

**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 an 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 Spigner, A. Fletcher, House
other names/site number Spigner-Wilson-Seibels House; Hanner House

2. Location

street & number 2028 Wheat Street not for publication
city or town Columbia vicinity
state South Carolina code SC county Richland code 079 zip code 29205

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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 for in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date
Elizabeth M. Johnson, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
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 certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet	_____	Signature of the Keeper	_____	Date of Action
<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.	_____			
<input type="checkbox"/> other, (explain): _____	_____			

Spigner, A. Fletcher, House
Name of Property

Richland County, South Carolina
County and State

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
(Do not include previously listed resources in count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2		buildings
		sites
	1	structures
		objects
2	1	Total

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

N/A

Number of Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Single Dwelling

Secondary Structure

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Single Dwelling

Secondary Structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Tudor Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete

Walls Brick

Stucco

roof Terra Cotta

Other Wood

Narrative Description

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

See continuation sheet attached.

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.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B.** removed from its original location.
- C.** birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance.
- 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.

Levels of Significance (local, state, national)

Local

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1920

Significant Dates

1920

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked)

Cultural Affiliation (Complete if Criterion D is marked)

Architect/Builder

Lafaye & Lafaye, Architects
Summersett, B., General Building Contractor

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(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: South Caroliniana Library,
Thomas Cooper Library, Richland County Public Library,
Columbia, Richland County, SC

Spigner, A. Fletcher, House
Name of Property

Richland County, South Carolina
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property Less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>17</u> Zone	<u>498600</u> Easting	<u>3761509</u> Northing	3	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing
2	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	4	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </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 Carrie Giauque [with assistance from Andrew W. Chandler, National Register Staff, SHPO]
organization Department of History date 16 September 2009
street & number University of South Carolina 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 SHPO or FPO.)

name Robert A. and Jennifer M. Hanner
street & number 2028 Wheat St Telephone (803) 799-9612
city or town Columbia state SC zip code 29205

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 listing. 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 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 Reduction Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20303.

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Narrative Description:

The A. Fletcher Spigner House is a two-and-a-half-story double-pile residence designed and constructed in the Tudor Revival style with a modified rectangular plan, a one-story, central front portico and a sunken basement. The building fronts north onto Wheat Street and is separated from the street by a low brick and iron fence and wall and is set back from a terraced yard with brick and cement steps. The east elevation of the house fronts onto Harden Street. The residence is located near the Five Points commercial shopping area in the neighborhood locally demarcated as Shandon, but historically a prominent part of the Wales Garden subdivision. Within both the Shandon and Wales Garden neighborhoods are several other residences where Tudor Revival architectural vocabulary was employed in house designs and where there are those that resemble the architectural character and style of the A. Fletcher Spigner House at 2028 Wheat Street. At the rear of the property is a one-and-one-half-story lateral gabled garage with faux half-timbering, three garage bays with wooden doors, and a central wall dormer. Encircling the rear yard is a non-contributing modern brick wall, which extends as a brick pier and iron fence around the front yard.

The lateral gabled roof of this large double-pile house is finished with red terra cotta tiles, exposed decorative rafter tails, and paneled fascia boards with square finial blocks at each gable peak. On the west elevation [gable-end] two large chimneys with limestone shoulder blocks and tapered stone caps rise high above the roof ridge. Toward the east end of the house's expansive roof an identical chimney pierces the ridgeline. To the right [west] of the central entrance is a projecting two-story gable, and to the east [left] is a smaller gabled projection at the second story level. The walls on the first story are finished in brick veneer, while those on the second story feature vertical faux half-timbering with a finish of stucco. End gables contain vertical, diagonal and crisscrossed faux half-timbering. A balloon frame was used for the structural system. A central one-story portico, composed of two square brick pillar supports and matching pilasters, terra cotta tile roof, and a tympanum broken with a composite pointed arch, shelters the house's central entrance. On the east end of the house's main block, a shed-roofed porch that historically featured square brick pillars and octagonal wooden piers was enclosed later using the faux half-timbering effect interspersed with fixed windows, the two front ones now featuring fixed-panels of bevel-edged, diamond-shaped quarrels. On the west elevation, a glass-enclosed porch with brick pillars matching those of the front and eastside porches and a terra cotta-tiled hip roof was added to the house a number of years ago.

