62. Boyne-Pressley-Spigner House, 915 Gregg Street, c. 1915

This is a single dwelling, two-story residence, built in the Italian Renaissance Revival style. It is of masonry construction and rests on a continuous brick foundation with tiled, surrounding terrace and monumental stair. The rectangular plan building is five units in width and five deep, with the entryway centered in the front elevation. Ionic columns support a monumental in antis entry, featuring a Palladian arch arrangement, all executed in limestone. The entrance door contains leaded glass with leaded glass sidelights, transom and corner lights, over which is a decorative iron balustrade and multi-light window. Windows on each floor are double-hung, glazed six-over-six, with functional louvered shutters with decorative cutout upper panels. The clay tile roof is hipped and contains four corbelled, exterior end chimneys with corbelled caps. Two hip-roofed, clay-tile roofed pavilions, supported by brick corner piers with Tuscan columns, flank the main building and are connected by clay tile-roofed covered walks. The pavilion to the north is a porte-cochere, while the one to the south contains a porch. Architectural details of note include an uncovered limestone, brick and tiled terrace spanning the width of the front and wrapping onto either side elevation. A decorative limestone and brick balustrade encircles the terrace, while limestone scrolled brackets and limestone-capped cheek walls frame the entrance stair that terminates with curved turnouts. Other details include brick quoins, limestone cartouche on either side of the entry arch, limestone panels corresponding to the windows on each floor, and decorative sawn rafter

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 30

University Neighborhood Historic District
name of property
Richland County, South Carolina
county and State

tails under the roof's wide eave. Apart from the main building is a decorative granite and wrought iron fence with stone pillared entrance gate surrounding the landscaped yard with mature camellias, azaleas and Deodar cedars. J. Carroll Johnson, of the prominent firm of Urquhart & Johnson, designed this house for local businessman Thomas A. Boyne and his wife, Isabel Allworden Boyne, daughter of wealthy local real estate developer George V. Allworden. By 1937, the property was owned by G. Trezevant Pressley, of the local real estate firm of McCreery-Pressley Company and director of the Palmetto National Bank. Pressley's widow, Mrs. Annie G. Pressley, bequeathed it to her daughter, Henrietta Geddes Bailey Spigner, wife of Judge A. Fletcher Spigner, Jr., who in turn conveyed the house to the University of South Carolina in 1963.

63. Young House, 916 Gregg Street, c. 1914

This is a single dwelling, two-story residence. It is of wood-frame construction clad in wood clapboard, and rests on a poured concrete foundation. The rectangular plan building is three units in width and three deep, with the entryway to the north of the front elevation. Wooden piers support an entry front porch. The windows are double-hung, twenty-over-one, with functional shutters. The composition shingle roof is hipped and contains a central hipped dormer and a corbelled, exterior end chimney to the north. Architectural details include a gabled pediment above the door with a denticulate cornice, and exposed eaves.

64. DePass House, 920 Gregg Street, c. 1920

This is a single dwelling, two-story residence. It is of wood-frame construction clad in wood clapboard, and rests on a continuous brick foundation. The rectangular plan building is three units in width and three deep, with the entryway centered in the front elevation. Classical columns support an entry front porch. The windows are double-hung, glazed one-over-one, with functional shutters. The composition shingle roof is side gabled and contains two gabled dormers, one north and one south of center, and two corbelled, exterior end chimneys, one north and one south. Architectural details of note include a gabled pediment over the door, a balustrade around the porch, and four Ionic columns supporting the porch, a boxed cornice and a full pediment. Known changes over time are additions of a single bay, two-story addition to the rear.

65. 921 / 923 Gregg Street, c. 1928

This is a double dwelling, two-story residence. It is of wood-frame construction sheathed in brick veneer, and rests on a continuous brick foundation. The rectangular plan building is six units in width and three units deep, with entryways located to the north and south of the front

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 31

University Neighborhood Historic District
name of property
Richland County, South Carolina
county and State

=====
elevation. Brick archways support entry porches in front of both doors. The windows are double-hung, glazed six-over-one. The composition shingle roof is hipped and contains a central chimney. Architectural details of note include five pane sidelights and exposed eaves. Attached to the main building is a two-car, one-story brick garage, joining this building to 925 Gregg Street.

66. 925 Gregg Street / 1830 Pendleton Street, c. 1928

This is a double dwelling, two-story residence. It is of wood-frame construction sheathed with brick veneer, and rests on a continuous brick foundation. The rectangular plan building is three units in width and three deep, with the entryway centered in the front elevation. A brick arch supports an entry porch. The windows are double-hung, glazed six-over-one. The composition shingle roof is hipped and contains an interior, central chimney. Architectural details of note include a five-pane sidelight and exposed eaves. Attached to the main building is a two-car, one-story brick garage, joining this building to 921 / 923 Gregg Street.

67. Irby-Smith House, 1006 Gregg Street, c. 1917

This is a single dwelling, two-story residence in the Bungalow style. It is of wood-frame construction sheathed in stucco, and rests on a continuous brick foundation. The rectangular plan building is three units in width and four deep, with the entryway located to the north of the front elevation. Stucco piers support an entry front porch. The windows are double-hung, glazed one-over-one. The composition shingle roof is a steep pitch, side gable and contains a central gabled dormer and a stucco-clad, central chimney. Architectural details of note include exposed eaves.

68. 1012 Gregg Street, c. 1909

This is a single dwelling, three-story residence in the Georgian tradition. It is sheathed with textured stucco and rests on a poured concrete foundation. The building is three units in width and six units deep, with the entryway with fanlight centered in the front elevation. Four Ionic columns support a full-width front porch with dentil molding. The windows are double-hung, glazed one-over-one, with functional shutters. The second floor has a central three-horizontal-pane window opening to a balcony balustrade. The composition shingle roof is hipped and contains one front gabled dormer containing a rectangular vent, and two interior corbelled brick chimneys, one on the north ridge, and one on the south.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 32

University Neighborhood Historic District
name of property
Richland County, South Carolina
county and State

69. **Havis House, 1013 Gregg Street, c. 1912-13**

This is a single dwelling, two-story residence. It is of wood-frame construction clad with wood clapboard and rests on a cinderblock and brick foundation. The rectangular plan building is three units in width and three deep, with the entryway centered in the front elevation. Ironwork piers support a two-story entry front porch. The windows are double-hung, glazed one-over-one. The composition shingle roof is hipped and contains a central, hipped dormer and an interior end chimney on the north side. Architectural details of note include exposed eaves. A known change over time is the screening of the second story of the porch.

70. **McQuilkin House, 1015 Gregg Street, c. 1912-13**

This is a single dwelling, two-story residence. It is of wood-frame construction clad with wood clapboard, and rests on a continuous brick foundation. The rectangular plan building is two units in width and two deep, with the entryway to the north of the front elevation. Classical columns support an entry front porch. The windows are double-hung, glazed one-over-one. The composition shingle roof is hipped and contains an interior end chimney to the north. Architectural details of note include a three-sided, extended, two-story bay to the north of the building's front, a boxed cornice, three Doric columns supporting the porch, and a denticulate cornice over the door. A notable resident was Robert McQuilkin, first dean of Columbia Bible College.

71. **1017 / 1019 Gregg Street, c. 1906-7**

This is a double dwelling, two-story residence. It is of wood-frame construction clad in wood clapboard, and rests on a continuous brick foundation. The rectangular plan building is four units in width and four deep, with both entryways located to the north of the front elevation. Classical columns support a two-story, full-width front porch. The windows are double-hung, glazed one-over-one, with functional shutters. The composition shingle roof is front gabled and contains three corbelled chimneys. The two interior chimneys are slightly in front of and behind center, and the exterior end chimney is located in the south, rear corner. Architectural details include single-pane transom lights over each door, eight Doric columns, four on the first floor and four on the second supporting the porch, and a boxed cornice.

72. **1020 Gregg Street, c. 1912**

This is a single dwelling, two-story residence. It is of wood-frame construction and rests on a closed brick foundation. The building is four units in width and three units deep with the entryway on the north side of the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 33

University Neighborhood Historic District
name of property
Richland County, South Carolina
county and State

front elevation. Four Doric columns support a hipped, full-width front porch. The windows are double-hung, glazed one-over-one, with functional shutters. The composition shingle roof is side-gabled and contains one front-gabled dormer and one interior chimney on the north ridge.

73. **1026 Gregg Street**, c. 1907

This is a single dwelling, two-story residence in the foursquare style. It is sheathed with textured stucco and rests on a closed brick foundation. The building is four units in width and four deep with the entryway centered in the front elevation. The entryway has an arched fanlight and sidelights. Nine Doric columns support a wraparound front porch with spindled railings. Above the entryway is a balcony balustrade. The windows are double-hung, glazed one-over-one. The composition shingle roof is hipped and contains one front gabled dormer with two windows, one side gable on the north ridge, and two interior corbelled chimneys, one on the north ridge and one on the south. The architectural firm of Shand & Lafaye designed this residence. It was first occupied by George B. Reeves, insurance agent with E.G. Seibels, then later by J.D. Miot, a merchandizing broker.

74. **1030 Gregg Street**, c. 1903

This is a single dwelling, two-story residence in the Tudor Revival style. It is sheathed with stucco and rests on a poured concrete foundation. The building is three units in width and four deep with the entryway centered in the front elevation. One central stuccoed brick or masonry archway supports an inset front porch. The windows are double-hung, glazed one-over-one. The composition shingle-clad roof is, in form, a jerkinheaded gambrel, with an intersecting front gable. The roof features a shed-roofed dormer, and two exterior chimneys, one on the north ridge and one on the east, which is joined to and continuous of the entry archway, and one interior chimney on the west ridge. Architectural details of note are Tudor-style decorative half-timbering on the facade of the building.

75. **1100 Gregg Street**, c. 1912

This is a single dwelling, two-story residence. It is of wood-frame construction and rests on a closed brick foundation. The building is five units in width and four deep, with the entryway centered in the front elevation. Six Doric columns support a front-gabled entry portico and two Doric columns support an open porch on the south elevation. The windows are double-hung, glazed six-over-one, and have functional shutters decorated with an upper sawn or cutout panel with half-moon motif. The composition shingle-clad roof is side-gabled with a front gable over the entryway, and contains one central dormer and two corbelled interior chimneys, one on the north end of the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 34

University Neighborhood Historic District
name of property
Richland County, South Carolina
county and State

eastern ridge and one on the south end. The dormer contains two two-over-two windows below an arched window. Known changes over time include the addition of a handicapped-accessible ramp leading to the east elevation. Apart from the main building is a small, contributing one-car garage with a flat roof.

76. 1104 Gregg Street, c. 1912

This is a single dwelling, two-story residence in the Craftsman style. It is of wood-frame construction clad with wood shingles on the second and rests on a closed brick foundation. The building is three units in width and four deep, with the entryway on the north side of the front elevation. Around the entryway is a rectangular five-over-five transom light with sidelights. Doric columns support a full-width front porch. The windows are double-hung, glazed twelve-over-one. The composition shingle roof is pyramidal with a pyramidal dormer over a three-bay window on the facade. The roofline also has exposed rafters and contains one brick corbelled chimney on the south ridge.

77. 1106 Gregg Street, c. 1912

This is a multi-family, two-story residence. It is of masonry construction sheathed with smooth stucco and rests on a closed brick foundation. The building is four units in width and four deep, with the entryway on the south side of the front elevation. Three squared brick piers support a full-width front porch with double glass doors surrounded by an entablature with dentil molding and fluted columns. Three squared frame columns support a flat-roofed second floor porch. The windows are double-hung, glazed one-over-one. The composition shingle roof is front-gabled and contains one chimney on the south ridge. A notable resident of this house was Byron Edwards, Chairman of the Board and President of South Carolina National Bank.

78. 1108 Gregg Street, c. 1918

This is a single dwelling, two-story residence in the foursquare style. It is of wood-frame construction and rests on a closed brick foundation. The building is five units in width and five deep, with the entryway on the south side of the front elevation. Three Doric columns support an entry front porch with Prairie-style roof. The windows are double-hung, glazed nine-over-one, with functional shutters. The composition shingle roof is hipped and contains one central front-gabled dormer and two interior corbelled chimneys on the south ridge.

79. 1110 Gregg Street, c. 1922

This is a single dwelling, two-story residence. It is of wood-frame construction clad with wood shingles and rests on a closed brick foundation. The building is four units in width and two deep, with the entryway centered in

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 35

University Neighborhood Historic District
name of property
Richland County, South Carolina
county and State

the front elevation. Two Doric columns support an inset front porch. The windows are double-hung, glazed five-over-one. Those to either side of the entrance are tripartite in form. The composition shingle roof is side-gabled and contains three front-gabled, open pediment dormers and one exterior chimney on the south end of the building. Apart from the main building is a contributing one-story, one-car garage with a front-gabled roof.

80. 1120 / 1122 Gregg Street, c. 1919

This is a multi-family, two-story residence. It is of masonry construction and rests on a closed brick foundation. The building is three units in width and four units deep, with an entryway on both the north and south end of the front elevation. Two columns support entry porticos with curved undersides on the north and south ends of the building; columns on the north are Doric, columns on the south are squared piers. Each entryway has sidelights. The windows are double-hung, glazed six-over-one. On the south end of the building is a one-unit deep, two-story open porch supported by two Doric columns on each level. The composition roof is pyramidal and contains one exterior corbelled brick chimney on the south ridge. This building is nearly identical to 1126 / 1128 Gregg Street.

81. 1126 / 1128 Gregg Street, c. 1919

This is a multi-family, two-story residence. It is of masonry construction and rests on a closed brick foundation. The building is four units in width and five units deep with an entryway at both the north and south end of the front elevation. Each entryway is covered with a bracketed front-gabled entry portico. The windows are double-hung, glazed six-over-one. On the south end of the building is a one-unit deep, two-story porch that has been enclosed on the first floor and covered with vinyl siding. On the second floor, two Doric columns support a side-gable roof. The composition roof is pyramidal with a side gable on the south end of the building, and two exterior chimneys on the south ridge. Known changes over time include the addition of vinyl siding on the lower level of the south-end porch. This building is nearly identical to 1120 / 1122 Gregg Street.

82. 814 Henderson Street, c. 1914

This is a double dwelling, two-story residence. It is of wood-frame construction clad in wood clapboard, and rests on a continuous brick foundation. The rectangular plan building is four units in width and four deep, with two entryways, one central and one to the south of the front elevation. Classical columns support a two-story, full-width front porch. The windows are double-hung, glazed one-over-one. The composition shingle roof is hipped and contains a central shed dormer and three corbelled interior

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 36

University Neighborhood Historic District
name of property
Richland County, South Carolina
county and State

chimneys, two northern and one south of center. Architectural details of note include a single panel transom light, a square post balustrade around the second story porch, and the eight Doric columns, four on the first story and four on the second story, which support the porch. The house was converted to a duplex in 1916. A notable resident of this home was J. Carroll Johnson and his family during the 1930s.

83. Herbemont-Singleton-Haskell-Cain House, 816 Henderson Street, c. 1860,
moved and altered c. 1913

This is a single dwelling, two-story residence. It is of wood frame construction clad in wood clapboard and rests on a continuous brick foundation. The rectangular plan structure is three units in width and four deep, with the entryway centered in the front elevation. Iron piers support a two-story entry front porch. The windows are double-hung, glazed twelve-over-one. The composition shingle-clad roof is hipped and contains a central chimney. Architectural details of note include a five-panel transom light and four panel sidelights, a box cornice, an ironwork balustrade on the second story porch, and a denticulated cornice over the first floor entryway. Oral history holds that the house was built from the timbers of the old Trinity Episcopal Church, at the northeast corner of Senate and Pickens streets, by Alexander Herbemont. Later it passed to the Singleton family, but was moved to its current location c. 1913 by Elias H. Cain, after its lot was sold to the City of Columbia school district by Alexander C. Haskell in 1909 for the purpose of constructing McMaster School.⁸

84. Nada Apartments, 820 Henderson Street, c. 1924

This is a three-story apartment building. It is of masonry construction and rests on a continuous brick foundation. The rectangular plan building, a central block with wings, is five units in width and four deep, with the entryway centered in the front elevation. Square columns support a gabled pediment portico. The windows on all three floors of the wings are double-hung, six-over-one. The first floor north and south windows are double-hung, eight-over-eight, the second and third story windows are grouped in sets of three with a double-hung eight-over-one flanked by a double-hung two-over-one. The central third story window is an arch, with a double-hung eight-over-one flanked by double-hung two-over-ones. The composition shingle roof is hipped

⁸ Augustus T. Graydon to Hal Brunton, 1975, University Archives, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina; Trinity Church (Columbia, South Carolina) Trinity Church, Columbia, South Carolina: One Hundred and Twenty-Fifth Anniversary, 1937 (Columbia: The State Company, 1937), 15-16; Richland County (South Carolina), Register of Mesne Conveyance, "Conveyance Books, 1865-1951," series L40002, microfilm, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, South Carolina.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 37

University Neighborhood Historic District
name of property
Richland County, South Carolina
county and State

=====
and contains one interior end chimney, to the northeast. Architectural details of note include five-pane sidelights, the gabled pediment of the portico, exposed eaves, and NADA etched in stone and inset between the second and third floors over the entryway. Architects George E. Lafaye and Robert S. Lafaye [Lafaye & Lafaye] designed this building as the Granada Apartments for W. H. Cary, for whom the firm had already designed a sister apartment house across Henderson Street known as the Tivoli Apartments [demolished].⁹

85. Elliott House, 1006 Henderson Street, c. 1907

This is a single dwelling, two and one-half story residence. It is of wood-frame construction clad in vinyl siding, and rests in a continuous brick foundation. The L- plan building is three units in width and two deep, with the entryway located to the south of the front elevation. Classical columns support an entry front porch. The windows are double-hung, glazed one-over-one. The composition shingle roof is hipped, with a front-gabled wing, extending forward from the northern side of the building's front. The corbelled, interior end chimney is located on the north end of the roof. Architectural details of note include a two-story bay window extension, with panes on the front face only, a single pane transom light, five Corinthian columns supporting the porch, a boxed cornice, a full pediment on the front gabled extension, and four ornate brackets on the front gable extension, flanking the bay window.

86. Elliott House, 1010 Henderson Street, c. 1904

This is a single dwelling, two and one-half story residence. It is of wood-frame construction clad in wood clapboard, and rests on a continuous brick foundation. The L-shaped plan building is three units in width and three deep, with the entryway to the north side of the front elevation. Squared columns support an entry porch. The windows are double-hung, glazed one-over-one, with decorative shutters. The composition shingle roof is hipped, with a front gabled wing extending forward from the southern side of the building's front. The single, interior end chimney is located towards the south of the roof. Architectural details of note include a first floor bay window extension with a pane on the front face only, a single-pane transom light with decorative treatment, single-pane stained glass windows at the south end of the first story and central on the second story, a box cornice and returns on the gabled extension. A notable resident was Narcisco G. Gonzales, editor of *The State* newspaper.

⁹ Papers of Lafaye & Lafaye, Architects, Columbia, South Carolina (South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 38

University Neighborhood Historic District
name of property
Richland County, South Carolina
county and State

87. **1020 Henderson Street, c. 1900**

This is a single dwelling, two and one-half story residence. It is of wood-frame construction clad in wood clapboard, and rests on a continuous brick foundation. The L-shaped plan building is three units in width and three deep, with the entryway centered in the front elevation. Classical columns support a wraparound front porch. The first floor windows are double-hung, glazed one-over-one and the second story north and central windows are double-hung, glazed two-over-two. The southern window on the second-floor is a single-pane, diamond-shaped window. The composition shingle roof is hipped, with a front-gabled wing, extending forward from the northern side of the building's front. The single, interior end chimney is located to the north of the roofline. Architectural details of note include a two-pane transom light, a box cornice, and returns on the front gabled extension. A change over time includes the screening of the south side of the wraparound porch.

