

**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 Pacific Community Association Building
Other names/site number Pacific Community YMCA; The "Y"

2. Location

street & number 701 Whaley St / 214 Wayne St. not for publication _____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 of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property Xmeets ___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.)

Signature of certifying official _____ Date _____

Elizabeth M. Johnson, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, S.C. Dept. of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C.
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
<input type="checkbox"/> Entered in the National Register		
<input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.		
<input type="checkbox"/> Determined eligible for the National Register		
<input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.		
<input type="checkbox"/> Determined not eligible for the National Register		
<input type="checkbox"/> Removed from the National Register		
Other (explain):		

Pacific Community Association Building
Name of Property

Richland County, South Carolina
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing	
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	_____	buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	_____	_____	sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____	_____	structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	_____	_____	objects
		<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register 0

Textile Mills in South Carolina Designed by W.B. Smith Whaley, 1893-1903

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Category:

Commerce/ Trade
Recreation and Culture

Subcategory:

Department Store
Sports Facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Category: Vacant/Not In Use

Subcategory:

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19th AND EARLY 20th
CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/
Commercial Style

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick
walls Brick
roof Asphalt
other Metal

Narrative Description

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

Pacific Community Association Building
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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
Entertainment/Recreation
Social History

Period of Significance

1903-1941

Significant Dates

1903, 1918, 1923

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Whaley, W.B. Smith

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: Historic Columbia Foundation, Columbia, S.C.

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.19 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone Easting Northing	Zone Easting Northing
1 <u>17 496818 3760434</u>	3 <u>17 496691 3760313</u>
2 <u>17 496843 3760369</u>	4 <u>17 496661 3760392</u>

___See continuation sheet.

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Steven Wells
organization Historic Columbia Foundation date February 26, 2007
street & number 1601 Richland Street telephone (803) 252-1770 ext. 29
city or town Columbia state South Carolina zip code 29201

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 701 Whaley Olympia LLC
Street & number 1527 Blanding Street telephone _____
City or town Columbia state SC zip code 29201

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

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Narrative Description:

The Pacific Community Association Building is a large irregularly-shaped two-story brick building built as a vernacular two-part storefront with elaborate cornices, decorative brickwork and corbeling that reflects many elements of the Olympia and Granby Mills located nearby. The original portion of the building, built by 1903 was rectangular in shape, and was designed by the prolific mill engineer and architect W. B. Smith Whaley for use as a store in his mill village¹. The pool building was added in the rear around 1918², and the large gymnasium was constructed in 1923 long after the original portion had been converted into a community center.³

The building's Whaley Street facade is imposing. When it was built in 1903 the lower half of the façade consisted of large plate glass display windows with inset entrances configured very much like traditional commercial storefronts were at the time; this allowed pedestrians to view merchandise within the store. A deep glass transom was located above each set of doors and each display window to allow natural light into the store. The storefront was divided into four entrance bays, with each set of doors set back from the sidewalk giving the illusion of separate bay windows.⁴ Today, the section below the belt coursing is a flat cinderblock wall set in between the iron pilasters.

The cast iron elements on the first floor consist of the pilasters, columns, and window apron. The first floor has three cast iron pilasters, one on each corner and one in the center of the façade that support the storefront cornice and entablature. The windows are set above a horizontal cast iron apron decorated with convex rectilinear embellishment that reflected the pilasters. Between the pilasters were cast iron columns, which bordered each window section. Today, the entire first floor between the outer pilasters is filled in with white painted cinderblock.

The first and second floors are separated by a large decorative entablature, which originates at the top of the cinder blocks and terminates at the bottom of the second floor windows. The entablature is decorated with egg and dart molding, above which are five courses of stretcher bricks and a sill course with detailed dentils on its underside.

The second floor is little changed since construction. There are sixteen windows in ten splayed window sockets with jack arch lintels. Originally, the windows were simple one-over-one wood, double-hung sash that extended from the top of the entablature to the jack arch lintels. Today, the windows are a mixture of casement, four over one, and plain glass, all with a transom. The new windows are also smaller than the original with the excess space having been infilled with brick.