88. **Mayrant Cottage, 1022 Henderson Street, c. 1885**

This is a single dwelling, one-story residence. It is of wood-frame construction with aluminum siding, and rests on a continuous brick foundation. The L-shaped plan building is four units in width and two deep, with the entryway to the northern side of the front elevation. Brick steps lead up to the doorway. The windows are double-hung, glazed six-over-six. The composition shingle roof is side-gabled, with a front-gabled wing, extending forward from the north side of the building's front. The single, corbelled chimney is located to the south of the roofline. Architectural details of note include a five-pane transom light, an extended bay window in the front-gabled wing with a double-hung, eight-over-eight window on the front face, a box cornice, and returns on both the side and front gables.

89. **822 / 824 Laurens Street, c. 1917**

This is a multi-family, two-story residence. It is of wood-frame construction, clad with masonry on the first floor and stucco on the second, and rests on a closed brick foundation. The building is two units in width and four units deep, with entryways on both the north and west sides of the front elevation. One square brick pier supports an inset front porch. The windows are double-hung, glazed one-over-one. The composition shingle roof is pyramidal with two side-gabled dormers on the south ridge, exposed eaves, and one exterior corbelled brick chimney on the eastern ridge. Until 1923, this building served as a grocery when it was converted to a residence.

90. **826 Laurens Street, c. 1917**

This is a multi-family, two-story residence. It is of wood-frame construction clad with composition shingles and rests on a continuous brick foundation. The

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 39

University Neighborhood Historic District
name of property
Richland County, South Carolina
county and State

building is three units in width and four deep, with the entryway on the south side of the front elevation. Doric frame columns support a full-width front porch. The windows are double-hung, glazed one-over-one with a blank lower pane and patterned pane above. The composition shingle roof is pyramidal and contains one exterior corbelled brick chimney on the south slope, one interior corbelled brick chimney on the north slope, and one interior corbelled brick chimney on the north-east plain.

91. **828 Laurens Street, c. 1917**

This is a multi-family, two-story residence. It is of wood-frame construction clad with aluminum siding, and rests on a continuous brick foundation. The building is three units in width and four deep, with the entryway on the south side of the front elevation. Doric frame columns support a full-width front porch. The windows are double-hung, glazed one-over-one with a blank lower pane and patterned pane above. The composition shingle roof is pyramidal and contains one exterior brick chimney on the south slope.

92. **900 Laurens Street, c. 1914**

This is a single dwelling, two-story residence. It is of masonry construction and rests on a closed brick foundation. The building is two units in width and four in depth, with the entryway on the north side of the front elevation. Two square stucco-clad brick piers support a one-story hipped-roof porch. The windows are double-hung, glazed six-over-six, with decorative shutters. The composition shingle roof is front-gabled with projecting eaves with brackets and exposed curved side rafters, and contains two interior chimneys, one on the eastern ridge and one on the west. There is a smooth stucco-clad front gable with an intersecting rear gable, and a recessed brick decoration in the middle of the second-story with quarter-round louvered vents in the front pediment. Known changes over time include a 1975 addition to the north elevation and the enclosure of a porch on the west elevation. Notable residents of this home include Lueco Gunter, State Supervisor of Rural Schools from 1915-1919; Samuel B. King, South Carolina State Insurance Commissioner in 1930; and Harry M. Lightsey, Columbia City Magistrate, who lived at this address from 1931-1940.

93. **Salley House, 901 Laurens Street, c. 1909**

This is a single dwelling, two-story residence. It is of masonry construction and rests on a closed brick foundation. The building is three units in width and three units deep with the entryway on the north side of the front elevation. Two Doric fluted columns support a flat-roofed portico. The south elevation has four, two-story Doric columns, one center decorative window and second floor wrought iron balconies. The windows are double-hung, glazed nine-over-nine. The composition shingle-clad roof is hipped with projecting eaves

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 40

University Neighborhood Historic District
name of property
Richland County, South Carolina
county and State

and two corbelled interior chimneys, one on the west ridge, and one on the east. Apart from the main building is a brick wall with a decorative iron gate. Known changes over time include the removal of a breezeway that once connected this building to 1917 College Street. Notable residents of this home include A.S. Salley, Secretary of the Historical Commission of South Carolina [currently the position of director of the South Carolina Department of Archives and History] and State Historian, and Joseph Daniel Sapp, a member of the South Carolina General Assembly and an early advocate for preservation of the University Neighborhood in the 1960s.

94. **906 Laurens Street, c. 1915**

This is a single dwelling, two-story residence. It is of masonry construction and rests on a closed brick foundation. The building is four units in width and four deep, with the entryway on the north side of the front elevation. Four Doric columns support a one-story full-width front porch with a tin roof. The windows are double-hung, glazed six-over-six, with functional shutters. The composition shingle roof is front-gabled with exposed rafters and contains one interior corbelled chimney on the south ridge. Possible changes over time include an addition on the building's south elevation, clad with brick veneer and full-length arched windows. There also was a 1966 addition to the rear of the building. A notable resident of this home was Elizabeth Moore, who founded the Town Theatre while she lived here between 1921 and 1934.

95. **907 Laurens Street, c. 1912**

This is a foursquare, single dwelling, two-story residence. It is of wood-frame construction, clad with brick on the first floor and stucco on the second, and rests on a closed brick foundation. The building is two units in width and four deep, with the entryway centered in the front elevation. Four Doric columns support a one-story portico with a flat roof and entablature. The windows are double-hung, glazed six-over-six, with functional shutters. The composition shingle roof is pyramidal with exposed rafters, and contains one interior chimney on the south slope. Known changes over time include the addition of a second floor, and the removal of a front porch.

96. **910 Laurens, c. 1906**

This is a single dwelling, two-story residence. It is of wood-frame construction, sheathed with clapboard, and rests on a closed brick foundation. The building is two units in width and five deep, with the entryway on the north side of the front elevation. Four spindled columns support a full-width, one-story front porch with a hipped roof. The windows are double-hung, glazed two-over-two, with decorative shutters. The second floor also has one casement window. The composition shingle roof is front-gabled and contains one side

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 41

University Neighborhood Historic District
name of property
Richland County, South Carolina
county and State

=====

dormer on the south elevation and one interior brick chimney. Apart from the main building is a wooden fence enclosing most of the property. Known changes over time include a rear addition. A notable resident of this home was Wistar Stuckey, Assistant U.S. Attorney for the Department of Justice.

97. **Moorman House, 911 Laurens Street, c. 1912**

This is a single dwelling, two-story residence. It is of masonry construction and rests on a closed brick foundation. The building is two units in width and three deep, with the entryway on the south side of the front elevation. Two Doric columns support an entry front porch with a hipped gable. The windows are double-hung, glazed twelve-over-one, with decorative shutters. The composition shingle roof is pyramidal with visible eaves, and contains one interior central chimney and one interior chimney on the eastern ridge. Apart from the main building is a brick wall enclosing the rear of the property. Possible changes over time include an enclosed porch on the south elevation. A notable resident of this home was prominent Columbia attorney and magistrate Robert Moorman, who moved here with his family from 1830 Senate Street.

98. **Tompkins House, 915 Laurens Street, c. 1912**

This is a multi-family, two-story residence in the Craftsman style. It is of wood-frame construction clad with shingles on the first floor and stucco on the second, and rests on a closed brick foundation. The building is three units in width and four deep with the entryway centered in the front elevation. Two squared piers support an entry front porch. Several first-floor windows are casement with diamond-shaped sash decoration in the early English Colonial style. Second floor windows are double-hung, glazed six-over-one. The composition shingle roof is pyramidal with exposed rafters, a side and front gable, and contains two corbelled interior chimneys, one on the north ridge and one on the south. Apart from the main building is a low concrete wall along the east edge of the property.

99. **Belser House, 920 / 922 Laurens Street, c. 1911**

This is a multi-family, two-story residence. It is of wood-frame construction clad with aluminum siding and rests on a closed brick foundation. The building is four units in width and five units deep, with the entryway, which has entablature with dentil molding centered in the front elevation. Fifteen Doric columns support a partly enclosed wrap-around front porch. The windows are double-hung, glazed one-over-one. The composition shingle roof is side-gabled with a front gable over the entryway, and contains two interior brick chimneys and two front-gable dormers on the front facade, each having two-over-two windows. There also is a north elevation entrance with a side-gabled roof for

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 42

University Neighborhood Historic District
name of property
Richland County, South Carolina
county and State

922 Laurens Street. Apart from the main building is a brick wall enclosing the backyard. Known changes over time include the addition of vinyl siding in 1980. It was long the home of prominent Columbia attorney J. Edwin Belser and his family.

100. **Fulmer House, 921 Laurens Street, c. 1907**

This is a single dwelling, one-story residence in the Bungalow style. It is of wood-frame construction and rests on an enclosed brick pier foundation. The L-shaped building is four units in width and three deep, with the entryway on the north side of the front elevation. Two squared piers support an inset front porch. The windows are double-hung, glazed one-over-one, with aluminum siding trim. The composition shingle roof is pyramidal with a shingled front gabled with a rectangular vent, and a shingled side gable. There are two interior corbelled chimneys. Apart from the main building is a contributing two-car garage with a front gabled roof.

101. **924 Laurens Street, c. 1909**

This is a multi-family, one-story residence. It is of frame construction and rests on an enclosed brick pier foundation. The L-shaped building is four units in width and three deep, with one entryway centered in the front elevation, and another on the south elevation. Three squared piers support a portico. The windows are double-hung, glazed eight-over-one and six-over-one. The composition shingle roof is pyramidal and contains two interior corbelled chimneys, one on the north ridge and one on the south, and a composition shingle front gable with a vented fanlight on the facade.

102. **923 / 925 Laurens Street, c. 1942**

This is a multi-family, two-story apartment-style building. It is clad with brick veneer and rests on a closed brick foundation. The building is five units in width and two deep with the entryway centered in the front elevation. Two of the first floor bays on the front elevation are car garage doors. The windows are double-hung, glazed six-over-one. The composition shingle roof is side-gabled.

103. **926 Laurens Street, c. 1912**

This is a single dwelling, two-story residence. It is of masonry construction with the second-story clad in stucco, and rests on a closed brick foundation. The rectangle plan building is three units in width and five deep with the entryway centered in the front of the elevation. Two squared piers support a front-gabled front porch. First-floor windows are casement with diamond-shaped sash decoration in the early English Colonial style. Second floor windows are double-hung, glazed six-over-one. The composition shingle roof is pyramidal

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 43

University Neighborhood Historic District
name of property
Richland County, South Carolina
county and State

=====
and contains two corbelled brick chimneys, one on the north ridge and one on the south. Possible changes over time include a stucco-clad, enclosed porch on the south elevation.

104. Boling Apartments, 930 Laurens Street, c. 1923

This is a multi-family apartment-style residence. It is of masonry construction and rests on a closed brick foundation. The building is two units in width and six deep, with the entryway on the north side of the front elevation. A front-gabled pediment with "Boling Apartments" written in a concrete entablature is over the entryway. The windows are double-hung, and are glazed six-over-six, with the east elevation windows glazed eight-over-eight. The composition shingle roof is pyramidal and contains one exterior chimney on the south elevation. Architectural details of note include a decorative lozenge on the façade. Apart from the main building is a non-contributing two-car garage on the rear of the property. Lafaye and Lafaye designed this building.

105. 1000 / 1002 Laurens Street, c. 1929

This is a multi-family, two-story, duplex-style residence in the foursquare style. It is of masonry construction and rests on a closed brick foundation. The building is four units in width and four deep, with two entryways, one on the north end of the front elevation and one on the south end. Two square brick piers support a front-gabled arched portico over each entryway. The windows are double-hung, glazed one-over-one, with decorative shutters. The composition shingle roof is pyramidal, with one side dormer on the south slope clad with vinyl siding, and two interior chimneys. This property is identical to 1004 / 1006 Laurens Street with the exception of the portico roofs and arched entryways.

106. 1004 / 1006 Laurens Street, c. 1929

This is a multi-family, two-story, duplex-style residence in the foursquare style. It is of masonry construction and rests on a closed brick foundation. The building is four units in width and four deep, with two entryways, one on the north end of the front elevation and one on the south end. Two square brick piers support a pyramidal-roofed portico over each entryway. The windows are double-hung, glazed one-over-one, with no shutters. The composition shingle roof is pyramidal, with one side dormer on the south slope clad with vinyl siding, and one interior, central chimney. This property is identical to 1000 / 1002 Laurens Street with the exception of the portico roofs and arched entryways.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 44

University Neighborhood Historic District
name of property
Richland County, South Carolina
county and State

107. **1008 Laurens Street, c. 1921**

This is a multi-family, two-story residence. It is of wood-frame construction and rests on a closed brick foundation. The building is two units in width and three deep, with the entryway on the south side of the front elevation. A front gable is above the entryway. The windows are double-hung, glazed five-over-one, with decorative shutters. The composition shingle roof is pyramidal and contains two chimneys, one interior on the north ridge, and one exterior on the south elevation.

108. **Smith House, 1011 Laurens Street, c. 1911**

This is a single dwelling, two-story residence. It is of wood-frame construction clad with vinyl siding and rests on a closed brick foundation. The building is four units in width and four deep, with the entryway on the north side of the front elevation. Five Doric columns support a hipped-roof front porch. The porch's roofline extends slightly past the porch. The windows are double-hung, glazed one-over-one, with decorative shutters. The composition shingle roof is hipped with one front-gabled dormer, and contains one interior brick corbelled chimney on the south slope and one exterior brick corbelled chimney on the northern slope. Apart from the main building is a low brick wall surrounding the property. The house was built for W.B. Smith, cartoonist for *The State* newspaper.

109. **Wyman House, 1012 Laurens Street, c. 1916**

This is a single dwelling, two-story residence in the Colonial Revival style. It is of wood-frame construction and rests on a closed brick foundation. The central block building is three units in width and three deep, with the entryway on the north side of the front elevation. Two Doric columns support an inset, hipped-roof front porch. There is an eyebrow dormer on the facade of the building, and an elliptical cameo window on the front gable. The composition shingle-clad roof features elongated slopes and steeply-pitched intersecting front and side gables and exposed, decorative rafter tails, and an interior chimney on the south ridge. J. Carroll Johnson designed this house for the Columbia Builders Company. Its earliest resident was Joseph E. Timberlake, of the Thomas & Howard Company; however, the longest owner and occupant was Dr. Benjamin F. Wyman, of the Division of Rural Health, South Carolina Board of Health, and his family. It is nearly identical in design to 1710 Greene Street [#37].

110. **1014 Laurens Street, c. 1922**

This is a single dwelling, two-story residence. It is of wood-frame construction clad with vinyl siding and rests on a closed brick foundation.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 45

University Neighborhood Historic District
name of property
Richland County, South Carolina
county and State

The building is four units in width and three deep, with the entryway on the north side of the front elevation. Two Doric columns support a front-gabled portico. The windows are double-hung, glazed six-over-one, with decorative shutters. The composition shingle roof is hipped and steeply sloped, with one exterior corbelled brick chimney on the south elevation. Known changes over time include the installation of vinyl siding in 1979.

111. William Cooper House, 1015 Laurens Street, c. 1911

This is a multi-family, two-story apartment-style residence. It is of wood-frame construction and rests on an enclosed brick pier foundation. The building is three units in width and five deep, with two entryways on the north side of the front elevation. There is a first-floor bay window on the south elevation. Four Doric columns on each floor support full-width front porches. The windows are double-hung, glazed two-over-two. The composition shingle roof is side-gabled and contains one front dormer clad with wood shingles, and two corbelled interior chimneys on the south ridge.

112. 1016 / 1018 Laurens Street, c. 1924

This is a multi-family, two-story duplex. It is of wood-frame construction clad with vinyl siding and rests on a closed brick foundation. The building is three units in width and three units deep with the entryway on the north side of the front elevation. Two sets of two squared piers support a portico with a double entry. The windows are double-hung, glazed six-over-one. The composition shingle roof is pyramidal and contains three interior chimneys, one central, one on the eastern ridge and one on the west. Known changes over time include the installation of vinyl siding in 1982.

113. Lafaye House, 1017 Laurens Street, c. 1910

This is a multi-family, two-story residence in the Craftsman style. It is of wood-frame construction and rests on a closed-brick foundation. The building is four units in width and five units deep, with entryways on both the north and south ends. Six squared piers support an arched full-width entry front porch. The windows are double-hung, glazed six-over-one, with decorative shutters. The composition shingle roof is front-gabled with an intersecting side gable, and contains one interior chimney on the north ridge and exposed rafters. It was owned and occupied from 1910 to 1928 by George E. Lafaye, who designed the house.

114. 1019 Laurens Street, c. 1914

This is a single dwelling, two-story residence in the foursquare style. It is of wood-frame construction clad with vinyl siding and rests on a closed brick foundation. The building is four units in width and four deep, with the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 46

University Neighborhood Historic District
name of property
Richland County, South Carolina
county and State

=====
entryway on the north side of the front elevation. Two Doric columns support a portico. The windows are double-hung, glazed six-over-one, with decorative shutters on the second floor. Several windows on the facade are two-over-two casements. The composition shingle roof is pyramidal and contains one dormer with four windows on the eastern ridge, and one interior central chimney. A notable resident of this home was Guy Carpenter, District Supervisor of the War Assets Administration. Known changes over time include the installation of vinyl siding.

115. 1027 Laurens Street, c. 1926

This is a single dwelling, two-story residence in the craftsman style. It is of wood-frame construction on the first floor and is stucco-clad on the second and rests on a poured concrete foundation. The building is four units in width and three deep, with the entryway on the south side of the front elevation. Two squared piers support a front-gabled entry portico. The windows are double-hung, glazed eight-over-one, with decorative shutters. The composition shingle roof is side-gabled and contains one interior chimney on the northern slope. Apart from the main building is a low brick wall enclosing the property. Known changes over time include a north elevation addition.

116. W.C. Rion House, 1031 Laurens Street, c. 1912

This is a single dwelling, two-story residence. It is of wood-frame construction clad with vinyl siding and rests on an enclosed brick pier foundation. The building is two units in width and four deep, with the entryway on the north side of the front elevation. Two Doric columns support an entry portico. The windows are double-hung, glazed one-over-one and eight-over-one with decorative shutters. Casement windows on the north elevation contain diamond-shaped sash decoration in the early English Colonial style in groups of two and three. The composition shingle roof is pyramidal and contains one front dormer with three windows each having four panes across, and one interior corbelled brick chimney on the south ridge. Apart from the main building is a contributing garage in the southeastern portion of the property. A low brick wall divides the front from the back of the lot.

117. Kirkland Apartments, 1611 Pendleton Street, c. 1918

This is a multi-family, three-story, apartment building designed in the Renaissance Revival style. It is of frame construction clad with brick veneer and rests on a closed brick foundation. The T-shaped floor plan, a central block with wings, is three bays in width and seven deep, with the entryway centered in the front elevation. Multiple three-story brick piers with cast stone elements extend from the ground level through the clay tile-clad pent

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 47

University Neighborhood Historic District
name of property
Richland County, South Carolina
county and State

=====
roof. Flanking the three-story entry pavilion are east and west bays that have large porches with decorative iron railings on the second and third floors. The first floor of the central block contains the building's principal entrance that consists of a single-leaf a door with a full-length glass pane, single-pane sidelights, and a cast stone tablet above the door containing the name: Kirkland Apartments. Above the entrance is a tripartite window with corresponding single-pane transom lights. Central windows on the third floor are identical except for having a segmentally arched head. The flat roof is of composition material with clay tile pent that features exposed rafter tails and multiple decorative wooden knee brackets. Exterior chimneys are on the east and west sides of the building. This building is in the process of being restored for use associated with a new university hotel and the National Advocacy Center. It is anticipated that this building will retain its historical integrity and continue to contribute to the neighborhood. The prominent Columbia architect George E. Lafaye designed this building.

118. Cain-Matthews-Tompkins House, 1619 Pendleton Street, c. 1911

This is a single dwelling, two-story residence with Edwardian and Arts and Crafts influences. It is of wood-frame construction clad with brick veneer, and rests on a continuous brick foundation. The rectangular plan building is three bays in width and six bays deep, with the main entryway located slightly west of center on the front elevation. A set of French doors with sidelights and multi-light, segmental arched transom, is located to the west of the main door, allowing an additional point of entry. Four heavy brick pillars and two engaged pilasters support a single-story front porch that spans most of the front width of the house and wraps around the west side uncovered. The porch does not extend to the eastern corner of the house, although the floor does continue uncovered to create a small patio where the second entrance to the house is located. The two first floor windows, which are to the east of the main door, are double-hung, glazed six-over-six. On the second floor there is a central tripartite window, consisting of a three-panel casement with decorative leaded glass; the eastern most panel of this window has been replaced with white painted plywood. Two double-hung, glazed eight-over-eight windows flank this central window. The green tiled roof is hipped and has two visible chimneys, an exterior engaged chimney at right of center on the east of the front elevation, and an exterior chimney to the front of the western elevation. Both chimneys have green glazed terra cotta accents, caps and pots. The three, evenly spaced, arched dormers have copper decorations over their double-leaf six-pane casement windows. Architectural details of note include the projecting eaves with exposed rafters, the denticulated cornice over the porch, and the unique bracketed capitals on the porch pillars. Much of the house's original interior details remain intact. This house was designed by

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 48

University Neighborhood Historic District
name of property
Richland County, South Carolina
county and State

William Augustus Edwards and was constructed by notable Columbia building contractor John Jefferson Cain, also the first resident of the house. Other notable residents included J. Pope Matthews, the president of the Palmetto National Bank, who lived there until about 1936, and Mary Murray Tompkins, whose daughter, Mary Murray Tompkins Black, sold it to the University. Today it is commonly known as the Black House.

119. Eliot House, 1701 Pendleton Street, c.1902

This is a single dwelling, two-story residence. It is of wood-frame construction sheathed in aluminum siding, and rests on a continuous brick foundation. The square plan building is two units in width and two units deep, with the entryway centered in the front elevation. Classical columns on squared brick bases support a full-width, one-story front porch. The windows are double-hung, glazed one-over-one, with decorative shutters. The composition shingle roof is hipped-pyramidal with two interior chimneys in the east and west slopes of the roof. Architectural details of note include an inset front door with a leaded glass transom light, and the broad but plain band of entablature around the porch roofline. Known changes over time include the addition of a side porch on the west elevation, evident by the plain squared wooden piers supporting the roof. A notable resident of this home was J.L. Tapp, of Tapp's Department Store.

120. 1707 Pendleton Street, c.1905

This is a single dwelling, one-story cottage. It is of wood frame construction sheathed in clapboard, and rests on a brick pier foundation. The rectangular plan building is two units in width and one unit deep, with the entryway centered in the front elevation. Classical columns support a wraparound front porch. The windows are double-hung, glazed two-over-two, with functional shutters. The composition shingle roof is side-gabled. Architectural details of note include the paneled and glazed front door, side and transom lights, and the turned wood spindle porch balustrade. Known changes over time include relocation of the building from 1629 Pendleton Street to its present address in 2004.

121. Douglas House, 1711 Pendleton Street, c.1897

This is a single dwelling, two-story residence. It is of wood-frame construction, covered on the first story with clapboard and on the second story with variegated shingles, and rests on a continuous brick foundation. The squared plan building is two units in width and two units deep, with the front entrance to the western side of the front elevation. Classical columns tripled and in pairs support a wraparound front porch. The windows are double-hung, glazed two-over-two, with functional shutters. The composition shingle roof is

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 49

University Neighborhood Historic District
name of property
Richland County, South Carolina
county and State

hipped-pyramidal with a cross gable in the eastern side of the front elevation, two hipped dormers in the east and west slopes, and two chimneys in the rear slope. Architectural details of note include a paneled and glazed front door surmounted by a transom light.

122. Taber House, 1727 Pendleton Street, c.1900

This is a single dwelling, two-story residence. It is of wood-frame construction sheathed in clapboard siding, and rests on a continuous brick foundation. The square plan building is two units in width and three units deep, with the entryway centered in the front elevation. Classical columns support a full-width one story front porch. The windows are double-hung, glazed one-over-one, with decorative shutters. The composition shingle roof is hipped-pyramidal with a cross gable to the western side of the front elevation and contains one exterior chimney in the east tower. Architectural details of note include pilasters and arched entablature around the front door, a hipped-roof tower in the east elevation, and a turned spindle porch balustrade. The shingled front gable is highlighted with a seven-paned window surrounded by entablature, pilasters, and a fanlight. Known changes over time include the construction of a two-story brick addition to the rear elevation.

123. Bateman House, 1729 Pendleton Street, c.1900

This is a single dwelling, two-story residence. It is of wood-frame construction sheathed in clapboard siding, and rests on a continuous brick foundation. The rectangular plan building is three-units in width, with the entryway centered in the front elevation. Combination squared masonry piers and classical columns support a flat-roofed, one story entry porch. The windows are double-hung, glazed one-over-one, and have functional shutters. The composition shingle roof is hipped-ridged with two gabled dormers, one centered in the front slope, the other in the south slope, and contains two corbelled interior chimneys in the east and west slopes. Architectural details of note include the classical entablature and pilasters around the front door, the arched dormer pediments, and the turned spindle balustrades along the porch and porch roofline. Also notable are the entablature around the porch roofline and the centered upstairs porch door, and the bay window in the eastern front elevation. Apart from the main building is a non-contributing garage in the backyard.

124. Smith House, 1801 Pendleton Street, 1909

This is a single dwelling, two-story residence. It is of wood-frame construction, the first story covered in shingles and the second with stucco, and rests on a continuous brick foundation. The rectangular plan building is

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 50

University Neighborhood Historic District
name of property
Richland County, South Carolina
county and State

=====
two units in width and two units deep, with the entryway to the western side of the front elevation. Squared shingled piers support and entry front porch. The windows are double-hung, glazed six-over-one, with functional shutters. The composition shingle roof is pyramidal and contains one corbelled interior chimney at the peak and another at the rear near the northwest corner. Architectural details of note include a front door adorned with stained glass upper panels and matching stained glass sidelights, decoratively cut roof rafter tails, and two bay windows in the west elevation supported by brackets. One is on the first story, and the other is bi-level and contains stained glass windows. Frank C. Walter, of Edwards & Walter of Atlanta, Georgia [formerly of Columbia], designed this residence for Columbia attorney J.W. Smith in 1909.¹⁰

125. Withers House, 1807 Pendleton Street, c.1928

This is a single dwelling, two-story residence. It is of wood-frame construction, clad in brick veneer, and rests on a continuous brick foundation. The rectangular plan building is three units in width and two units deep, with the entryway centered in the front elevation. Classical columns support a one-story front entry porch. The windows are double-hung, six-over-six. The composition shingle roof is side-gabled and contains one exterior chimney in the western peak. Architectural details of note include a front door with side and fanlights, arched brick lintels over the windows and doors, and heavy squared rafter tails at the roof-wall junctions.

126. Parks House, 1815 Pendleton Street, c.1902

This is a single dwelling, two-story residence. It is of wood-frame construction covered in clapboard, and rests on a continuous brick foundation. The rectangular plan building is two units in width and three units deep, with the entryway centered in the front elevation. Classical columns support a full-width one story front porch with a flat roof. The windows are double-hung, glazed one-over-one. The composition shingle roof is hipped-ridged and contains one hipped dormer centered in the front slope, and two corbelled and decorated chimneys in the roof ridge. Architectural details of note include a centered second-story door opening onto the porch roof that is surrounded with stained glass transom and sidelights, a recessed entry door with pilasters and transom light, and a two story bay-windowed tower in the east front elevation. Also noteworthy is the broad but simple entablature at the roof-wall junctions and porch roofline. Apart from the main building is a contributing backyard garage stylistically compatible with the residence. Known changes over time

10 *The American Architect and Building News*, 12 May 1909.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 51

University Neighborhood Historic District
name of property
Richland County, South Carolina
county and State

include the removal of the porch-roof balustrade, evidence for which is found in extant pilasters.

127. Eliot House, 1819 Pendleton Street, c.1902

This is a single dwelling, two-story residence. It is of wood-frame construction clad with brick veneer, and rests on a continuous brick foundation. The rectangular plan building is three units in width and three units deep, with the entryway centered in the front elevation. Classical columns with Ionic capitals support a full-width, one-story, flat roofed front porch. The windows are double-hung, glazed one-over-one. The composition shingle roof is hipped-ridged, pitched low, and contains three hipped dormers in the front slope and two in the western side slope, and five interior chimneys, two in the western slope and three in the eastern slope. Architectural details of note include entablature with dentils at the roof-wall junctions, the porch roofline, and on the dormers. The dormers have ribbon windows, and there is a stained glass transom light over the front door. The windowsills and lintels are of stone, the porch balustrade is of turned wood spindles, and an iron balustrade adorns the porch roofline. Known changes over time include the enclosure, with brick, of the centered, second story doorway onto the porch roof. A notable resident of this home was William Eliot Jr., president of the Columbia Trust Company and the Columbia Building and Loan Association.

128. 1822 / 1824 Pendleton Street, c.1910

This is a double dwelling, two-story residence. It is of wood-frame construction, the first story covered in clapboard and the second story in stucco, and rests on a continuous brick foundation. The rectangular plan building is two units in width and six units deep, with the entryway to the western side of the front elevation. Squared piers sheathed in clapboard support a full width, two-story front porch with a sloped roof. The windows are a mix of double-hung, glazed one-over-one, and eight-paned casement windows. The composition shingle roof is hipped-ridged and contains one centered front gabled dormer and one interior chimney in the central ridge. A known change over time is the addition of an extra front door for the purpose of conversion to a duplex dwelling.

129. Shand-Guerry House, 1831 Pendleton Street, c.1902

This is a single dwelling, two-story residence. It is of wood-frame construction clad with brick veneer, and rests on a continuous brick foundation. The L-plan building is two units in width and four units deep, with the entryway to the western side of the front elevation. Classical columns with Corinthian capitals support a full-width, one-story, flat roofed front

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 52

University Neighborhood Historic District
name of property
Richland County, South Carolina
county and State

porch. The windows are double-hung, glazed one-over-one on the first floor, and casement on the second floor. The composition shingle roof is hipped-ridged with two lateral cross gables and contains one hipped dormer in the center of the front slope, and five corbelled chimneys. Architectural details of note include the stone entablature and pilasters around the front door, and a leaded glass transom light. The windows have stone sills and lintels, the latter of which have keystones. The center second-story window is decoratively leaded, and at all roof-wall junctions and eaves is a broad band of classical entablature. Known changes over time include the addition of the L-plan wing at the rear of the house, suggested by the lack of ornamental entablature at its eaves. The house was designed by Gadsden E. Shand, Architect and Engineer, of W.B. Smith Whaley & Company and Shand & Lafaye. From 1920-1949, the house was owned and occupied by Dr. LeGrand Guerry, well-known Columbia physician.

130. Fishburne House, 1900 Pendleton Street, c.1906

This is a single dwelling, two-story residence. It is of wood-frame construction sheathed in clapboard, and rests on a continuous brick foundation. The rectangular plan building is two units in width and three units deep, with the entry way to the eastern side of the front elevation. Classical columns support a one-story wraparound front porch. The windows are double-hung, glazed one-over-one. The composition shingle roof is hipped-pyramidal and contains two interior chimneys in the western and southern slopes. Architectural details of note include a leaded glass transom light over the front door. Apart from the main building is a combination brick and wrought iron fence enclosing the entire lot.

131. Otis House, 1901 Pendleton Street, c.1906

This is a single dwelling, two-story residence. It is of wood-frame construction, covered on the first story with clapboard and on the second story with composition shingles, and rests on a continuous brick foundation. The rectangular plan building is two units in width and three units deep, with the entryway centered in the front elevation. Classical columns support a wraparound front porch. The windows are double-hung, glazed one-over-one. The composition shingle roof is hipped-pyramidal with cross gables in the front, eastern, and western elevations, and contains three gabled dormers and one interior tapered chimney in the peak of the roof. Architectural details of note include transom and sidelights around the front door, the fish scale shingles on the gables, and a two-story tower in the western elevation. Also notable is the rounded treatment of the western end of the front porch and the turned spindle porch balustrade.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 53

University Neighborhood Historic District
name of property
Richland County, South Carolina
county and State

132. Brown House, 1904 Pendleton Street, c.1906

This is a single dwelling, two-story residence. It is of wood-frame construction clad in wood shingles, and rests on a continuous brick foundation. The rectangular plan building is two units in width and three units deep, with the entryway centered in the front elevation. A combination of classical columns and shingled squared piers support a full-width, one story front porch. The windows are double-hung, glazed six-over-one. The composition shingle roof is hipped-pyramidal and contains one corbelled chimney in the east slope. Architectural details of note include a transom light over the front door, and a wrought iron porch balustrade. Although first occupied by J.H. Mallory, chemist at the University of South Carolina, C.W. Brown, president of Brown & Wells, Inc., Realty, and his family owned and occupied the house for more than seventy years.

133. 1906 Pendleton Street, c.1904 (#132)

This is single dwelling, two-story residence. It is of wood-frame construction sheathed with vinyl siding, and rests on a brick pier foundation. The rectangular plan building is two units in width and two units deep, with the entryway to the eastern side of the front elevation. Classical columns support a full-width, one story front porch. The windows are double-hung, glazed one-over-one. The composition shingle roof is hipped and contains one hipped dormer centered in the front elevation, and one corbelled interior chimney in the western roof slope. Architectural details of note include a box-shaped louvered ventilator is at the central roof peak, and a bay window on the first floor's front eastern elevation. Charles Coker Wilson designed this house for George McCutchen, a professor at the University of South Carolina and namesake of that institution's McCutchen House. From 1930-1959, it was the home of Dr. L.E. Madden, a local physician.

134. 1907 Pendleton Street, c.1906

This is a single dwelling, two-story residence. It is of wood-frame construction clad in clapboard, and rests on a continuous brick foundation. The rectangular plan building is two units in width and three units deep, with the entryway to the eastern side of the front elevation. The inset entry porch is one unit wide. The windows are double-hung, glazed one-over-one. The composition shingle roof is side-gabled with a gambrel roofed cross gable in the front elevation, and contains one interior corbelled chimney in the front slope. Architectural details of note include the first floor bay window beneath the gambrel cross gable, shingled gables all around, and front door transom and sidelights. Also noteworthy is an enclosed sun porch on the east elevation.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 54

University Neighborhood Historic District
name of property
Richland County, South Carolina
county and State

135. **Crosswell House, 1915 Pendleton Street, 1909**

This is a single dwelling, two-story residence. It is of wood-frame construction sheathed in clapboard, and rests on a continuous brick foundation. The rectangular plan building is three units wide and two units deep, with the entryway centered in the front elevation. Both classical columns and squared piers support a full width, one-story, flat roofed front porch. The windows are double-hung, glazed eight-over-one, and have functional shutters. The composition shingle roof is hipped-pyramidal and contains two gabled dormers in the front slope, and four corbelled interior chimneys, two in the west slope and two in the east slope. Architectural details of note include leaded fan and sidelights around the front door and a fanlight above the central second floor window in the front elevation. Also notable is the classical entablature around the roof-wall junction and the turned spindle balustrade along the porch roofline. Shand & Lafaye designed this residence for Clarence C. Waring, of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company. Notable residents of this home have included the Crosswell family, owners and operators of the local Coca-Cola Bottling Company, Norman H. Coit and Silas C. McMeekin; both Coit and McMeekin were presidents of South Carolina Electric and Gas Company.

136. **Norwood House, 1927 Pendleton Street, 1909**

This is a single dwelling, two-story residence. It is of wood-frame construction clad in both stucco and wood shingles and rests on a continuous brick foundation. The rectangular plan building is two units in width and three units deep, with the entryway to the western side of the front [gabled] elevation. Squared wooden piers and tapered square piers of masonry support a full-width front porch. The windows are a mixture of double-hung, casement, and ribbon style. The composition shingle roof is front-gabled and contains three tapered chimneys in the eastern slope. Architectural details of note include a gambrel roof with intersecting or cross-gabled jerkinhead or clipped gambrel wing that features a polygonal bay window on the first floor. The front door has a transom light, and the eastern front elevation has a floor to ceiling window on the first floor that also has a transom light. The enclosed eaves of the main building and the porch roof feature brackets, and the top front attic window is arched. Apart from the main building is a brick fence surrounding the entire property lot. William Augustus Edwards and Frank C. Walter [Edwards & Walter of Atlanta, Georgia] designed this residence for Joseph Norwood, president of Union National Bank, in 1909.¹¹

¹¹ *Ibid.*, 2 June 1909.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 55

University Neighborhood Historic District
name of property
Richland County, South Carolina
county and State

137. Frierson House, 1928 Pendleton Street, c.1907

This is a single dwelling, two-story residence. It is of wood frame construction sheathed with clapboard, and rests on a continuous brick foundation. The square plan building is two units in width and two units deep with the entryway just to the west of center in the front elevation. Classical columns support a full width front porch. The windows are double-hung, glazed four-over-two, with functional shutters. The composition shingle roof is hipped-ridged and contains one hipped center front dormer and one interior chimney in the northeastern ridge. Architectural details of note include the leaded glazing in the front door and the porch roof balustrade. A notable resident of this home was James Nelson Frierson, local attorney and professor and dean of the law school at the University of South Carolina for a number of years.

138. Leaphart House, 1930 Pendleton Street, c.1906

This is a single dwelling, two-story residence. It is of wood-frame construction clad in clapboard, and rests on a continuous brick foundation. The square plan building is two units in width and two units deep, with the entryway to the western side of the front elevation. Classical columns support a nearly full-width entry front porch. The windows are double-hung, glazed eight-over-two, with functional shutters. The composition shingle roof is hipped-ridged, low-pitched, and contains one hipped dormer centered in the front slope, and one corbelled and stucco interior chimney in the eastern roof slope. Architectural details of note include an eyebrow dormer on top of the hipped dormer, and a front door surrounded by entablature, pilasters, and a transom light. A notable resident of this home was Mr. Leaphart, president of the Columbia Savings Bank and Trust Company.

139. Carter House, 1932 Pendleton Street, c.1906

This is a single dwelling, two-story residence. It is of wood-frame construction covered in stucco, and rests on a continuous brick foundation. The T-plan building is two units in width and three units deep, with the entryway to the western side of the front elevation. Stucco-covered squared piers support a full-width front porch with an overhang on the eastern side. The windows are double-hung, glazed ten-over-one. The composition shingle roof is front gabled with a cross gable to the west and contains one exterior corbelled chimney in the eastern slope. Architectural details of note include side and transom lights around the front door and a four-unit attic ribbon window. Also notable are the widely overhanging eaves with decoratively cut rafter tails, and band of broad but plain entablature at the roof-wall junctions. This house was designed and owned by local architect Avery Carter [Carter & Pringle], who after 1910 practiced in Nashville, Tennessee.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 56

University Neighborhood Historic District
name of property
Richland County, South Carolina
county and State

140. Mayrant House, 1700 Senate Street, c. 1885

This is a single dwelling, two-story residence. It is of wood-frame construction clad in wood clapboard, and rests on a brick pier foundation. The rectangular plan building is five units in width and two deep, with the entryway centered in the front elevation. Classical columns support a single-story, full-width front porch. The windows are double-hung, glazed one-over-one, with two double-hung, four-over-four windows at the center of the second floor. The composition shingle roof is hipped and contains a central eyebrow dormer and two corbelled, interior end chimneys, one east and one west. Architectural details of note include a four-pane transom light, three pane sidelights, a boxed cornice and modillion molding on both the roof and porch. Known changes over time are the filling of the brick pier foundation, a tall fence facing Henderson Street, an in-ground pool in the backyard, and a two-story extension at the rear.

141. 1710 Senate Street, c. 1899

This is a double dwelling, two-story residence. It is of wood-frame construction clad with wood clapboard, and rests on a brick pier foundation. The rectangular plan building is four units in width and three deep, with entryways to the east and west of the front elevation. Squared columns support a single-story full width front porch. The windows are double-hung, glazed two-over-two. The composition shingle roof is a combination of hipped to the west and front gabled to the east, with an interior chimney slightly east of center. Architectural details of note include the four square columns supporting the porch. Known changes over time are the conversion to a duplex and filling in the brick pier foundation. Charles Coker Wilson designed this house. Notable residents were Thomas Moorman, Supreme Court Librarian, and W. H. Townsend, assistant State Attorney General.