¹ W.B. Smith Whaley, *Modern Cotton Mill Engineering* (Columbia: *The State Company*, 1903), p. 84.

² Alvin Byars, *Olympia-Pacific, The Way it Was 1895-1970* (Columbia: Professional Printers Ltd., 1981), p. 63.

³ Byars, pp. 56, 69.

⁴ Whaley, p. 84.

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Directly above the windows is a deeply corbelled cornice. There are twenty-four teardrop shaped corbels on either side of a central square corbel that supports a substantial flagpole. Above the corbelling is a multi-stepped and molded parapet. Limestone caps the parapet, and five decorative brick socket panels flank either side of the flagpole. The entire building when built was unpainted, while today, most of it is painted white.

The east and west elevations of the structure were presumably built identical, but there are no historic photographs to confirm that presumption. A photograph from 1903 shows the west side as having two levels of window with each level having two groups of three windows. Each window has a segmental arched lintel of headers three rows high and is set within a window socket that extends down from the arch to the ground. The parapet from the south/main façade wraps around to both the west and east elevations covering about one fourth of the side elevations, with no windows present. The 1903 photograph also shows with clarity the common bond pattern of bricks.

Today, the side elevations have been altered, though not as extensively as the façade. Every arched window on the second level has been replaced with a square casement window, while the first floor windows have also been replaced with much smaller casement windows. In both cases the remaining space has been in filled with brick. Over the years the west elevation also acquired two large roll up doors, an elevator shaft, numerous doors with a second floor stairway, and several more windows similar in style to the originals. The most noticeable window addition to the west façade is a second floor window located in the southwest section of the façade. The additional windows were added in 1918 around the same time that the pool was added to the rear⁵.

The east elevation today has the same original features as the west elevation with casement windows replacing original windows along with brick infill. The first three windows on the first level have been in filled. Between the original sets of windows a large door was added before 1919 when the Sanborn Map of that year showed the staircase on the outside of the building, presumably in 1918 when several other openings were installed. There is also a window of the same size as the originals below the level of the first floor windows. On the other side of the second set of original windows four newer windows were added, two on each level, and a door near the connection of the 1923 addition.

The pool addition connects to the main building about 15 feet from the north west corner of the main building. The pool building is one-story of brick constructed formerly with a flat roof with large sky lights. A high beveled water table caps the pool building's base, thereby creating a classical piano nobile configuration. In the space between the corner of the 1903 building on the rear elevation and the connection of the pool addition are two windows, one on each floor, mirroring the others on the

⁵ Byars, p. 63.

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side. Bricked in windows of the original building can also be seen overlooking the pool building from the rear of the original building. Several feet above the water table of the pool addition is a belt course two bricks high in an upright header position that starts at the connection of the original building and ends at the connection of the 1923 addition. The west facing elevation has eight window openings with an arched lintel and is situated within a rectangular socket. The rear of the pool addition has the extended water table, and belt course as well as three windows mirroring the style of the windows on the west wall, and a door in the center.

The pool building has changed little since it was built. All the windows are covered with sheets of wood, and wood sheeting also blocks in the center door on the north side. The biggest difference is the roof, which collapsed several years ago causing the interior to be overgrown with foliage.

In 1923 a large, two-story, square shaped gymnasium was added to the east side of the pool addition and the north side of the original building. From the connection with the pool building on the west side, the gymnasium's west elevation extends approximately another seventeen feet. The first floor on the west side is largely unremarkable with no windows or ornamentation of any kind. Above the first floor the building steps back with the first floor roof leveling off flat, then a metal-clad wall rises to form the outer wall of the second level. This level has three windows cut into the metal with two being paired together near the corner of the gymnasium and the third near the connection of the pool building. The second floor of the gymnasium is set back from the face of the first floor and covered with metal siding. The roof of this portion of the building is in the mansard or truncated-gable form that transitions into a flat roof.