142. 1714 Senate Street, c. 1885

This is a single dwelling, two-story residence. It is wood-frame construction clad with wood clapboard, and rests on a brick pier foundation. The rectangular plan building is four units in width and three deep, with the entryway centered in the front elevation. Squared columns support a full-width front porch. The windows to the first floor east and the second floor are double-hung, glazed six-over-six. On the first floor west two double-hung, glazed four-over-four windows flank a door. The composition shingle roof is hipped and contains one corbelled central chimney and one stucco-clad exterior chimney, to the east of the roof's front. Architectural details of note include an extended polygonal bay at the eastern side of the building's front,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 57

University Neighborhood Historic District
name of property
Richland County, South Carolina
county and State

a two-pane transom light, four-pane sidelights, a curved detail on the west side of the porch creating a faux wraparound look, a spindled balustrade around the first floor porch, a central second-story porch created by a shed roof supported by two square columns and a square balustrade, a cameo window over the polygonal bay, a box cornice, and a blind arch on the exterior chimney shaft. Known changes over time include the conversion of the west first-floor window to a door and the addition of the polygonal bay, both before 1960. A notable resident of this home was Alfred Wallace, superintendent of Columbia Electric and Street Railway.

143. 1720 Senate Street, c. 1889

This is a single dwelling, two-story residence. It is of wood-frame construction clad in wood clapboard, and rests on a brick pier foundation. The irregular plan building is five units in width and three deep, with two entryways, one centered and one to the east of the front elevation. Classical columns support a wraparound front porch. The windows are double-hung, glazed one-over-one. The composition shingle roof is hipped and contains three stucco-clad, interior end chimneys: one to the east and two to the west. Architectural details of note include a two-story extended bay window with a front gabled roof to the west of the building's front, a two-story extended bay with gabled roof on the west side, a single-pane transom light, a spindled balustrade around the porch, eight fluted Doric columns supporting the porch, a box cornice on the porch, returns on the front gable of the extended bay, and decorative brackets. Known changes over time include filling in the brick pier foundation.

144. 1723 Senate Street, c. 1910

This is a single dwelling, two-story residence. It is of masonry construction and rests on a continuous brick foundation. The rectangular plan building is five units in width and three deep, with the entryway centered in the front elevation. The first floor windows are single-pane flanked by two double-hung, glazed one-over-one, while the second story windows are double-hung, glazed four-over-one. There are decorative shutters on the second floor windows. The composition shingle roof is hipped and contains a gabled dormer on the west side and a corbelled, exterior end chimney on the east side. Architectural details of note include single-pane sidelights and a boxed cornice. Known changes over time include the enclosure of a full-width front porch.

145. 1731 Senate Street, c. 1910

This is a single dwelling, two-story residence. It is of masonry construction and rests on a continuous brick foundation. The rectangular plan building is three units in width and three deep, with the entryway centered in the front

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 58

University Neighborhood Historic District
name of property
Richland County, South Carolina
county and State

elevation. Classical columns support an entry front porch. The first floor windows are double-hung, glazed eight-over-twelve, the central second-story window is a double hung glazed six-over-six with an arch, flanked by two double-hung, glazed four-over-four, and the east and west windows on the second floor are double-hung, glazed eight-over-eight. There are decorative shutters on the windows. The wood-shingled roof is side gabled and contains two gabled dormers, east and west with double-hung, six-over-six windows, and two corbelled, exterior end chimneys, one east and one west. Architectural details of note include a single extended front gabled bay, leaded glass sidelights and transom, a gabled pediment over the entry porch with denticulate and modillion cornice, two triple sets of fluted Doric columns supporting the porch, returns on the side gables and the front gable of the extended bay, and denticulate molding on the roof. Apart from the main building is a low brick wall surrounding the property. Known changes over time include an enclosed porch with a single door and two single pane windows on the east side, a tall brick wall on the east side facing Barnwell Street, and an in-ground pool to the rear.

146. Weston-Edmunds-Verner House, 1808 Senate Street, c. 1902

This is a single dwelling, two-story residence. It is of wood-frame construction clad in brick veneer, and rests on a continuous brick foundation. The rectangular plan building is two units in width and three units deep, with the entryway centered in the front elevation. Classical columns arranged in four groups of three support a full-width, single-story front porch. The windows are double-hung, glazed one-over-one. The composition-shingled roof is hipped-ridged, pitched low, and contains three corbelled interior chimneys, two in the east slope, and one in the west slope. Architectural details of note include classical entablature at the roof-wall junctions and a turned spindle porch balustrade. The front door is surrounded by transom and sidelights. Centered in the second story of the front elevation is a bay window. Known changes over time include an addition to the east elevation, an open carport supported by squared brick piers, atop which is a sleeping porch adorned with double-hung ribbon windows and glazed three-over-nine. The nature of the glazing suggests that this addition was made early in the twentieth-century. The House was designed by George E. Lafaye of W.B. Smith Whaley and Company, and built for Francis H. Weston, a local attorney and state legislator. Later owners were his daughter, Mrs. Blake Edmunds, and her family.

147. 1815 Senate Street, c. 1910

This is a single dwelling, two-story residence. It is of wood-frame construction sheathed in brick veneer, and rests on a continuous brick foundation. The rectangular plan building is five units in width and three

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 59

University Neighborhood Historic District
name of property
Richland County, South Carolina
county and State
=====

deep, with the entryway to the west side of the front elevation. Brick piers support an entry front porch. The first-story windows east and west of center are paired, double-hung, glazed six-over-one, and the window to the far-east is a group of three double-hung, glazed two-over-one. The second-story center window is a pair of six-pane casement windows. East and west of center are double-hung, glazed six-over-six windows, and the far eastern and western ends contain double-hung, glazed eight-over-one windows. There are functional shutters on the second floor. The composition shingle roof is hipped and contains two gabled dormers, one front central and one on the west side central. The central chimney is corbelled. Architectural details of note include single-pane sidelights, modillion molding and a hipped roof on the entry porch, stone windowills, and modillion molding on the roof. Known changes over time include the addition of a single car, two story brick garage to the east side of the building and moving of the front door from a central position.

148. George McDuffie Hampton House, 1816 Senate Street, 1901-1903

This is a single dwelling, two-story residence. It is of wood-frame construction clad in brick veneer, and rests on a continuous brick foundation. The rectangular plan building is three units in width and two units deep, with the entryway centered in the front elevation. Squared brick piers support a full-width front porch. The windows are single-hung, arched, and glazed one-over-one, with functional shutters. The slate roof is hipped-ridged and contains three interior chimneys, two in the east slope and one in the west slope. Architectural details of note include rectangular transom and sidelights surrounding the front door, arched window lintels of mixed brick and limestone, and arched inserts between the front porch piers. Also notable are the exposed overhanging rafters and the decorative device along the roof ridge. Apart from the main building is a non-contributing backyard garage of modern construction. George McDuffie Hampton [1859-1917], son of Gen. Wade Hampton III and his second wife, Mary Singleton McDuffie Hampton, and grandson of Governor/Senator George McDuffie, had this house built after 1900 when he returned to Columbia from Mississippi, where he had spent twenty years managing his father's plantations. G. McDuffie Hampton was a civil engineer by trade and served as city engineer for Columbia. It is likely that George B. Lafayette, when associated with W.B. Smith Whaley and Company, designed this residence.

149. Lowry House, 1824 Senate Street, c.1891

This is a single dwelling, two-story residence. The house is Colonial Revival in the Queen Anne style. It is of wood-frame construction, sheathed with clapboard, and rests on a brick pier foundation. The rectangular plan building

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 60

University Neighborhood Historic District
name of property
Richland County, South Carolina
county and State

is three units in width and two units deep, with the entryway in the western face of the centralized tower. Classical columns arranged in threes support a wraparound front porch. The windows are double-hung, glazed four-over-one, with functional shutters. Two first-floor windows extend to floor level, and to the east of the tower entryway are two windows with diamond mullions. The composition shingle roof is side-gabled and contains two eyebrow dormers and two corbelled chimneys in the front slope. Architectural details of note are the three-sided, three-story central tower, of which the top floor exterior is finished in shingles, as are the gable ends above the second story. The tower windows feature diamond mullions and scrollwork. Classical entablature decorates the junctions of the roof and walls, and the roof sports a decorative iron spire. The porch balustrade is constructed of turned spindles. Apart from the main building is a contributing enclosed garage, stylistically compatible with the main residence. Known changes over time include an addition to the rear of the house. W.B. Smith Whaley designed this house for J.E. Lowry.

150. Robert Moorman House, 1830 Senate Street, c. 1901-1903

This is a single dwelling, two and one-half story residence. It is of wood-frame construction and is clad with wood clapboard on the first floor and fish scale shingles on the upper floors and dormers. It rests on a continuous brick foundation. The irregular plan building is three units in width and four deep, with the entryway centered in the front elevation. Classical columns support a single-story, wraparound front porch. The windows are double-hung, glazed one-over-one. The composition shingle roof is pyramidal with three cross gables, one on the western side of the front elevation, and two centered on the east and west ends. There are two gabled dormers, one to the east of the building's front and one to the front side of the east face, and a single corbelled, interior end chimney to the west side. Architectural details of note include a five-pane transom light, three pane sidelights, a spindled balustrade on the porch, six fluted Doric columns supporting the porch, a Queen Anne style large pane surrounded by smaller pane window in the front dormer, a twenty-pane casement window on the front cross gable, and full pediments on the gables and dormers. Apart from the main building is a contributing combination garage and guesthouse, stylistically compatible with the house, in the backyard. Known changes over time include the enclosure of the west side of the wrap around porch. This house was constructed for Robert Moorman, local attorney, magistrate, realtor and officer of the Citizens Building and Loan Company. He and his family lived here until about 1912-1913 when they moved to 911 Laurens Street.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 61

University Neighborhood Historic District
name of property
Richland County, South Carolina
county and State

=====
151. **1911 Senate Street, c.1912**

This is a single dwelling, two-story residence. It is of wood-frame construction sheathed in vinyl siding, and rests on a continuous brick foundation. The rectangular plan building is three units in width and two units deep, with the entryway to the western side of the front elevation. Classical columns support a one-story front entry porch. The windows are double-hung, glazed six-over-one. The composition shingle roof is side-gabled and contains one gabled dormer centered in the front slope and one corbelled interior chimney in the eastern end of the roof ridge. Architectural details of note include an entablature and pilasters around the front door and an arched window with sidelights in the dormer. Known changes over time include a two-story addition to the eastern elevation of the main building. The residence appears to have been once a duplex with the secondary front door now enclosed.

152. **Clarkson House, 1914 Senate Street, c.1912**

This is a double dwelling, two-story residence. It is of wood-frame construction sheathed in vinyl siding, and rests on a continuous brick foundation. The rectangular plan building is two units in width and two units deep, with the two entryways evenly spaced in the front elevation. Octagonal piers support a full-width front porch. The windows are double-hung, glazed one-over-one. The composition shingle roof is hipped with a centered front gable and contains two interior chimneys in the east and west ridges.

153. **Iredell Jones House, 1917 Senate Street, c.1913**

This is a single dwelling, two-story residence. It is of wood-frame construction, clad in clapboard on the first floor and stucco on the second, and rests on a continuous brick foundation. The rectangular plan building is three units in width and three units deep, with the entryway centered in the front elevation. Clapboard-clad squared piers support a full-width front porch. The windows are double-hung, glazed six-over-one, and have functional shutters. The composition shingle roof is side-gabled and contains one centered front-gabled dormer and two interior chimneys in the roof ridge. Architectural details of note include a glazed front door surrounded by leaded fan and sidelights, a centered front gable in the porch roof, and a four-over-two glazed ribbon window in the dormer, highlighted with dentil entablature. Also noteworthy are widely overhanging eaves, the eclectic door moldings, arched porch support inserts, and diamond-shaped decorative lozenges. A notable resident of this home was Iredell Jones, president of the Palmetto Guano Corporation.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 62

University Neighborhood Historic District
name of property
Richland County, South Carolina
county and State

The following properties do not contribute to the historic character and significance of the University Neighborhood Historic District:

(#A) **Columbia Evangelical Church, 1013 Barnwell Street, c. 1960-1970**
This is a single-story stone building with a brick tower in the front. It displays elements of the Contemporary building tradition and is non-contributing because it was built after the period of significance.

(#B) **16 Gibbes Court, c. 1977**
This is a single dwelling, two-story residence. It is of wood frame construction clad with brick veneer and rests on a continuous brick foundation. It is five units in width and four deep with the entryway centered in the front elevation. Windows are six-over-six and the shingle roof is hipped. This is a non-contributing property built after the period of significance.

(#C) **Presbyterian Student Center, 1702 Greene Street, c. 1975**
This is a two-and-one-half story building with brick veneer and a continuous brick foundation. One brick chimney on the south ridge breaks the shed-style roofline. It displays elements of the Contemporary building tradition and is non-contributing because it was built after the period of significance.

(#D) **1801 Greene Street, c. 1960**
This is a two-story apartment building. It has brick veneer and rests on a brick foundation. The shingle roof is hipped. This is a non-contributing property built after the period of significance.

(#E) **1808 Greene Street, c. 1980**
This is a two-story apartment dwelling. It is of wood-frame construction sheathed with synthetic siding. The shingle roof is side-gabled. This building, known as the Cates House, was built after the period of significance.

(#F) **1827 Greene Street, c. 1990**
This is a single dwelling, three-story residence. It is of wood-frame construction clad with brick veneer and rests on a continuous brick foundation. The shingle roof is front-gabled. This is a non-contributing building built after the period of significance.

(#G) **900 Gregg Street, c. 1975**
This is a two-story town-home style building. It is of wood frame construction and clad with brick veneer and rests on a continuous brick foundation. The rectangular floor plan is nine units in width and three deep, with the entryway centered in the front elevation. Faux balconies are on each of the first and

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 63

University Neighborhood Historic District
name of property
Richland County, South Carolina
county and State

=====
second floor windows. This is a non-contributing property built after the period of significance.

(#H) **934 Laurens Street**, c. 1965

This is a multi-family, two-story, apartment-style residence. It is of masonry construction and rests on a closed brick foundation. The rectangular-shaped building is eight units in width and one unit deep with four entryways along the front elevation. The windows are sliding with no shutters. Decorative, notched concrete slabs cover most windows on the facade. The composition shingle roof is side-gabled, with a decorative arched fanlight on the west elevation. This building was built after the period of significance.

(#I) **1800 Senate Street**, c. 1965

This is a four-story apartment building. It is of wood frame construction clad in brick veneer, and rests on a continuous brick foundation. The rectangular plan building is three units in width and four units deep, with the entryway centered in the front elevation. This property, known as the Hampton House Apartments, is a non-contributing property built after the period of significance.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 64

University Neighborhood Historic District
name of property
Richland County, South Carolina
county and State

=====
Architect/Builder

Carter, Avery
Edwards, William Augustus
Johnson, J. Carroll
Lafaye, George E.
Shand, Gadsden E.
Singley, Heyward S.
Urquhart, James B.
Walter, Frank C.
Whaley, W.B. Smith
Wilson, Charles Coker

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 65

University Neighborhood Historic District
name of property
Richland County, South Carolina
county and State

=====
The University Neighborhood is a historically significant residential district in Columbia, South Carolina. As an example of an urban neighborhood that assumed its present appearance between c. 1885 and c. 1950, it is significant under Criterion A as reflective of the process of community planning and development in South Carolina's capital city. With its range of architectural styles, often exhibiting the work of regionally and locally prominent architects, it is significant under Criterion C as an example of an architecturally distinctive neighborhood that continues to convey its early twentieth-century historic and aesthetic character.

Origins and Early Development (c. 1786-1865)

The area roughly bounded by Gervais, Laurens, Greene and Sumter Streets, the historic extent of the University Neighborhood, was part of the original plan for Columbia. In 1786, responding to pressure from backcountry voters, the South Carolina legislature passed a bill to move the capital from the coastal city of Charleston to a central location, a site eventually named Columbia. This new city was laid out on the plantation of Revolutionary War hero Colonel Thomas Taylor. When John Gabriel Guignard surveyed the two-mile square parcel of land in 1787, he planned the town with a grid pattern of streets. The original owners of the land in what would become the present University Neighborhood included William G. Richardson, James Hibbert, Elias Horry, James Guignard and R. Stark, but the majority of the blocks in the area belonged to the Columbia Academy.¹²

In the original grid for Columbia's streets, the planners envisioned two main thoroughfares 150 feet wide, with other streets 100 feet wide. The two primary boulevards were intended to be Senate and Assembly Streets, but the development of the city did not follow this plan. A bridge over the Congaree River, constructed at the west end of Gervais Street for practical engineering reasons, funneled traffic onto Gervais Street, making it a *de facto* main street in the city. As Gervais Street flourished with business and government related

12 Tomlinson Engineering Company, *Original Plan of the City of Columbia, 1787 (copy)*, (Columbia: Tomlinson Engineering Company, 1931), South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia. The information on Columbia's founding was compiled from: Walter Edgar and Deborah K. Woolley, *Columbia: Portrait of a City* (Norfolk, Virginia: The Donning Company Publishers, 1986); Russell Maxey, *South Carolina's Historic Columbia: Yesterday and Today in Photographs* (Columbia: R.L. Bryan Company, 1980).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 66

University Neighborhood Historic District
name of property
Richland County, South Carolina
county and State

traffic, Senate Street developed as a secondary street with a more residential character.¹³ This development was important for the present University Neighborhood, as Senate Street became a major residential street in the district.

Another important factor for the development of the neighborhood was its location within the city. It was near the eastern edge of the original city boundaries, with South Carolina College (the present University of South Carolina), located two blocks to the west. Initially this location, one mile from the central part of the city, inhibited growth, but with the chartering of the university in 1801 the location attracted more residents. The presence of Trinity Episcopal Church nearby also affected the neighborhood. The church was established in 1812, on Senate Street between Sumter and Marion Streets, and its proximity appealed to residents, since many of them were active members of the church.¹⁴

Although the city plan of the 1780s had anticipated the growth of a residential neighborhood in this area, many of the streets and lots were not laid out until later. Before 1850, all of the streets running north-south east of Bull Street went no further south than Senate Street, while Pendleton, Medium (the present College Street) and Greene Streets ran only as far east as Pickens Street. Oral tradition holds that the land south of Senate and east of Bull Streets was farmland, and the presence of large expanses of land held by a handful of owners, namely James S. Guignard, James Gregg and Theodore Stark in 1850, seems to corroborate this information.¹⁵

These conditions led to a neighborhood that was sparsely populated before 1865. There were only six residences listed in the city directories by 1860,

13 Phelps H. Bultman, Gertrude O. Seibels, and E. Grenville Seibels, II, *Columbia's Commercial Heritage: An Inventory and Evaluation of Older Commercial Buildings in the City Center*, Prepared for the City of Columbia and South Carolina Department of Archives and History by Bultman, Coulter, Gasque Associates (Columbia: Crowson-Stone Printing Company, 1977).

14 Trinity Church (Columbia, South Carolina), *Trinity Church, Columbia South Carolina: One Hundred and Twenty-Fifth Anniversary, 1937* (Columbia: The State Company, 1937), 6, 103-120.

15 These north-south streets are: Pickens, Henderson, Barnwell, Winn (later Gregg) and Laurens Streets. Pendleton, Medium (later College) and Greene Streets dead ended into open land, since Pickens Street did not yet extend far enough south to intersect them. Greene Street is often spelled "Green Street" on maps of Columbia. Currently the street signs are spelled "Greene," after Nathaniel Greene, a Revolutionary War hero. John B. Jackson, *Map of Columbia, South Carolina, About 1850* (from an actual survey by Messrs. Arthur and Moore), copy (Columbia: Tomlinson Engineering Company, 1931), South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 67

University Neighborhood Historic District
name of property
Richland County, South Carolina
county and State

but they were home to a wide variety of people. The maiden Stark sisters, Misses Emma and Martha, lived on the corner of Senate and Barnwell Streets and represented the higher classes of Columbia society, as the Starks were a large landholding family. An architect and a bookkeeper represented the middle class, while a working class contingent, a house painter and a carpenter, also called the neighborhood home. One early residence (outside the boundaries of the proposed district) was the Horry-Guignard House, located slightly to the west of the University District on Senate Street. It was one of the earliest structures in the area. Built in 1813, it was the home of an important family and its presence helped contribute to expansion into the neighborhood. Despite these early residents, during the early years of neighborhood development, there were no street numbers in this area. Before the last quarter of the nineteenth century, in the city directories, the homes are listed by location, utilizing phrases such as "west side of Barnwell, between Senate and Gervais."¹⁶

Before 1865, this neighborhood was sparsely populated with little physical development. With the majority of Columbia businesses concentrated on Main Street, this area was somewhat remote, especially when primary transportation was by horses and carriages. Many of the planned streets were not completed, although the Southern Railroad did run through the east end of the neighborhood by 1850.¹⁷ In 1865, after the seizure of Columbia by Union troops, portions of the city burned. Although Main and Gervais Streets were almost completely leveled by the fire, the few existing houses in the present University Neighborhood were virtually untouched by the fire.¹⁸ Therefore, at the end of the Civil War, the area was a fringe neighborhood, whose character would change significantly in the next three decades. These changes created the residential neighborhood that would emerge by the twentieth century.

Creation of a Residential Neighborhood (c. 1865-1895)

After the Civil War, Columbia began rebuilding and attempting to revitalize its economy and population, and as it did the neighborhood also grew. The streets

¹⁶ J. T. Hershman, *The Columbia City Directory (1859)*, (Columbia: R.W. Gibbes, 1859) and *Columbia City Directory, 1860* (Columbia, 1860), 22.

¹⁷ Jackson, *Map of Columbia, 1850*.

¹⁸ There are no maps of Columbia depicting buildings in this area from this early period, but the city directories list residences in the neighborhood; of the six residences in the neighborhood in 1860, four of them were still home to their antebellum inhabitants, or their relatives, in 1868. See: *Columbia City Directory, 1860* (Columbia, 1860), and *The September 1868 Columbia City Directory* (Columbia: W. W. Deane, 1868).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 68

University Neighborhood Historic District
name of property
Richland County, South Carolina
county and State

=====

were gradually extended along their original grid plan, although this process was not completed until the end of the nineteenth century. The number of houses in the area also greatly increased. In addition, travel between the neighborhood and downtown was facilitated by the streetcar line that ran down Gervais Street to Harden Street, which was finished in 1896.¹⁹

The physical development of the present University Neighborhood continued between 1865 and 1895. Senate Street had been extended to the city limits by 1895, with a gap between Gregg and Harden Streets. Pendleton Street had been lengthened to intersect with Barnwell Street, but both College and Greene Streets still ended at Pickens Street. The medians along Senate Street, a prominent feature today, did not exist during this period, but the wide thoroughfare was well landscaped and lined with trees on either side. These street extensions increased the accessibility of the neighborhood, contributing to the population expansion in the district during this period.²⁰

Residential growth in the area picked up slightly after 1875 and then seems to have leveled off. In 1868, there were eight residences in the neighborhood, two more than before the Civil War. Seven years later the number of homes in the district had more than tripled, and the area's population would remain relatively static for two decades. This would set the stage for further growth at the end of the nineteenth century and the beginning of the twentieth century, and four of these properties survive from this early period that helped contribute to the growth. One important factor in this growth of the neighborhood was kinship and friendship ties. One instance of this was Wade Hampton Gibbes, who lived on the corner of Pickens and College Streets. His

19 C. Drie, *Bird's Eye View of the City of Columbia, South Carolina, 1872*, copy, (C. Drie, 1872), South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia; Niernsee and Lamotte, *City Engineers, Map of Columbia, South Carolina and Suburbs (1895)*, copy (Baltimore: William A. Flamm and Company, 1895), South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia; Maxey, *Historic Columbia*, 265.

20 Niernsee and Lamotte, *Map of Columbia (1895)*; Drie, *Bird's Eye View of Columbia, 1872*; Charles Dibble, interview by Rebekah Dobrasko, 20 February 2004, Columbia, South Carolina. The medians are not depicted on the *Bird's Eye View Map, 1872*, which shows a detailed three-dimensional city, including buildings and trees. If they had existed at this time, they would have been included on this map.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 69

University Neighborhood Historic District
name of property
Richland County, South Carolina
county and State

=====
important role in the community may have influenced others to move into the areas surrounding his home, including his brother Alexander Mason Gibbes, who moved into the neighborhood at the turn of the century.²¹

By 1875, the neighborhood had grown enough to require a numbering system for its streets. This system was based on the east-west and north-south orientation of the city. Streets running north-south, such as Henderson Street, were numbered beginning at Senate Street. Addresses north of Senate Street were on North Henderson Street, those south of Senate were South Henderson Street. The same was true for east-west streets, which were numbered east or west from Main Street. Twenty years later, Columbia implemented another numbering system, intended to establish a city-wide standard. This mandated that each block was numbered in relation to the previous one. The base of the block numbers was a scale of one hundred, with each block increasing by one hundred, moving either north or east from the city's edges. For example, the 1700 block of all east-west axis streets was between Henderson and Barnwell Streets, while the next block to the west, between Barnwell and Gregg Streets, is the 1800 block. This is the system currently in use in the city.²²

The economic characteristics of neighborhood residents were also fluctuating during the last decades of the nineteenth century. In 1875, the people living in the district were overwhelmingly working class: many of the residents were listed as carpenters, blacksmiths or simply laborers. In addition, about two-thirds of those living in the neighborhood were black. The white residents who lived there in 1875 were generally middle-class, including a physician, a lawyer, and an insurance agent. Despite these economic and racial differences, the residents were interspersed throughout the neighborhood, with blacks living next door to whites on most of the streets. This mosaic persisted until the end of the nineteenth century, and while the black residents remained working class and laborers, the white population

21 *The 1868 Columbia Directory; Beasley and Emerson's Columbia Directory for 1875-76* (Columbia: Beasley and Emerson, 1875); *Charles Emerson and Company, Columbia, South Carolina Directory, 1879-80* (Charleston: Lucas and Richardson, 1879); *General Directory of the City of Columbia, 1883-83* (Charleston: Lucas and Richardson, 1883); Theo I. Robbins, *The Columbia City Directory and Business Guide for 1885* (Columbia: W.B. McDaniel, 1885); C.M. Douglas, *City Directory of Columbia, Carolina, for 1888* (Columbia: Charles A. Calvo, Jr., 1888); William H. Walsh, *Walsh's Directory of the City of Columbia for 1899* (Charleston: Lucas and Richardson, 1899); Wade Hampton Gibbes, papers 1862-1905, manuscripts division, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia.

22 Ibid.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 70

University Neighborhood Historic District
name of property
Richland County, South Carolina
county and State

=====
became more uniformly middle class. In addition, many of these people worked on Main Street, as clerks for large businesses, tellers for banks, or proprietors of their own businesses, which demonstrates how the commute to downtown had become more convenient, especially after the expansion of the streetcar lines.²³

The residents of the neighborhood had some commercial and religious establishments available to them in the area. Although many of Columbia's businesses were located on Main Street, there were a few available places to shop in and around the neighborhood. The most notable of these was the grocery store of Carolina Alston, a black woman. Her store operated on the northeast corner of Gervais and Barnwell, as from about 1883 until after the turn of the century. Trinity Episcopal Church remained only a few blocks to the west. In addition, the Wesley Methodist Church at 1725 Gervais Street, the northwest corner of Barnwell and Gervais Streets, was established in 1869, and would have provided an opportunity to worship close to home for many neighborhood residents.²⁴

Thus, at the turn of the twentieth century, this neighborhood, located directly east of the University of South Carolina campus, was on its way to becoming the middle-class residential neighborhood whose character still exists today.

Growth of a Middle-Class Neighborhood (c. 1895-1940)

The population and economic growth of the city of Columbia as a whole after the turn of the century helped to shape the neighborhood into a prosperous middle-class enclave by the early decades of the twentieth century. The improvement and expansion of the city's infrastructure that accompanied this growth drew more residents to the neighborhood, and many professionals decided to make it home. By 1899, the neighborhood had over sixty residences, and the white middle class was beginning to dominate the neighborhood as mill owners, bank presidents, and county officials moved onto the primary streets in the neighborhood, including Senate and Pendleton Streets.²⁵ Several prominent local

23 Ibid.

24 *General Directory of Columbia, 1883-84*, 20; Robbins, *Columbia City Directory for 1885*, 22; Douglas, *City Directory of Columbia, 1880*, 14; Walsh, *Directory of Columbia, 1899*, 144; John A. Montgomery, *Columbia, South Carolina: History of A City* (Woodland Hills, CA: Windsor Publications, Inc., 1979), 74.

25 Walsh, *Directory of Columbia for 1899*.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 71

University Neighborhood Historic District
name of property
Richland County, South Carolina
county and State

architects designed houses for new residents in the district. Around World War I, apartment buildings opened around the neighborhood. In addition to the University of South Carolina slowly growing into a larger university, several primary and secondary schools developed to serve the area's children. By the mid-1920s, the University Neighborhood had developed into a middle-class neighborhood.

Columbia's economic development had a direct effect on the growth of the University Neighborhood. In 1890, the city had 15,353 citizens. By 1920, the city's population had grown to over 37,000.²⁶ The jump in population was driven by several factors, most importantly the establishment of textile mills in the city. By 1910, the city had seven textile mills. Columbia was also developing into a railroad hub spurred by its central location in the state and its textile industry. By 1900, there were many railroad lines into Columbia, including the Southern Railway, the Columbia, Newberry, and Laurens Railroad, the Seaboard Air Line, and the Atlantic Coast Line.²⁷

The increase of residents in the city, due to the jobs associated with the mills and railroads, caused city officials to improve living conditions in Columbia in the form of improved drainage, electricity, and the municipal water supply. Columbia officials began to pave the streets of the city in 1908. By 1915, Columbia could count twenty-five miles of streetcar track, ninety miles of streets, forty-one miles of sewage mains, fifty-one miles of water mains, and thirty-six miles of gas mains within the city. Electricity became widely available to residences after 1900. Further economic development in Columbia was spurred by the establishment of Camp Jackson, later known as Fort Jackson, on the outskirts of the city in 1917.²⁸ The extension of street paving and infrastructure throughout the city encouraged residential growth in the University Neighborhood.

The increased population and economic growth of Columbia contributed to the expansion of residential development within the city limits and the growth of suburbs around Columbia. Although this trend had begun in the late 1800s, it increased dramatically around the turn of the twentieth century. In the

26 John Hammond Moore, *Columbia and Richland County: A South Carolina Community, 1740-1990*. (Columbia, SC: University of South Carolina Press, 1993), 277.

27 Christina Anderson, "Alternative Housing in Columbia, South Carolina 1904-1928" (M.A. thesis, University of South Carolina, 2001), 10.

28 Moore, *Columbia and Richland County*, 241, 296-297, 301-303, 309; Nancy Fox, *The Physical Development of Columbia, South Carolina: 1786-1945* (Columbia, SC: Central Midlands Regional Planning Council, 1985), 4-6; Maxey Gregg, *South Carolina's Historic Columbia*, 13.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 72

University Neighborhood Historic District
name of property
Richland County, South Carolina
county and State

=====
University Neighborhood itself, Eliza Stark had sold about thirty acres of land, encompassing approximately seven city blocks, in 1883 to George V. Allworden. Allworden subsequently subdivided the property into smaller parcels and began selling lots in 1887. A plat of the subdivided Stark land was drawn for Allworden in 1893 to aid in the selling of the land. An 1895 map of Columbia showed Allworden owning five blocks in the University Neighborhood. Allworden continued to sell pieces of the Stark land until 1917. These real estate transactions created many of the residential lots evident in the neighborhood today.²⁹

Further development of the neighborhood was occurring in addition to Allworden's land holdings. Cherry Tree Hill, a smaller subdivision bounded by Pickens, College, Gregg, and Greene Streets, had appeared by 1909. Sanborn Fire Insurance Company maps show that the majority of the neighborhood land was subdivided and held residences by 1910. At this time, the southern portion of the neighborhood along Greene Street was mostly inhabited by African-American laborers, although in 1913 a large portion of Greene Street was developed by the Columbia Builders Company, which hired architect J. Carroll Johnson to design a number of houses along the street, altering its character to match the middle-class nature of the rest of the neighborhood. Only about seven were actually built along Greene, with one on Laurens.³⁰

A distinctively middle-class character was developing in the district. Librarians, pharmacists, lawyers, and real estate developers all resided within the University Neighborhood. Because of the its proximity to the University of South Carolina and to downtown Columbia, the area was also populated by professionals, businessmen, and faculty at the university. The Southern Railroad, at the eastern boundary of the neighborhood, also contributed to the

29 Andrew W. Chandler, "USC Residential Historic District," speech given to University Neighborhood Association, Columbia, South Carolina, 17 October 2002; Renunciation of Dower by Eliza C. Stark, Richland County Register of Mense Conveyance, 9 March 1883; Richland County Register of Mense Conveyance, 1873-1920 Grantor Index, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia; Belinda Gergel, "Places with a Past: The University Neighborhood", *Historically Speaking: A Quarterly Newsletter of Historic Columbia*, Spring 2003, 4; Niernsee and Lamotte, *Map of Columbia, South Carolina (1895)*.

30 Sanborn Fire Insurance Company, *Maps of Columbia, 1910, 1919*, microfilm, 1910, 1919; Moore, *Columbia and Richland County*, 283; Andrew W. Chandler and Dorothy C. Johnson, "J. Carroll Johnson: Listing by Year of Construction," South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office Subject Files, 6 April 1990; Walsh, *Walsh's Directory, 1899*.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 73

University Neighborhood Historic District
name of property
Richland County, South Carolina
county and State

=====
district's middle class population, as the neighborhood was also home to clerks, accountants, and other employees of the railroad.³¹

Many of these professionals and businessmen commissioned architects to design their new homes. As a result, the University Neighborhood had several prominent Columbia architects designing in the area, including J. Carroll Johnson, George E. Lafaye, Frank C. Walter, Charles Coker Wilson and James B. Urquhart. Johnson moved to Columbia in 1910 to be chief draftsman and designer for Charles Coker Wilson's firm, Wilson, Sompayrac & Urquhart, then partnered with Urquhart in 1912, and eventually became the architect for the University of South Carolina. Johnson designed about thirteen residences in the neighborhood. Architect George E. Lafaye came to Columbia from New Orleans in 1900 to be chief draftsman for W.B. Smith Whaley and Company, and designed several apartment buildings in the neighborhood, including the Kirkland Apartments and the Nada Apartments. He also chose to live in the neighborhood, designing his own homes, at 1017 Laurens Street and 1716 College Street. During Frank C. Walter's partnership with architect William Augustus Edwards, the two designed three houses in the neighborhood as well as the McMaster School, the primary public school to serve the neighborhood's children.³²

In addition to single-family residences, some of Columbia's first apartment buildings appeared in the neighborhood to accommodate the growth of the city after World War I. Apartments offered the comforts of home without the worries of mortgages, taxes, and repairs. Many young married couples, single professionals, and widows chose to live in apartments, which offered privacy without the strain of owning a home. The Charles Edward Apartments, the Kirkland Apartments, the Nada Apartments, and the Tivoli Apartments all appeared in the neighborhood around 1920 to accommodate the needs of Columbia's population. The Court Apartments on Gregg Street also opened during the early twentieth century. Later development on Greene Street also included apartments, like the Fulmer Apartments and the Singley Apartments constructed between 1930 and 1940.³³ These apartments were scattered throughout the

31 South Carolina Inventory of Historic Places Survey Report, "University of South Carolina Design Preservation Area," April-December 1983, South Carolina Department of Archives and History; Dibble interview; Thomas Gottshall, interview by Jimmy Steele and Rebekah Dobrasko, 16 February 2004, Columbia, South Carolina; Christie Fant, interview by Jody Graichen, 23 February 2004, Columbia, South Carolina.

32 John E. Wells and Robert E. Dalton, *The South Carolina Architects, 1885-1935: A Biographical Dictionary* (Richmond, VA: New South Architectural Press, 1992), 48, 83-84, 94-95. See section on "Notable Architects" for more information.

33 Chandler, speech; Gretchen Ogg, "The Fulmer Apartments," *The State* (Columbia, South Carolina), 19 May 2003; Karen Godsey, "Charles Edward Apartments," *The State* (Columbia, South

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 74

University Neighborhood Historic District
name of property
Richland County, South Carolina
county and State

neighborhood and blended with the single-family houses through the use of similar building materials and setbacks.

Although the University Neighborhood remained relatively residential throughout this period of growth, there were some non-residential structures in the district. Most residents shopped on Main Street or at grocery stores in the Five Points area, the closest business areas to the neighborhood, but there was one grocery store located in the neighborhood during this period. The building at 822-824 Laurens Street was utilized as a small grocery from 1917 to 1923. In addition to this commercial establishment, several schools developed in the area to serve resident children. Before the development of Columbia's public school system in the early 1900s, several private schools were located in the neighborhood. William Verner opened a preparatory school for boys at 1015 Barnwell Street. The Bon Air School, which taught both boys and girls, was located down the street from Verner's school at 806 Barnwell Street. The school operated from 1896 to 1931. Annie Bonham founded this school on the belief that fresh air and exercise should accompany the traditional curriculum. Its experimental nature has earned the Bon Air School a place in Columbia's history.³⁴ The first public school to educate the white children of the University Neighborhood was McMaster School. It operated as a grammar school from 1911 to 1956, when the school was closed for lack of pupils. Columbia High School opened in 1915 and was the only public high school for the city until Dreher High School opened in 1937.³⁵

In the decades prior to 1940, the University of South Carolina reflected the same growth trends as the neighborhood surrounding the campus. In 1921, the university had only 621 students. The population doubled in 1925 to 1,419 students. By 1939, 2,051 students attended the university, and USC began to require that all students live on campus.³⁶ One can also see the physical expansion of the university campus in this period. Gibbes Green, a tract of land within Pendleton, Pickens, Devine, and Bull, had been part of the

Carolina), 22 May 2003; Survey Report, 1983; Anderson, "Alternative Housing," 34-43, 108.

³⁴ Fant, interview; Arney Childs, "Private Schools," in *Columbia: Capital City of South Carolina, 1786-1936*, ed. Helen Kohn Henning (Columbia, SC: R.L. Bryan Co, 1936), 113-114 ; Moore, *Columbia and Richland County*, 353; Gergel, "Places," 4; Clara Hammond Buchanan, "Bon Air School of Miss Annie Bonham Early Introduced Many New Practices that Have Since Been Widely Adopted," *The State* (Columbia, South Carolina), 16 November 1932.

³⁵ Gergel, "Places," 4; Lynn Salsi, *Columbia: History of a Southern Capital*, The Making of America Series (Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2003), 99-101; David Sennema and Martha Sennema, *Images of America: Columbia, South Carolina: A Postcard History* (Dover, NH: Arcadia Publishing, 1997), 33.

³⁶ Henry Lesesne, *A History of the University of South Carolina: 1940-2000* (Columbia, SC: University of South Carolina Press, 2001), 4, 12, 16.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 75

University Neighborhood Historic District
name of property
Richland County, South Carolina
county and State

=====
university's land holdings since the 1830s. By 1909, buildings began to appear on this part of campus, including R. Means Davis College and old LeConte College (now Barnwell College). Two new dormitories, Thornwell College and Woodrow College, were built on Gibbes Green in 1912 and 1913. By 1940, the University of South Carolina had a campus of forty-six acres, bounded by Pendleton, Pickens, Devine, and Main Streets, with numerous faculty and university employees finding it convenient to live in the adjacent neighborhood.³⁷

The University Neighborhood had assumed its current appearance by 1940. Large two-story homes lined the streets, many with architectural detailing and decoration. Landscaped front yards and gardens surrounded many of the houses, giving the neighborhood an almost suburban ambiance. Trees lined the streets and provided shade and privacy for many residences. Apartment buildings and duplexes dotted the neighborhood. The neighborhood was a mix of architectural styles with single-family and multi-resident houses. Between 1895 and 1940, a vibrant middle-class neighborhood had developed within the city of Columbia in close proximity to the University of South Carolina.