The north side of the gymnasium has a parapeted gable that obscures the form of the mansard roof when viewed from the north. The rear brick elevation rises from the ground to the first floor on each side then steps in toward the center about ten feet and rises the remaining height to level off again completing the facade. A brick shed addition is at the northwest corner of the building. The entire north elevation is laid in common bond and is very plain. The first floor has a door in the center, while the second floor has four evenly spaced rectangular windows, which have subsequently been covered with wood sheeting. The only ornamentation on this elevation consists of three brick pilasters. One pilaster is in the center between the windows, with the remaining two at the edges of the large rise in the parapet.

The east side of the 1923 addition originally was a brick faced with identical features as the west side, but in the mid 1980s a one-story concrete block structure with a stucco skin was built as an addition. There are no windows or doors and a flat roof caps the addition. Around the corner the south side of the 1923 addition the building is covered in brick with a large arched entryway infilled with brick.

When evaluating the integrity of the building, one would have to look past the deterioration that has occurred in the previous decade. There is a considerable amount of historic material and detail

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remaining in the building with which to work in the rehabilitation that is currently being undertaken by the owners. The original design by one of the state's most prominent mill building designers is still evident in what remains. The character of the neighborhood is largely unchanged, with Granby Mill and Olympia Mill—which the Community Association Building serviced—being rehabilitated into apartments, mill churches still being used, and mill housing around the area still intact. The rehabilitation of the Pacific Community Association Building that is taking place has already stabilized the exterior walls, and is in the preliminary stages of reconstructing the roof over the east side of the building. Further work will consist of repointing brick, paint removal, and a general return to what the building might have looked like at the height of its use by the mills.

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Statement of Significance

The Pacific Community Association Building at 701 Whaley Street is located within the former boundaries of the Olympia and Granby Mill complex in Columbia, South Carolina. The building is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A for its social and cultural impact on the mill villages it serviced and under Criterion C for its architectural significance and association with its designer, W.B. Smith Whaley.

Between the years 1894 and 1903, William Burroughs Smith Whaley designed several mills, several mill support buildings, and many other buildings throughout Columbia and the state of South Carolina significantly altering the industrial makeup of the state for many years. The building at 701 Whaley Street was constructed by 1903 as the Mills Avenue Store to supply the needs of the workers of the Olympia and Granby Mills.⁶ Shortly after the store's opening Whaley resigned from the presidency of Whaley Mills and moved to Massachusetts. New mill president Lewis Parker relocated from Greenville where he had previously implemented a program of social improvements. Upon his arrival to Columbia he created a similar program to attract the necessary workforce for the four mills. During this improvement, Parker enhanced housing substantially, instituted a health care program, paved the roads, and created recreational areas which included turning part of the company store building into a recreational center in 1909 called the Young Men's Christian Association or YMCA.⁷

Previously in 1907, the second floor of the mill store was remodeled to provide meeting space for various groups and employees, but when the YMCA took over part of the building in 1909 the second floor was converted to a gymnasium for the intramural basketball teams. The first floor, being split between the store and the YMCA included locker rooms, offices, billiard tables and later a bowling alley. Between 1908 and 1919⁸ the YMCA shared its space with variously named stores until a new company store was built and the entire building was taken over by the YMCA.

The YMCA became the center for many community and athletic activities for the mill village including gymnastics, wrestling, volleyball, indoor baseball, calisthenics, and later swimming. There was an auditorium for group meetings, a medical office, and a room for sewing, but by far the most popular and successful activity that took place in the building was basketball. Prior to 1917 the upstairs gym had been used for intramural basketball, but in 1917 a men's mill team was put together to play in tournaments and against local teams and colleges. The "Terrifics," as they were called, only needed four years to win the Southern Textile Basketball Tournament in Greenville in 1921 and continued to have successful teams over the next twenty five years.

⁶ Whaley, p. 84.

⁷ Byars, pp. 55-61.

⁸ *Hill's Columbia (Richland Co., SC) City Directory* (Richmond: Hill Directory Co. Inc., Publishers, 1903-1972).

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The team was constantly playing and occasionally beating college teams from the University of South Carolina, Presbyterian College, Newberry College, Wofford College, and Clemson College.⁹ The Olympia School also used the gymnasium as their home court for the men's and women's basketball teams until 1939 when a new gymnasium was built with P.W.A funds for their use on the mill school grounds.