Notable Residents

The following section offers a short list of some of the notable residents of the University Neighborhood Historic District:

Angus E. Bird. He was the president of the Citizens and Southern Bank of South Carolina, and he lived at 1714 College Street.

Elias H. Cain. He was the president of the Mills Drug Company and the Columbia Paper Company. He lived at 1610 Senate Street, and then at 816 Henderson Street, in the house he moved there from 1603 Senate Street.

John Jefferson Cain [1869-1929]. He was a building contractor in Columbia and was responsible for building some of the most prominent buildings on Main Street during the early part of the twentieth century: the Palmetto Building, the National Loan and Exchange Bank [Barringer] Building, the Union National Bank [Columbia] Building, and the Jefferson Hotel. Cain's earlier career was in the monument business and he demonstrated this experience by incorporating

37 Andrew W. Chandler, "Dialogue with the Past"—J. Carroll Johnson, Architect, and the University of South Carolina, 1912-1956" (M.A. thesis, University of South Carolina, 1993), 51, 58-63; Lesesne, *A History of the University of South Carolina*, 17.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 76

University Neighborhood Historic District
name of property
Richland County, South Carolina
county and State

=====
carved stone into his building work. He was also involved in various other business interests around Columbia, including serving as president of the Jefferson Hotel. He built the house at 1619 Pendleton Street and resided there from 1911 to 1913. Cain also resided at 1631 Senate Street (now demolished) and at 1102 Barnwell Street, another contributing property in this historic district.

Wilfrid H. Callcott [1895-1969]. He was a professor of history and Dean of the Graduate School at the University of South Carolina, and lived at 1718 College Street.

Norman H. Coit. He was the president of the South Carolina Electric and Gas Company and lived at 1915 Pendleton Street.

Edward C. Coker. He was a professor of astronomy and mathematics, and longtime chairman of the University's faculty committee on buildings and grounds. He lived at 1730 College Street.

William Eliot, Jr. He was the president of the Columbia Trust Company and the Columbia Building and Loan Association and lived at 1819 Pendleton Street.

Rev. Kirkman G. Finlay, D.D. He was Rector of Trinity Episcopal Church from 1907-1921, and first Bishop of the Diocese of Upper South Carolina, 1922-1938. He lived at 1717 Greene Street from 1925 until his death on August 27, 1938.

James Nelson Frierson. He was a local attorney and professor and Dean of the University of South Carolina Law School. He lived at 1928 Pendleton Street.

Alexander Mason Gibbes. He was the owner of Gibbes Machinery Company, which was the first company to sell cars in Columbia. He lived at 819 Barnwell Street.

Wade Hampton Gibbes. He was Richland County Treasurer from 1879 to 1885 and postmaster from 1885 to 1898. An officer in the Confederate Army, he claimed to be among the first men to fire on Fort Sumter. He was also proprietor/owner of W.H. Gibbes Company, a machinery and mill supply company, and lived at 832 Pickens Street. The house is no longer extant.

Narciso Gonzalez. He was the editor of *The State* daily newspaper, who was assassinated by Lieutenant Governor James Tillman in 1903, while walking home for lunch. He lived at 1010 Henderson Street.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 77

University Neighborhood Historic District
name of property
Richland County, South Carolina
county and State

=====
Wade Hampton III. He was the governor of South Carolina from 1877 to 1879, U.S. Senator from 1879 to 1891, and a Lieutenant General for the Confederate States Army. He lived at 1800 Senate Street. The house is no longer extant.

Alexander C. Haskell. He was a colonel of the 7th South Carolina Cavalry during the Civil War and was chosen by General Lee to surrender the Confederate Cavalry at Appomattox. He was also a member of the South Carolina House of Representatives, from 1865 to 1867, president of the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad from 1880 to 1886, president of the Loan and Exchange Bank from 1886 to 1898, vice president of the Loan and Exchange Bank from 1898 to 1910. He lived at 1603 Senate Street, where McMaster School currently is, in the house currently located at 816 Henderson Street.

J. Carroll Johnson [1882-1967]. He was a well-known local architect who served for many years as resident architect for the University of South Carolina. He designed numerous buildings on the campus and at least ten residences that are located within the University Neighborhood Historic District. He lived in the Charles Edward Apartments at 2 Gibbes Court, in Unit #1 in 1929-1930, 1714 College Street in 1931, 814 ½ Henderson Street until 1939, and 1835 Greene Street from 1939-1959.

Iredell Jones. He was president of the Palmetto Guano Company and lived at 1917 Senate Street.

George E. Lafaye [1878-1939]. He was a prominent local architect and lived at 1017 Laurens Street from 1910-1928, and at 1716 College Street from 1929 until his death in 1939. He worked with Gadsden E. Shand, and was vice president of Shand Engineering Company and president of Shand & Lafaye, engineering and architecture, in 1910.

J. Pope Matthews. He was president of the Palmetto National Bank and Southern Reality Investment Company, and vice president of the Columbia Clearing House Association. He lived at 1102 Barnwell and 1619 Pendleton Streets.

George McCutchen. He was a professor of economics at South Carolina College (subsequently the University of South Carolina) from 1900 to 1948, and is the namesake of the McCutchen House on the campus of the university. He lived at 1906 Pendleton Street.

Silas C. McMeekin. He was the president of the South Carolina Electric and Gas Company for many years and lived at 1915 Pendleton Street.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 78

University Neighborhood Historic District
name of property
Richland County, South Carolina
county and State

Joseph Norwood. He was president of the Union National Bank and he lived at 1927 Pendleton Street.

Alexander S. Salley. He was Secretary of the Historical Commission of South Carolina from 1905 to 1949, and helped establish South Carolina State Archives. While he lived at 901 Laurens Street from 1909 until his death, he built the property at 1917 College Street to serve as his personal library.

Gadsden E. Shand. He was a well-known local architect whose family developed the Columbia suburb of Shandon. He partnered with George E. Lafaye in Shand & Lafaye, Engineers and Architects, and was president of Shand Engineering Company after 1910. He lived at 1831 Pendleton Street.

William Sloane. He was the mayor of Columbia in 1895, a coal dealer in 1899, and a U.S. Gauger in 1910. He lived at 1006 Henderson Street and 1731 Senate Street. Neither house is extant.

James L. Tapp. He was the proprietor of Tapp's Department Store, at 1642-1648 Main Street, the corner of Main and Blanding Streets. He lived at 1701 Pendleton Street.

John S. Verner. He was the Master of Richland County in 1899 and lived at 1730 Senate Street. He was also the father of William Verner, who operated a school at 1015 Barnwell Street.

University Neighborhood Architects³⁸

The following section offers short discussions of eight prominent architects who worked in the University District.

William Augustus Edwards [1866-1939]

A native of Darlington, South Carolina, Edwards is best known for his work designing institutional buildings. After earning a degree in mechanical engineering from South Carolina College in Columbia, he partnered with Charles Coker Wilson in 1895. After leaving Wilson in 1901, Edwards partnered with Frank C. Walter and the two maintained offices in Columbia through 1908, when they relocated to Atlanta to expand their practice to the southeast region. Edwards won distinction as a designer of public school buildings in South

³⁸ This listing was compiled from: Chandler, speech; Chandler and Johnson, "J. Carroll Johnson"; *The State* (Columbia, South Carolina), May 2003; Wells and Dalton, *The South Carolina Architects*.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 79

University Neighborhood Historic District
name of property
Richland County, South Carolina
county and State

=====
Carolina during the first decade of the twentieth century. Additionally, Edwards designed nine South Carolina county courthouses between 1903 and 1915. While he was not especially known for his residential designs, with his partner Frank C. Walter, designed the homes at 1619 and 1927 Pendleton Street.³⁹

J. Carroll Johnson [1882-1967]

Perhaps best known for his residential designs, J. Carroll Johnson enjoyed a fifty-plus year career in South Carolina and designed many public, commercial, religious and institutional buildings in Columbia and around the state. Born in Kristianstad, Sweden, he grew up in Chicago and apprenticed there at an early age with the celebrated William LeBaron Jenney. He earned degrees in architecture at both the Armour Institute of Technology [now Illinois Institute of Technology] and the University of Pennsylvania. He worked as an architect and designer in the Washington, DC, firm of Wood, Donn & Deming and completed his education in France and Italy in 1909 before settling in Columbia in 1910.

Initially chief draftsman for Charles Coker Wilson [Wilson, Sompayrac & Urquhart], he partnered with James B. Urquhart [Urquhart & Johnson] from 1912-1917, then practiced alone except from 1938-1942, when he was associated with Jesse W. Wessinger [Wessinger & Johnson]. Some of his better known designs include the Consolidated Building [1912], Logan School [1912-1913], the American Lutheran Survey Building [1912-14], Columbia High School [1915], Columbia's Masonic Temple [1915], Ridgewood Country Club in Eau Claire [1916], the First National Bank of Camden [1917], First Presbyterian Church of Kershaw [1920], Lexington County Courthouse [1939], and the Edisto Apartments in Columbia [1942]. In addition, Johnson served for many years as architect for the University of South Carolina, in which capacity he designed several campus buildings, including Sloan College, additions to the South Caroliniana Library, Melton Observatory, the School of Education [University High School], Sims College, Petigru College [Law School], LeConte College, and Osborne Administration Building. His best known residential designs include the P.C Price House in Eau Claire, the John T. Stevens House in Kershaw, the James L. Coker, Jr., House in Hartsville, and the Dr. Robert E. Seibels Houses in Columbia. Johnson designed houses in the University neighborhood, including the Benjamin F. Taylor House, 1619 Greene Street (now demolished), 1702 Greene Street (now demolished), 1704 Greene Street (now demolished), 1708 Greene Street, 1710 Greene Street, 1716 Greene Street, 1824 Greene Street, 1826 Greene Street, 1828 Greene Street, 1830 Greene Street, the Boyne-Pressley-Spigner House at 915 Gregg Street, 1012 Laurens Street, and 1728 College Street.⁴⁰

³⁹ Wells and Dalton, *The South Carolina Architects*, 47.

⁴⁰ Ibid, 83-86; Chandler, speech; Chandler and Johnson, "J.Carroll Johnson"; Chandler, "Dialogue With The Past," 316-335; *The State*, May 2003.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 80

University Neighborhood Historic District
name of property
Richland County, South Carolina
county and State

George E. Lafaye [1878-1939]

George Lafaye was among Columbia's most successful and important architects. He won a number of important contracts, among them the renovation and expansion program for the South Carolina State Hospital, and the Township Auditorium on Taylor Street in Columbia, which was completed in 1930. Born and educated at Jesuit College in New Orleans, Lafaye apprenticed at several New Orleans firms before moving to Columbia in 1900 to work for W.B. Smith Whaley and Gadsden E. Shand, architects and textile mill engineers. Upon Whaley's departure from Columbia in 1903, Lafaye entered into partnership with Shand and practiced under the name Shand & Lafaye, Architects and Engineers until Shand's retirement for health reasons in 1907. Lafaye then practiced alone until entering into partnership with his brother, Robert S. Lafaye, around 1919-1920. The successive firms of Lafaye & Lafaye, and its associates, including Herndon M. Fair, George E. Lafaye, Jr., Walter F. Petty, and J. DeWitt McCall, Jr., contributed significantly to the state's early twentieth century architectural heritage. In association with Shand, Lafaye designed the residence at 1026 Gregg Street and the Crosswell House at 1915 Pendleton Street. Lafaye and Lafaye designed several homes and apartment buildings in the University neighborhood, including the Clark-Bird House at 1714 College Street, his own residences at 1017 Laurens and 1716 College streets, the Nada Apartments at 820 Henderson Street, the Kirkland Apartments at 1611 Pendleton Street, the Tivoli Apartments (now demolished) at Henderson and College streets, and the Boling Apartments at 930 Laurens Street.⁴¹

Heyward S. Singley [1902-1959]

Heyward Singley was a native of Newberry County, South Carolina, and he graduated from Clemson College with a degree in architecture in 1924. After practicing in Florida, Texas and North Carolina, Singley opened a Columbia office in 1937 and pursued an active practice through 1954. President of the South Carolina chapter of the American Institute of Architects from 1941 to 1945, and a member of the South Carolina Board of Architectural Examiners from 1943 to 1954, Singley designed a variety of commercial, institutional, and residential buildings. Prominent among his designs were the Irmo High School [1935], a PWA project, the University of South Carolina's Swimming Pool [Natatorium], a WPA project from 1938, a number of National Guard armories around the state from 1939-1954, several fire stations in Columbia, and Shandon Methodist Church of Columbia in 1951. In the University Neighborhood, Singley designed the Singley Apartments at 1600 Greene Street in 1939 for P.C. Singley.⁴²

41 Wells and Dalton, *The South Carolina Architects*, 94-98.

42 South Carolina Department of Archives and History, State Historic Preservation Office

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 81

University Neighborhood Historic District
name of property
Richland County, South Carolina
county and State

James B. Urquhart [1876-1961]

James Urquhart was educated at Virginia Polytechnic Institute, graduating in 1895 with a degree in civil engineering. After working on railroad projects for several years, Urquhart came to Columbia in 1901, joining Charles Coker Wilson's firm before leaving to establish his own practice in 1910. Late in 1912 he entered into partnership with J. Carroll Johnson [Urquhart & Johnson], and among their most important works was the 1915 Columbia High School building, for which Johnson produced the design. Urquhart was architect for some twenty-eight grade schools, high schools, and college buildings between 1910 and 1932. Urquhart also worked with the Columbia Housing Authority during the depression, and his firm was responsible for a number of Columbia housing projects including Gonzales Gardens and Allen-Benedict Court. Urquhart & Johnson were responsible for the designs of a number of homes in the University Neighborhood (see listing under J. Carroll Johnson).⁴³

Frank C. Walter [1869-c. 1955]

A native of Missouri, Frank Walter practiced not only in South Carolina, but in Georgia, Florida, and Oklahoma. After associating together during the design of the South Carolina College's mess hall in 1901, Walter and William Augustus Edwards partnered in Columbia from 1902-1908. Edwards & Walter designed the J.W. Smith House at 1801 Pendleton Street and the Joseph Norwood House at 1927 Pendleton Street.⁴⁴

W.B. Smith Whaley [1866-1929]

W.B. Smith Whaley was an industrial entrepreneur, an inventor, and an engineer, as well as an architect. A native of Charleston, South Carolina, Whaley was most famous for his work designing textile mills and other large-scale projects, such as hydroelectric and waterworks developments. His most famous mill is Columbia's Olympia Mill, described by a contemporary in 1900 as the largest single mill in the United States, which incorporates two massive Romanesque stair towers. Whaley studied and practiced in New York and Rhode Island, receiving an engineering degree from Cornell in 1888. He returned to South Carolina in 1892 and formed a partnership with Gadsden E. Shand. He designed and built his own Queen Anne home in Columbia at 1527 Gervais Street, and also designed the J.E. Lowry House at 1824 Senate Street.⁴⁵

Subject Files, "South Carolina Architects: Heyward Singley."

43 Wells and Dalton, 185-190.

44 Ibid, 193.

45 Ibid, 198-201.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 82

University Neighborhood Historic District
name of property
Richland County, South Carolina
county and State

=====
Charles Coker Wilson [1864-1933]⁴⁶

Charles Coker Wilson was a successful architect in South Carolina, as well as throughout the Southeast, and founding president of the South Carolina chapter of the American Institute of Architects. He was born in Hartsville and attended South Carolina College, as well as receiving a professional education in the Atelier Duray at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris. Early in his career he worked in Virginia with Henry Hartwell Huggins, and in 1893 he hired William Augustus Edwards to work in his firm. In 1895, he and Edwards formed a partnership and set up an office in Columbia, where Wilson began work as the city engineer. One of his earliest residential designs in South Carolina was Japonica Hall, a Renaissance Revival mansion dating from around 1896, in Society Hill. In 1904, Wilson was hired to stabilize the South Carolina State House dome, which had been originally constructed by Frank Milburn in 1900, as well as to complete the porticos on the State House. Wilson worked on numerous school buildings, including Anderson Graded School and Rosewood Grammar School, as well as designing buildings at Allen University, Coker College, Presbyterian College, and Meredith College in Raleigh, North Carolina. Additionally, in 1907 he was appointed as the architect for the University of South Carolina and either designed or was responsible for the designs of four buildings on the campus. In the 1920s, he helped author South Carolina's first school building codes. He also played a key role in the design, development and construction of some of Columbia's earliest skyscrapers, including the Gresham Hotel [designed by J. Carroll Johnson of his office] and the Palmetto Building [designed by Julius Harder of Israels & Harder of New York City]. In the University Neighborhood, Wilson designed 1106 Barnwell Street (now demolished), 1717 Pendleton Street (now demolished), 1906 Pendleton Street, 1710 Senate Street, 1730 Senate Street (now demolished), and possibly 1808 Senate Street.

The Expansion of the University of South Carolina (c. 1940 - Present)

Since 1940, the University Neighborhood has continued to be an upper-middle class residential district populated by large numbers of people affiliated with the University of South Carolina, although one can see some fluctuations in the neighborhood demographics over the last sixty years. During World War II, many homes were used as apartments for military personnel. In the 1960s as the university expanded physically and long-time residents either moved out or

⁴⁶ In addition to other sources utilized for the Notable Architects section, information on Charles Coker Wilson was also obtained from: Alan W. Lampert to John Stucker, 16 April 2004, collection of Heather Carpini, Columbia, South Carolina; Wells and Dalton, *The South Carolina Architects*, 209-219.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 83

University Neighborhood Historic District
name of property
Richland County, South Carolina
county and State

=====

passed away, some single-family residences were converted to rental properties and fraternity houses. Columbia, like many American cities in the 1940s and 1950s, experienced suburban flight as many residents left this urban neighborhood. According to local residents, the late 1970s saw new families begin to move into the University Neighborhood in time to save it from neglect. This supported the neighborhood's designation as an "architectural conservation district."⁴⁷

In the 1940s and 1950s, as Columbia was experiencing a "residential-commercial sprawl," the GI Bill brought increased enrollment to USC and a greater need for physical expansion of the university.⁴⁸ University trustee and South Carolina House Speaker, Solomon Blatt developed a proposal to finance an entirely new campus for the University of South Carolina outside of Columbia's city limits. Arguing that the urban landscape surrounding the university was confining campus growth, Blatt suggested selling the Columbia campus and moving to a 1,200 acre site beyond the city's veteran's hospital, approximately five miles from downtown. Blatt envisioned the move as a renaissance for the university, and he successfully argued this point to the Board of Trustees. At its December 1944 meeting, the board approved the plan for a "new and greater" university, and contracted with J. Carroll Johnson to draft plans for the new campus. There was no opportunity for public comment on these plans, but news that the board had approved a plan to move the campus generated hundreds of letters in newspapers, as well as a tremendous outcry from alumni. In 1945, due to statewide disapproval and uproar, plans for the new university were cancelled. Instead, Blatt and the Board of Trustees agreed to a compromise that would expand the downtown campus east, west, and south of its boundaries.

This plan would cost \$7 million and called for the construction or renovation of twenty-five buildings. Though small in comparison to the plan for a new university, the 1945 expansion plan put the university on track to accommodate its growing student population.⁴⁹

A second period of growth for the University of South Carolina occurred in the 1960s and 1970s, as a generation of "baby-boomers" brought increased enrollment to American colleges and universities. The University of South Carolina proved no different, and the growing enrollment figures made the need

⁴⁷Gottshall interview; Fant interview.

⁴⁸Moore, *Columbia and Richland County*, 391.

⁴⁹Lesesne, *A History of the University of South Carolina*, 32-39; Andrew Chandler, "Dialogue with the Past," 196-197.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 84

University Neighborhood Historic District
name of property
Richland County, South Carolina
county and State

=====
for additional on-campus accommodations evident. The 1960s provided the University of South Carolina with tremendous enrollment figures - in 1960 the total student body population was 5,561 and by 1970 it reached 14,484.⁵⁰ Space on the urban campus was at a premium, and although the campus had expanded as recently as 1945, the university needed ways to adequately provide both educational and living accommodations for its ever-increasing student population.