In addition to the intramural leagues the YMCA offered other activities such as clubs that promoted arts and crafts, cooking, health, home planning, and sewing for the women of the mill. It was not until 1923 that the women formed their own basketball team, known as the "Angels," but they soon found success playing local teams and tournaments. The role the young women played in the social welfare of the community was enormous and based in the YMCA building. Several clubs were formed through the years whose goal was mainly to better the social condition of the mill community. One of the largest was the International Order of the King's Daughters and Sons that raised large amounts of money in the early-to-mid twentieth century, and used it to provide services to needy families throughout the village. In many ways the YMCA building was the center of the mill community, responsible for the socialization of the children of the mill workers.

During the early years of the YMCA, one woman was considered the mother and leader of the community and was in charge of all of the women's groups formed and run during her time at the mill. Mrs. M.O.J. Kreps first worked out of a building adjacent to the YMCA, but the women moved their activities into the YMCA as it expanded. Mrs. Kreps was not only president of the local Silver Cross Circle of the King's Daughters and Sons, but also of the South Carolina branch, as well as editor of the monthly community newspaper, *The Spinner*.

In 1919, the YMCA welcomed two people to its staff who would make the largest impact on the facilities and organization of the center. Jack Crawford was brought in to be the new director of the Pacific Mills Community Center, and was responsible for the immense expansion of the building as well as the creation of many new programs throughout the mill village. That same year, Albert Wallace was hired to run athletics for the mills. With the new pool built around this time and the new gymnasium constructed in 1923 the staff requirements grew and these two men became the facilitators for this growth

Around 1918 a pool building was constructed to the rear of the main building for swimming lessons and recreational activities. Around this same time the name of the building changed from the YMCA to the Pacific Community Association to reflect a change in ownership of the mills. The pool was an instant success, and many children signed up for swimming lessons and attended open swimming sessions. Boys and girls had separated times allotted to each, and each age group was given different times to swim.¹⁰

⁹ Byars, p. 62-66.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, pp. 80-85

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During the winter of 1921/1922 mill families saw the introduction of several new activities to the community building. The community library opened after a successful book drive accumulated the necessary books. The skating rink became a major attraction for the community, but this activity might have used the space of the basketball court. The single bowling lane was so popular that the mill expanded the only lane into three lanes in January 1922. There was also a theater showing movies three times a week by 1920 making it one of only a hand full of theaters in the city.¹¹

In 1923 another large addition was made to the rear of the building creating a full size gymnasium with room for 1,100 spectators. Basketball had previously been played on the second floor of the main building, but the new gymnasium addition allowed the second floor space to be used for a movie theater, and various other activities such as the pressing club, and later a billiards hall, and library. The new gymnasium was considered one of the finest facilities in the South comparable to any college court and provided a space that could be used for the various functions of the clubs and groups as a banquet hall.¹²

During the Depression the mill was forced to cut many programs and positions in the mill community, though during this time the center remained open to serve the workers and their children. The center's demise came when the Olympia High School was expanded with the help of P.W.A. funds; one of the additions was a new gymnasium designed and carried out under the supervision of Columbia architect, J. Carroll Johnson of the firm of Wessinger & Stork. Previously the school's basketball teams had been allowed to play in the Pacific Community Association Building, but when the new school gymnasium was opened in 1939 they ceased playing at the center. This was one of several factors that led to the Association Building's closing in 1941.

In July 1940, the mill sold the building and forty-one other parcels around it to the Ebert Realty Company to be resold to the public.¹³ Until the end of World War II, the building was occupied by the Textile Workers Union # 253 and 254, as well as Dixie Stores Bakery, which occupied the rear portion. In 1961, the rear gymnasium section previously used by the bakery was parceled off as 214 Wayne Street and occupied by Neil Parts Re-builders, Inc., which currently operates at that location.¹⁴ Over the next sixty years the main portion of the building was used by several different businesses comprising textile manufacturers, warehouses, and specialty stores, but since 2001 it has stood empty and deteriorating.

The building has played an important role in the mill story of Columbia as the site where so many mill children grew up and were socialized into the greater community. From sports to community service

¹¹ *The Spinner* (Columbia, South Carolina), December 1920.