Just prior to the enrollment boom, in 1959, Governor Ernest F. Hollings enlisted the New York consulting firm of Cresap, McCormick and Paget to conduct a comprehensive management survey to help prepare the university for further growth. Their survey also helped determine the university's long-term physical plant needs and focused on the two blocks on either side of College Street, east of campus. Responding to needs for physical expansion in May of 1965, the Carolina Research and Development Foundation, a private corporation designed to promote the university's physical expansion, was chartered. The foundation was established to buy property of interest to the university, hold it until the university could secure funding, then sell or lease it to the university. This plan allowed for greater flexibility in expanding the boundaries of the University of South Carolina campus, though often at the expense of the surrounding residential neighborhoods. University development projections from 1961 and 1965 called for eastward expansion across Pickens to College Street and into the University Neighborhood residential area. Financed in part by the Higher Education Act of 1963, which provided federal aid for campus construction, fifty-nine buildings were added to the main campus between 1961 and 1974. The campus went from 1.5 million square feet of physical space to five million.⁵¹

Increased student enrollments at the expanding university created a housing crisis that spilled into the University Neighborhood. To combat overcrowding on campus, the university began purchasing apartment buildings on the edges of campus. In addition to apartments and hotels, the university also renovated newly acquired houses in the residential area east of campus to suit the needs of students. Often the lifestyles of neighborhood residents and college students conflicted, prompting letters such as one from a Henderson Street resident who stated that "too many students and the dilapidated appearance" of student housing were a detriment to an otherwise attractive neighborhood.⁵²

⁵⁰Lesesne, *A History of the University of South Carolina*, 135-137.

⁵¹Lesesne, *A History of the University of South Carolina*, 183.

⁵²Vice-President of Operations papers, "Land Acquisitions, East of Campus, 8/23/1963 to 6/30/1973" folder, University Archives, University of South Carolina, Columbia.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 85

University Neighborhood Historic District
name of property
Richland County, South Carolina
county and State

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The neighborhood also witnessed political rallies in the 1960s. Examples include Brett Bursey, who lived in a house with several others students in the 1000 block of Gregg Street in the 1960s. Bursey was a student-activist and leader of AWARE, an organization designed to further the cause of free speech issues, and he often held loud and crowded rallies at his house in the center of the residential neighborhood.⁵³ As early as the 1930s, many fraternities had occupied houses on the fringes of the neighborhood, but in the 1960s and 1970s, as the university acquired properties, the area was opened up to more fraternities and sororities.⁵⁴ These student groups stood out in a residential neighborhood dominated by families. In addition to those homes owned by the university, many students were renting houses within the neighborhood because individual owners saw a lucrative rental market near the growing campus. Because of this, many homes were owned by a single, often absentee, landlord.⁵⁵

Perhaps the most extensive expansion project to affect both the university and the neighborhood was the construction of the Capstone House in 1967. At the time of its construction, the eighteen-story dormitory stood two blocks from the original campus boundaries, in the heart of the University Neighborhood. Neighborhood residents were told that the campus's eastward expansion would take twenty years; however in a matter of two years, a new Humanities Center was constructed within neighborhood boundaries as well. The block cleared for construction of the Humanities Complex had, just a few years earlier, contained twenty-one separate residential lots.⁵⁶ Additionally, university plans for the Complex and its neighboring building, Gambrell Hall, required that two streets be closed: Henderson and College. By law, in order for the university to close streets to facilitate campus expansion, the university needed to own the title to each property abutting the affected street. Very often the university offered to buy property, then lease it to the previous owner until demolition plans were in place. If property owners were unwilling to sell, the university utilized eminent domain to acquire the property.⁵⁷

53 Lesesne, *A History of the University of South Carolina*, 202-204; Fant interview.
54 "Housing Lotteries Approved for Greeks," *The Gamecock*, 19 March 1979, 7; Fant interview.
55 Lesesne, *A History of the University of South Carolina*, 185; Harold Brunton, "A Plan for Campus Development," *University of South Carolina Magazine*, Spring 1966, 14; Fant interview.
56 Lesesne, *A History of the University of South Carolina*, 185-186; Fant interview.
57 Vice-President of Operations papers, "Land Acquisitions, East Side of Campus, 1974-75" folder.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 86

University Neighborhood Historic District
name of property
Richland County, South Carolina
county and State

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For the eastward expansion of the University of South Carolina in the 1960s and 1970s, more than 120 structures were either demolished or absorbed by the University for housing or administrative needs. During those years, seven-and-one-half blocks adjacent to the east end of the old campus were affected by the construction of university buildings, such as Gambrell Hall, the Close-Hipp Building, the William Brice School of Nursing, the John Welsh Humanities Center, Capstone House, Columbia Hall and more than a dozen parking areas. While the construction of these new campus buildings significantly reduced the size of the adjacent residential district, the present University Neighborhood still possesses a significant concentration and continuity of buildings and streetscapes that reflect the historical development of this early twentieth century residential neighborhood. It is these properties that are included in the proposed University Neighborhood Historic District.⁵⁸

Historic Preservation and the University Neighborhood (c. 1990-present)

A history of the University Neighborhood would not be complete without an examination of historic preservation efforts made in the last few years and the recent work of the University Neighborhood Association to maintain the historic character of the community. Especially worthy of notice is the association's work with the city of Columbia to rezone portions of the community to standards more in keeping with the residential flavor of the neighborhood, the arrangement made with BellSouth concerning facility expansion, and the agreements recently arrived at with the University of South Carolina concerning the restoration and preservation of several significant properties.

In the mid-1990s, the residents of the University Neighborhood began efforts to formalize their association to better address a number of ongoing concerns. Although the neighborhood had been designated as an architectural conservation district as early as 1965, problems remained. "Architectural conservation district" was a designation by the city of Columbia and part of a three-tiered system of designation adopted by the Historic and Cultural Buildings Commission of 1963 and refers to "areas distinctive as a result of notable, not significant, resources." However, the designation failed to provide the neighborhood with real protection due to the lack of a central plan and adequate staff support at the HCBC. The situation improved with the creation of the Landmarks Commission in 1974, but not sufficiently to stop the demolition of historic structures by the University of South Carolina. In addition, there was no protection for the neighborhood from the intrusion of

58 Estimate from Vice-President of Operations records based upon entire blocks demolished for University use and current campus map.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 87

University Neighborhood Historic District
name of property
Richland County, South Carolina
county and State

high-density residential and commercial structures considered by residents as inappropriate for the character of the neighborhood.⁵⁹

Although most of the neighborhood was zoned as a low-density general residential district, there were several pockets of land that were zoned for higher-density occupation by condominiums and high-rise structures. This patchwork was at odds not only with the guidelines for the architectural conservation district, but also with the city's own housing policy, which promoted home ownership, rather than the conversion of owner-occupied housing into rental property. The fact that many properties within the community were already in violation of existing zoning ordinances strengthened the case of the University Neighborhood Association when they approached the Columbia's City Council in 1999 concerning these matters. There were several neighborhood meetings, followed by a hearing before city bodies, during which the treatment of multi-family structures was debated. The result was the rezoning of the area into a "Two-Family Residential District." This protected the neighborhood from increasing high-density residential patterns, eliminated the ease with which special exceptions incompatible with the neighborhood's character could be made, brought the zoning and architectural conservation guidelines into mutual compatibility, and encouraged residential home-ownership.⁶⁰

Another urban design battle for the University Neighborhood Association was a deal negotiated with BellSouth in the late 1990s. For some years, a multi-level, rectangular structure of poured concrete on the corner of Senate and Henderson Streets had housed the telephone company's local switching operation. BellSouth proposed to expand the facility, and the University Neighborhood Association took this as an opportunity to negotiate with BellSouth to make the building more compatible with the character of the surrounding neighborhood. Numerous neighborhood meetings and appearances before the City Planning Commission and City Council led to a Planned Unit Development with an agreed architectural plan. Not only did BellSouth agree to construct a new façade compatible with the nearby McMaster School building

59 Krista Hampton, "The Progress of Preservation: Municipal Preservation Progress in Columbia, South Carolina, 1956-1999" (M.A. thesis, University of South Carolina, 1999), 29-35; Gottshall interview.

60 "Summary of Proposed Change in Zoning Classification," University Neighborhood Association document, 1 February 1999, collection of Thomas Gottshall, Columbia, South Carolina; Thomas Gottshall, memorandum to Columbia City Council, 12 May 1999, collection of Thomas Gottshall, Columbia, South Carolina; "Explanation Behind Neighborhood Proposal for Rezoning 1999," University Neighborhood Association document, undated, collection of Thomas Gottshall, Columbia, South Carolina.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 88

University Neighborhood Historic District
name of property
Richland County, South Carolina
county and State

around the facility, but it also agreed to landscape the adjacent Senate Street median.⁶¹

The agreement in 2003 between the University of South Carolina and the University Neighborhood Association reflected a new sensitivity to historic preservation for the residential district. At issue was the fate of several Pendleton Street properties, including the Black House, the Kirkland Apartments, and an historic cottage. Scheduled for demolition in order to make way for a university hotel, these properties were all saved and reused in the new construction. Under a special Planned Unit Development negotiated by the association and the university, the cottage was relocated for restoration and eventual return to private residential ownership. The Black House will be restored and incorporated into a university hotel, serving as the main lobby, library, and three suites. The Kirkland Apartments will be restored and leased to the National Advocacy Center for the housing of guest faculty. It is anticipated that these properties will retain their integrity and will therefore continue to contribute to the historical significance of this district. Another house at 1819 Pendleton Street, which formerly housed the university's Psychological Services Center, will also be restored to private ownership. These developments were accompanied with a promise on the part of the university to landscape another Senate Street median, as well as to address the issue of student vehicular traffic within the neighborhood boundaries.

In light of the historical relationship between the University of South Carolina and the University Neighborhood, such an agreement suggests a precedent for future cooperation between the two entities, especially where the issue is the maintenance of the historic character and the residential viability of the University Neighborhood.⁶²

61 J.E. Byrd, Jr., BellSouth Vice-president, to Thomas Gottshall, 9 April 1998 and 16 November 1999, collection of Thomas Gottshall, Columbia, South Carolina; Harold Brunton, "New, improved sites enhance downtown," *The State* (Columbia, South Carolina), date unknown.

62 Descriptive Statement submitted to City of Columbia in compliance with the requirements for a Planned Unit Development, developed in negotiations between the University of South Carolina and the University Neighborhood Association, January 22nd, 1995, collection of Tom Gottshall, Columbia, South Carolina; John Stucker, "Inn Agreement," *The State* (Columbia, South Carolina), 2 October 2003.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 9 Page 89

University Neighborhood Historic District
name of property
Richland County, South Carolina
county and State

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 9 Page 90

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name of property
Richland County, South Carolina
county and State

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 9 Page 91

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name of property
Richland County, South Carolina
county and State

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Carolina: One Hundred and Twenty-Fifth Anniversary, 1937.* Columbia:
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 9 Page 92

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name of property
Richland County, South Carolina
county and State

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 9 Page 93

University Neighborhood Historic District
name of property
Richland County, South Carolina
county and State

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 10 Page 94

University Neighborhood Historic District
name of property
Richland County, South Carolina
county and State

=====

UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
5	<u>17</u>	<u>497785</u>	<u>3761731</u>
6	<u>17</u>	<u>497591</u>	<u>3761991</u>
7	<u>17</u>	<u>497564</u>	<u>3762156</u>
8	<u>17</u>	<u>497711</u>	<u>3762361</u>
9	<u>17</u>	<u>497918</u>	<u>3762475</u>

Verbal Boundary Description

The district is generally bounded on the north by Gervais Street, on the east by the Southern Railroad cut, on the south by properties on the south side of Greene Street, and on the west by Pickens Street. It includes properties on these east-west-running streets: the north and south sides of Senate Street, the north and south sides of Pendleton Street, the north and south sides of College Street, the north and south sides of Gibbes Court, and the north and south sides of Greene Street. It includes properties on these north-south-running streets: the east and west sides of Laurens Street, the east and west sides of Gregg Street, the east and west sides of Barnwell Street, and the east side of Henderson Street.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries for the district were chosen because they encompass the highest concentration of buildings that date from this neighborhood's original development. Although the actual neighborhood was much larger than the boundaries of the proposed district, expansion of the University of South Carolina's campus into the neighborhood has reduced the contiguous and intact historic area.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 11 Page 95

University Neighborhood Historic District
name of property
Richland County, South Carolina
county and State

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

1. 806 Barnwell Street
Finleaf Tea Arts LLC
1717 Green Street
Columbia, SC 29201

2. 812 Barnwell Street
John M. and Norma Cannon Palms
812 Barnwell Street
Columbia, SC 29201

3. 819 Barnwell Street
USC Treasurer's Office
Petigru Building
Columbia, SC 29208

4. 1006 Barnwell Street
James L. and Marta T. Stiver
1006 Barnwell Street
Columbia, SC 29201

A. 1013 Barnwell Street
Columbia Evangelical Church
1011 Barnwell Street
Columbia, SC 29201

5. 1015 Barnwell Street
Columbia Evangelical Church
1013 Barnwell Street
Columbia, SC 29201

6. 1102 Barnwell Street
Murial Price Hamilton
c/o James Hamilton
15698 US Highway 176
Newberry, SC 29108

7. 1710 College Street
USC Treasurer's Office
Petigru Building
Columbia, SC 29208

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 11 Page 96

University Neighborhood Historic District
name of property
Richland County, South Carolina
county and State

8. 1714 College Street
USC Treasurer's Office
Petigru Building
Columbia, SC 29208

9. 1716 College Street
USC Treasurer's Office
Petigru Building
Columbia, SC 29208

10. 1718 College Street
USC Treasurer's Office
Petigru Building
Columbia, SC 29208

11. 1728 College Street
USC Treasurer's Office
Petigru Building
Columbia, SC 29208

12. 1730 College Street
Rosamond Sprague
829 Barnwell Street
Columbia, SC 29201

13. 1731 College Street
USC Treasurer's Office
Petigru Building
Columbia, SC 29208

14. 1900/1902 College Street
Dreher Properties LP
1506 Adger Road
Columbia, SC 29205

15. 1908 College Street
Michael J. and Linda P. Edwards
1908 College Street
Columbia, SC 29201

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 11 Page 97

University Neighborhood Historic District
name of property
Richland County, South Carolina
county and State

=====

16. 1913 College Street
Kenneth Childs
P.O. Box 11367
Columbia, SC 29211

17. 1915 College Street
Kenneth Aucoin
1915 College Street
Columbia, SC 29201

18. 1917 College Street
Stephanie M. Petie, Trustee
c/o Lesavoy Financial Perspective
333 East 43rd Street, PH1
New York, NY 10017

19. 1930 College Street
Ray C. Browder, Jr.
1930 College Street
Columbia, SC 29201

20. 2 Gibbes Court
Peggy McMaster
1731 Senate Street
Columbia, SC 29201

21. 4 Gibbes Court
Richard & Linda Hewlette
4 Gibbes Court
Columbia, SC 29201

22. 6 Gibbes Court
Edward I. Hagen
6 Gibbes Court
Columbia, SC 29201

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 11 Page 98

University Neighborhood Historic District
name of property
Richland County, South Carolina
county and State

=====
23. 11/13 Gibbes Court
USC Treasurer's Office
Petigru Building
Columbia, SC 29208

24. 12 Gibbes Court
Willis D. Bethea, Jr.
2205 Shady Lane
Columbia, SC 29206

25. 15 Gibbes Court
Harold Simmons Tate, Jr.
15 Gibbes Court
Columbia, SC 29201

B. 16 Gibbes Court
Robert Royem
P.O. Box 933
Folley Beach, SC 29439

26. 17 Gibbes Court
Julia Bouknight
17 Gibbes Court
Columbia, SC 29201

27. 20 Gibbes Court
Maura S. Wilson
20 Gibbes Court
Columbia, SC 29201

28. 30 Gibbes Court
Mary L. McGeary
30 Gibbes Court
Columbia, SC 29201

29. 32 Gibbes Court/821 Gregg Street
David and Barbara McQuillan
32 Gibbes Court
Columbia, SC 29201

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 11 Page 99

University Neighborhood Historic District
name of property
Richland County, South Carolina
county and State

=====
30. 1600-1606 Greene Street
Michael Emmer, II
529 Deerwood Street
Columbia, SC 29205

31. 1610 Greene Street
Bishop of Charleston Diocese of Roman Catholic Church
P.O. Box 818
Charleston, SC 29402

32. 1612-1622 Greene Street
1612 Greene Street
University Investing Corp.
2002 Blossom Street
Columbia, SC 29202

1614 Greene Street
M & M Properties
2727 Duncan Street
Columbia, SC 29205

1616 Greene Street
M & M Properties
2727 Duncan Street
Columbia, SC 29205

1618 Greene Street
M & M Properties
2727 Duncan Street
Columbia, SC 29205

1620 Greene Street
M & M Properties
2727 Duncan Street
Columbia, SC 29205

1622 Greene Street
Peggy McMaster
1400 Main Street, 4th floor
Columbia, SC 29201

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 11 Page 100
District

University Neighborhood Historic

name of property
Richland County, South Carolina
county and State

=====
33. 1630 Greene Street
Diana Margaret Osbaldiston
1630 Greene Street
Columbia, SC 29201

34. 1634 Greene Street
Thomas Lane
P.O. Box 682
Pawleys Island, SC 29585

35. 1638/40 Greene Street
Julie Derrick Epting
1306 Confederate Avenue
Columbia, SC 29201

C. 1702 Greene Street
Trinity Presbytery Inc.
604 King Street
Columbia, SC 29205

36. 1708 Greene Street
Tara Brothers
1708 Greene Street
Columbia, SC 29201

37. 1710 Greene Street
Peggy McMaster
1400 Main Street
4th Floor
Columbia, SC 29201

38. 1716 Greene Street
Peggy McMaster
1731 Senate Street
Columbia, SC 29201

39. 1717 Greene Street
Margaret Averyt
1717 Greene Street
Columbia, SC 29201

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 11 Page 101

University Neighborhood Historic District
name of property
Richland County, South Carolina
county and State

=====
40. 1719 Greene Street
USC Treasurer's Office
Petigru Building
Columbia, SC 29208

41. 1720-1726 Greene Street
Docalepal, Inc.
c/o Preston Callison
P.O. Box 1209
Columbia, SC 29202

42. 1723-1727 Greene Street
USC Treasurer's Office
Petigru Building
Columbia, SC 29208

43. 1730 Greene Street
Margaret Stoneburner
1000 Keenan Building
Columbia, SC 29207

44. 1800 Greene Street
Katherine and Richard Hepfer
3208 Wilmot Avenue
Columbia, SC 29205

D. 1801 Greene Street
EW & M Ltd. Partnership
110 Edisto Avenue
Columbia, SC 29205

45. 1804 Greene Street
M & M Properties
c/o Gerald F. Smith
2226 Wheat Street
Columbia, SC 29205

E. 1808 Greene Street
W.G.R.Q., LLC
2805 Millwood Avenue
Columbia, SC 29205

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 11 Page 102

University Neighborhood Historic District
name of property
Richland County, South Carolina
county and State

46. 1810/1812 Greene Street
M & M Properties
2727 Duncan Street
Columbia, SC 29205

47. 1814/16 Greene Street
M & M Properties
2727 Duncan Street
Columbia, SC 29205

48. 1819-25 Greene Street
Rajarithnam and Katherine Aluri
1827 Greene Street
Columbia, SC 29201

49. 1824 Greene Street
Phyllis Fleishel
33rd Avenue, #7
Isle of Palms, SC 29451

50. 1826 Greene Street
Bernard Manning
1828 Greene Street
Columbia, SC 29201

F. 1827 Greene Street
Rajarithnam and Katherine Aluri
P.O. Box 12504
Columbia, SC 29211

51. 1828 Greene Street
Bernard Manning
1828 Greene Street
Columbia, SC 29201

52. 1829/1831 Greene Street
Eagle Investments of Columbia, LLC
1833 Greene Street
Columbia, SC 29202

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 11 Page 103

University Neighborhood Historic District
name of property
Richland County, South Carolina
county and State

=====
53. 1830 Greene Street

Roberta O'Neil
1830 Greene Street
Columbia, SC 29205

54. 1832 Greene Street

Powell Real Estate Partnership
P.O. Box 61110
Columbia, SC 29260

55. 1833/35 Greene Street

Eagle Investments of Columbia
1833 Greene Street
Columbia, SC 29202

56. 1900 Greene Street

Powell Real Estate Partnership
P.O. Box 61110
Columbia, SC 29260

57. 805/807 Gregg Street

Eagle Investments of Columbia
1833 Greene Street
Columbia, SC 29202

58. 817 Gregg Street

Fritz and Katherine A. DeJonge
817 Gregg Street
Columbia, SC 29201

59. 828/830 Gregg Street

James R. Richardson and Antoni Szkaradek D/B/A
Classic Property and Investments
PO Box 11473
Columbia, SC 29211

60. 835 Gregg Street

Thomas J. Owens
835 Gregg Street
Columbia, SC 29201

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 11 Page 104

University Neighborhood Historic District
name of property
Richland County, South Carolina
county and State

=====
G. 900 Gregg Street
Beverly L. Edgell
900 Gregg Street, Unit 1A
Columbia, SC 29201

David A. Gray
900 Gregg Street, Unit 1B
Columbia, SC 29201

Melanie Hanson
900 Gregg Street, Unit 2A
Columbia, SC 29201

Francis Warrington Fisher
900 Gregg Street, Unit 2B
Columbia, SC 29201

Nancy Kress
900 Gregg Street, Unit 3
Columbia, SC 29201

61. 914 Gregg Street
Charles L. Dibble
PO Box 1240
Columbia, SC 29202

62. 915 Gregg Street
USC Treasurer's Office
Petigru Building
Columbia, SC 29208

63. 916 Gregg Street
Randall G. Schwartz
916 Gregg Street
Columbia, SC 29201

64. 920 Gregg Street
Katherine M. Brantley
920 Gregg Street
Columbia, SC 29201

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 11 Page 105

University Neighborhood Historic District
name of property
Richland County, South Carolina
county and State

=====
65. 921/923 Gregg Street
Harold Simmons Tate, Jr.
15 Gibbes Court
Columbia, SC 29201

66. 925 Gregg Street/1830 Pendleton Street
Harold Simmons Tate, Jr.
15 Gibbes Court
Columbia, SC 29201

67. 1006 Gregg Street
Peggy McMaster
1731 Senate Street
Columbia, SC 29201

68. 1012 Gregg Street
William and Pamela Hrushesky
1012 Gregg Street
Columbia, SC 29201

69. 1013 Gregg Street
David K. Bowden
1013 Gregg Street
Columbia, SC 29201

70. 1015 Gregg Street
Susan Hunnicutt Embler
1015 Gregg Street
Columbia, SC 29201

71. 1017/1019 Gregg Street
David K. Bowden
1019 Gregg Street
Columbia, SC 29201

72. 1020 Gregg Street
Marshall Haines
1020 Gregg Street
Columbia, SC 29201

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 11 Page 106

University Neighborhood Historic District
name of property
Richland County, South Carolina
county and State

=====
73. 1026 Gregg Street
David & Patricia Hough
1026 Gregg Street
Columbia, SC 29201

74. 1030 Gregg Street
Edwin W. Johnson II
1030 Gregg Street
Columbia, SC 29201

75. 1100 Gregg Street
Carol Jones Carlisle
1100 Gregg Street
Columbia, SC 29201

76. 1104 Gregg Street
Douglas & Rose-Marie Carlisle
1104 Gregg Street
Columbia, SC 29201

77. 1106 Gregg Street
Mack M. McGahee Et al.
1530 Milford Road
Columbia, SC 29206

78. 1108 Gregg Street
Wiley J. Williams
1108 Gregg Street
Columbia, SC 29201

79. 1110 Gregg Street
Russell & Kathleen Froneberger
1110 Gregg Street
Columbia, SC 29201

80. 1120/1122 Gregg Street
David Bowden
1019 Gregg Street
Columbia, SC 29201

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 11 Page 107

University Neighborhood Historic District
name of property
Richland County, South Carolina
county and State

=====
81. 1126/1128 Gregg Street
Bowdewell Associates
1019 Gregg Street
Columbia, SC 29201

82. 814 Henderson Street
USC Treasurer's Office
Petigru Building
Columbia, SC 29208

83. 816 Henderson Street
USC Treasurer's Office
Petigru Building
Columbia, SC 29208

84. 820 Henderson Street
USC Treasurer's Office
Petigru Building
Columbia, SC 29208

85. 1006 Henderson Street
Carl D. Evans
1006 Henderson Street
Columbia, SC 29201

86. 1010 Henderson Street
Jennifer A. Theiling
1010 Henderson Street
Columbia, SC 29201

87. 1020 Henderson Street
Bijoy K. Sahoo
9534 Mitchell Glen Road
Charlotte, NC 28277

88. 1022 Henderson Street
Robert Joseph Richardson
1022 Henderson Street
Columbia, SC 29201

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 11 Page 108

University Neighborhood Historic District
name of property
Richland County, South Carolina
county and State

=====
89. 822/824 Laurens Street
Barbara Harris Et al.
3176 Pine Belt Road
Columbia, SC 29204

90. 826 Laurens Street
William Dudley Gregorie
826 Laurens Street
Columbia, SC 29201

91. 828 Laurens Street
Douglas & Margaret Broadwater
828 Laurens Street
Columbia, SC 29201

92. 900 Laurens Street
Jan Jernigan
900 Laurens Street
Columbia, SC 29201

93. 901 Laurens Street
John & Sandra Allison
901 Laurens Street
Columbia, SC 29201

94. 906 Laurens Street
Paul & Carryl Krohne
906 Laurens Street
Columbia, SC 29201

95. 907 Laurens Street
Bank of America, NA Trustee
P.O. Box 448
Columbia, SC 29202

96. 910 Laurens Street
Rick & Joan Wilkins
27 Crosstree Dr.
Hilton Head, SC 29926

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 11 Page 109

University Neighborhood Historic District
name of property
Richland County, South Carolina
county and State

=====
97. 911 Laurens Street
John J. Stucker
911 Laurens Street
Columbia, SC 29201

98. 915 Laurens Street
Nicholas G. Anastasios
9360 Two Notch Road
Columbia, SC 29223

99. 920/922 Laurens Street
Karen R. Belser
920 Laurens Street
Columbia, SC 29201

100. 921 Laurens Street
Deborah D. Fite
1735 Peachtree Street NE Unit 118
Atlanta, GA 30309

101. 923/925 Laurens Street
Carl & Nancy White
1932 Pendleton Street
Columbia, SC 29201

102. 924 Laurens Street
Charles E. Carpenter, Jr.
4824 Portobello Road
Columbia, SC 29206

103. 926 Laurens Street
John & Kathleen Preston
926 Laurens Street
Columbia, SC 29201

104. 930 Laurens Street
Betty Elliott Tiemann
514 Congaree Avenue
Columbia, SC 29205

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 11 Page 110

University Neighborhood Historic District
name of property
Richland County, South Carolina
county and State

=====

H. 934 Laurens Street
FME Holdings, LLC
831 Abelia Road
Columbia, SC 29205

105. 1000/1002 Laurens Street
Apren Co., Inc.
1011 Laurens Street
Columbia, SC 29201

106. 1004/1006 Laurens Street
Margaret McCrory Hicks Et al
Property Care Inc.
P.O. Box 6496
Columbia, SC 29260

107. 1008 Laurens Street
William G. Flowers
1008 Laurens Street
Columbia, SC 29201

108. 1011 Laurens Street
James Clarkson
1011 Laurens Street
Columbia, SC 29201

109. 1012 Laurens Street
Ellen Hanckel Stallworth
1012 Laurens Street
Columbia, SC 29201

110. 1014 Laurens Street
Patricia C. Moore
1014 Laurens Street
Columbia, SC 29201

111. 1015 Laurens Street
1015 Laurens Inc.
121 Manchester Road
Charleston, SC 29403

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 11 Page 111

University Neighborhood Historic District
name of property
Richland County, South Carolina
county and State

=====
112. 1016/1018 Laurens Street
Cecelia McLendon
585 Dawn Dr.
West Columbia, SC 29170

113. 1017 Laurens Street
Marshall Haines
1020 Gregg Street
Columbia, SC 29201

114. 1019 Laurens Street
Charles Brent Weasmer
1019 Laurens Street
Columbia, SC 29201

115. 1027 Laurens Street
Waddy R. IV & Amy G. Thomson
1027 Laurens Street
Columbia, SC 29201

116. 1031 Laurens Street
Robin Langston Spotts
1031 Laurens Street
Columbia, SC 29201

117. 1611 Pendleton Street
USC Development Foundation
1600 Hampton Street.
Columbia, SC 29208

118. 1619 Pendleton Street
USC Development Foundation
1600 Hampton Street
Columbia, SC 29208

119. 1701 Pendleton Street
Stephen R. Adams
1701 Pendleton Street
Columbia, SC 29201

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 11 Page 112

University Neighborhood Historic District
name of property
Richland County, South Carolina
county and State

=====
120. 1707 Pendleton Street
USC Development Foundation
1600 Hampton Street
Columbia, SC 29208

121. 1711 Pendleton Street
HIS International Incorporated
1233 Washington Street
Suite 800
Columbia, SC 29201

122. 1727 Pendleton Street
Columbia Evangelical Church
1011 Barnwell Street
Columbia, SC 29201

123. 1729 Pendleton Street
Charles Hiott
1729 Pendleton Street
Columbia, SC 29201

124. 1801 Pendleton Street
Kenneth W. May and Martha A. Brim
1801 Pendleton Street
Columbia, SC 29201

125. 1807 Pendleton Street
Charles & Elma Davis
1829 Senate Street, Unit A
Columbia, SC 29201

126. 1815 Pendleton Street
Elijah S. and Ellen S. Atkins III
1815 Pendleton Street
Columbia, SC 29201

127. 1819 Pendleton Street
USC Treasurer's Office
Petigru Building
Columbia, SC 29208

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 11 Page 113

University Neighborhood Historic District
name of property
Richland County, South Carolina
county and State

=====
128. 1822/24 Pendleton Street
David K. Bowden
1822-24 Pendleton Street
Columbia, SC 29201

129. 1831 Pendleton Street
Killingsworth Home
1831 Pendleton Street
Columbia, SC 29201

130. 1900 Pendleton Street
Mishra Sanjib Survivorship
1900 Pendleton Street
Columbia, SC 29201

131. 1901 Pendleton Street
Allen D. Thames
1901 Pendleton Street
Columbia, SC 29201

132. 1904 Pendleton Street
Ward W. Briggs, Jr.
1904 Pendleton Street
Columbia, SC 29201

133. 1906 Pendleton Street
Curba Morris & Alan Lampert
1906 Pendleton Street
Columbia, SC 29201

134. 1907 Pendleton Street
Charles R. and Kathleen R. Herald
1907 Pendleton Street
Columbia, SC 29201

135. 1915 Pendleton Street
Richard M. and Belinda F. Gergel
1915 Pendleton Street
Columbia, SC 29201

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 11 Page 114

University Neighborhood Historic District
name of property
Richland County, South Carolina
county and State

=====
136. 1927 Pendleton Street
James B. and Polly F. Morrison
1927 Pendleton Street
Columbia, SC 29201

137. 1928 Pendleton Street
Brad Bowie Brown
1928 Pendleton Street
Columbia, SC 29201

138. 1930 Pendleton Street
Robin H. Smith
1930 Pendleton Street
Columbia, SC 29201

139. 1932 Pendleton Street
Carl & Nancy White
1932 Pendleton Street
Columbia, SC 29201

140. 1700 Senate Street
Marc A. and Rose D. Manos
1700 Senate Street
Columbia, SC 29201

141. 1710 Senate Street
Brenda J. Blackston
102 Ancient Mariner Lane
Pawleys Island, SC 29585

142. 1714 Senate Street
W.G.R.Q., LLC
2805 Millwood Avenue
Columbia, SC 29205

143. 1720 Senate Street
W.G.R.Q., LLC
2805 Millwood Ave
Columbia, SC 29205

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 11 Page 115

University Neighborhood Historic District
name of property
Richland County, South Carolina
county and State

=====
144. 1723 Senate Street
Peggy M. McMaster
1400 Main Street
4th Floor
Columbia, SC 29201

145. 1731 Senate Street
Peggy M. McMaster
1400 Main Street
4th Floor
Columbia, SC 29201

I. 1800 Senate Street
Landsmen Associates
c/o Harvey Rosen
P.O. Box 28
Columbia, SC 29202

146. 1808 Senate Street
David K. Bowden
1808 Senate Street
Columbia, SC 29201

147. 1815 Senate Street
Milton D. Alexander, Jr. and Lisa Jones
1815 Senate Street
Columbia, SC 29201

148. 1816 Senate Street
Timothy R. and Charleane L. Shealy
1618 Senate Street
Columbia, SC 29201

149. 1824 Senate Street
Susan H. Gottshall
1824 Senate Street
Columbia, SC 29201

150. 1830 Senate Street
Robert Marshall and Caroline Sherman Griffin
1830 Senate Street
Columbia, SC 29201

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 11 Page 116

University Neighborhood Historic District
name of property
Richland County, South Carolina
county and State

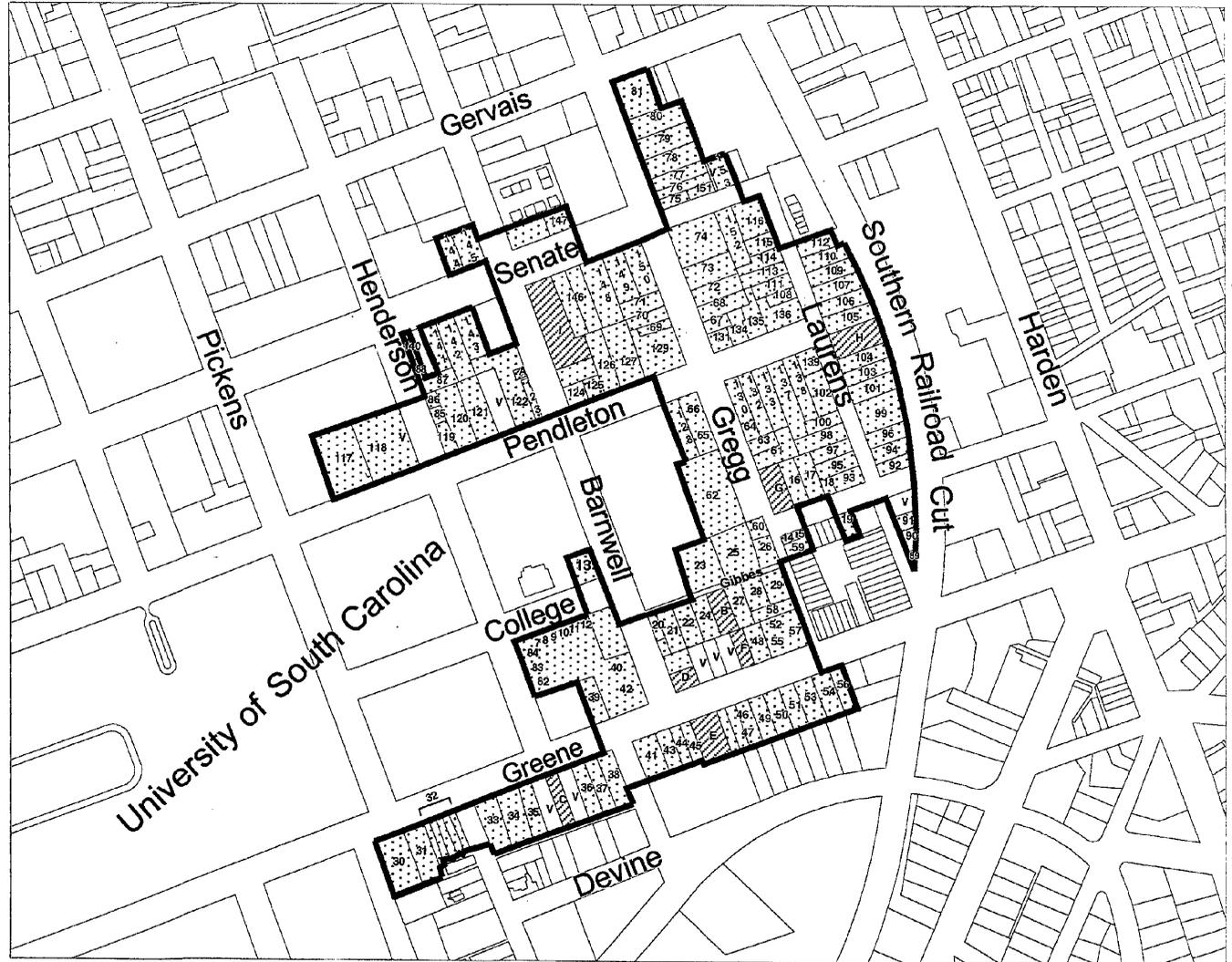
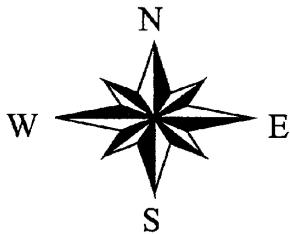
=====
151. 1911 Senate Street
James Frank Riddle
1911 Senate Street
Columbia, SC 29201

152. 1914 Senate Street
M & M Properties
2727 Duncan Street
Columbia, SC 29205

153. 1917 Senate Street
E. Sherman and Catherine R. Webb
1917 Senate Street
Columbia, SC 29201

University Neighborhood Historic District Boundaries

-  Contributing Properties
-  Noncontributing Properties
-  Vacant
-  Richland County Tax Parcels



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Photographs Page 117 University Neighborhood Historic District
name of property
Richland County, South Carolina
county and State

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

Name of Property: University Neighborhood Historic District

Location of Property: Columbia, Richland County, South Carolina

Date of Photographs: March 2004

Location of Original Negatives: South Carolina Department of Archives and
History, Columbia, SC

1. Streetscape, east side of 1000 block of Henderson Street; photo by Rebekah Dobrasko
2. Streetscape, south side of 1700-1800 block of Greene Street; photo by Rebekah Dobrasko
3. Streetscape, east side of 1900 block of College Street; photo by Jody Graichen
4. Streetscape, east side of 900 block of Laurens Street; photo by Jody Graichen
5. Streetscape, Pendleton Street; photo by Jody Graichen
6. Streetscape, south side of 1800 block of Senate Street; photo by Jody Graichen
7. 1013 Barnwell Street, east elevation; photo by Rebekah Dobrasko
8. 1015 Barnwell Street, east elevation; photo by Rebekah Dobrasko
9. 1714 College Street, north elevation; photo by Jody Graichen
10. 1716 College Street, north elevation; photo by Jody Graichen
11. 1731 College Street, south elevation; photo by Jody Graichen
12. 1917 College Street and 901 Laurens Street, north elevations; photo by Jody Graichen
13. 2 Gibbes Court, north elevation; photo by Jody Graichen
14. 11 / 13 Gibbes Court, south elevation; photo by Rebekah Dobrasko
15. 20 Gibbes Court, north elevation; photo by Rebekah Dobrasko
16. 30 Gibbes Court, north elevation; photo by Rebekah Dobrasko
17. 1634 Greene Street, north elevation; photo by Rebekah Dobrasko
18. 1710 Greene Street, north elevation; photo by Rebekah Dobrasko
19. 1717 Greene Street, south elevation; photo by Rebekah Dobrasko
20. 1819/1821/1823/1825 Greene Street, south elevation; photo by Rebekah Dobrasko
21. 1827 Greene Street, south elevation; photo by Rebekah Dobrasko
22. 1830 Greene Street, north elevation; photo by Rebekah Dobrasko
23. 1917 Greene Street, south elevation; photo by Rebekah Dobrasko
24. 915 Gregg Street, east elevation; photo by Rebekah Dobrasko
25. 920 Gregg Street, west elevation; photo by Rebekah Dobrasko
26. 1006 Gregg Street, west elevation; photo by Rebekah Dobrasko