¹² Columbia City Directory, 1925-1941.

¹³ Richland County Register Mesne Conveyance, Book D-EW, Page 30.

¹⁴ *Ibid*, Book D-314, Page 450.

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organization to recreational activities this building became a major asset to the mill in drawing rural workers to the mill community and today helps provide context to the history of the textile mill society in two of Columbia's most prominent and most significant mill villages.

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Bibliography

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Carlton, David L. *Mill and Town in South Carolina 1880-1920*. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1982.

“Granby Mill Village Historic District.” National Register of Historic Places Nomination, 1993, South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C.

Hill's Columbia City Directory. Richmond: Hill Directory Co., Inc., Publishers, 1904-1941.

“Olympia Mill.” National Register of Historic Places Nomination, 2004, South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C.

Richland County Register Mesne Conveyance, Book D-EW, Page 30.

Richland County Register Mesne Conveyance, Book D-314, Page 450.

“Textile Mills in South Carolina Designed by W.B. Whaley, 1893-1903.” National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, 1990, South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C.

The Spinner (Columbia, S.C.). November 1920-November 1922.

Whaley, W.B. Smith. *Modern Cotton Mill Engineering*. Columbia: The State Company, 1903.

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Pacific Community Association Building
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Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary for the Pacific Community Association Building is shown as the black line on the accompanying Richland County Tax Map 08913, Block 12, encompassing both Parcels 8 and 10.

Verbal Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the original building at the northwest corner of Whaley and Wayne Streets, along with the ca. 1918 pool addition, and the 1923 gymnasium addition on the north side of the original building.

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

Name of Property: Pacific Community Association Building

Location of Property: Richland County, South Carolina

Name of Photographer: Lee Ann Korngay, Steven Wells

Date of Photographs: February 7, 2007

Location of Original Negatives: Historic Columbia Foundation, Columbia, South Carolina

1. Facade [South elevation]
2. Southwest Oblique View of Facade and West Elevation
3. Oblique View of Facade [South Elevation]
4. Upper Floor of Facade and Corbeled Cornice
5. Detail of Storefront Cornice with Egg and Dart Moulding
6. West Elevation
7. West Elevation and Swimming Pool at Left
8. Northwest Oblique View of Swimming Pool Addition
9. Northwest Oblique View of Swimming Pool and Gymnasium Additions
10. Northwest Oblique View of Swimming Pool and Main Building, with Southside Baptist Church in Background
11. East Elevation
12. Brick-infilled Arched Entrance to Gymnasium
13. Detail of Altered Windows on West Elevation
14. Cast Iron Pilaster detail, with Concrete Block Infill
15. Interior Paneled Support Pier
16. Stairway at Southwest Front Corner of Main Building
17. Interior First Floor Space, Western Half of Building
18. Interior First Floor Space, Eastern Half of Building
19. Interior Tie-rod Bracing System, First Floor
20. Pressed Metal Ceiling of Original Storefront Inset Entrance
21. Segmental Arched Doorways to Restroom and to West Side of Main Building, Second Floor
22. Detail of Plastered Arched Doorway Portal, Second Floor of Main Building
23. Stairway, East Section of Main Building

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Name of Photographer: *The Spinner* (Newspaper)

Date of Photographs: 1920-1922

- 24. Left oblique
- 25. East room staircase
- 26. Pool interior
- 27. Pool interior

Name of Photographer: Unknown, from: Byars, Alvin. *Olympia-Pacific, The Way It Was 1895-1970*. (Columbia, SC: Professional Printers Ltd. 1981), p. 56.

Date of Photographs: 1918, 1923, and 1937

- 28. Baseball team photo showing window construction in background on Main Building (1918)
- 29. Baseball team photo showing gymnasium addition (1923)
- 30. Basketball team photo showing interior of gymnasium (1937), with large arched entrance at left

Name of Photographer: Unknown, from Whaley, W.B. Smith. *Modern Cotton Mill Engineering*. Columbia SC: The State Company, 1903.

Date of Photographs: 1903

- 31. Left Oblique of Main Building When Completed