The main entrance's stone and tiled landing is accessed by concrete steps with brick and concrete-capped cheek walls. The entrance features a wide, single-leaf door with three large lighted-candle panels with decorative leaded glass, and a large lower molded wood panel. Surrounding the door are sidelights with wooden under panels, corner lights and transom containing decorative leaded glass panels with an ivy motif. Double-hung windows throughout the house are single, paired or triple in size and feature six-over-one lights. Entrances and windows on the first level feature stone sills and soldier course brick lintel. A pair of diamond-paned casement windows are located over the main entrance portico, while a pair of diamond-paned, double-hung sash windows are located over a small hip-roofed rear porch that is enclosed. The main

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front gable contains a small, six-light arched window, while each gable end features a small diamond-paned, fixed glass panel. A gabled dormer with faux half-timbering, paired diamond-paned double-hung windows with diamond-paned gable transom, and terra cotta tile roof was added to the house's rear roof slope in the recent rehabilitation to accommodate access stairs to the third level.

The interior of the residence follows a modified rectangular plan and was recently rehabilitated. The main entrance accesses a foyer with cased openings to rooms on either side and a cased opening with five-light transom to the rear stair hall. The foyer features plaster walls and a plaster-molded ceiling, while the stair hall contains a picture mold and segmental-arched molded opening into a rear cross-hall. The staircase is a wide reverse stair with unturned balusters and a gentle turnout featuring a square paneled newel. On the first floor there are also a northeast parlor, a southeast living room, a bathroom, a kitchen in the southwest corner, and a dining room in the southeast corner. All rooms on the ground floor have heart pine wood floors that were harvested from the trees that originally grew in the Shandon neighborhood. The parlor, living room and dining room all feature plaster walls and decorative plaster cornice and ceiling moldings. Along the floor, the baseboard molding is constructed of wood. Fireplaces are located in the parlor, living room, dining room and kitchen. All fireplaces on the ground floor, with the exception of the living room, are original to the house. Fireplaces feature decorative wood mantels and tile surrounds of the period, and have coal-burning cast iron fireboxes with covers. The fireplace in the living room is constructed with brick. The dining room also features a built-in china cabinet with double-leaf casement doors containing geometric-patterned leaded glass panels.

The interior of the enclosed porch on the east end of the house is accessed from the parlor by two single-leaf French doors with four-light transoms, and features beaded board. The interior of the porch on the west side contains brick walls and pillars, glass windows and ceramic tile flooring.

On the second floor, there is a central stair and hall, the master bedroom in the northeast corner with an adjoining bathroom, a bedroom in the southeast corner, a bedroom in the southwest corner, a bathroom, and a bedroom in the northwest corner. Walls and cornices are constructed of plaster. Along the floor, the baseboard is constructed of wood. Doors in the master bedroom and bathroom are constructed of mahogany. The master bathroom has been expanded from its original size, and new fixtures and tile have been installed. The other bathroom on the western side has tile floor and walls, porcelain tub, and exposed pipes. Both bedrooms on the south side of the house, especially that on the southeast corner, feature exterior walls of mostly windows. These rooms feature an abundance of natural light and resemble sleeping porches.

The third floor, accessed by a stairway that was added in the recent rehabilitation, contains one large room that extends from gable-end to gable-end. The rafters and bracing have been left exposed with stucco infill, to resemble the faux half-timbering motif on the exterior of the residence.

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The residence underwent a substantial rehabilitation under the state income tax incentive program for homeowners. The project was completed in 2006. Careful attention was paid to details of the house on the interior and exterior, and was completed in a sensitive manner.

The garage, located to the southwest of the house at the rear, follows the same exterior pattern as the residence and is also in the Tudor Revival style. Its lateral gabled roof is sheathed with red terra cotta tile and features a central wall dormer with a single six-over-one window. The ground floor is brick veneered and is accessed by three large wooden, hinged garage doors with crisscrossed half-timber design. Above this level is a garage apartment, the exterior of which is faux half-timbered. The apartment is accessed on the east gable end by a wooden stair and a small, elevated screened porch. All windows contain six-over-one, double-hung sash.

A brick privacy wall was constructed around the south [rear] part of the property in tandem with the recent rehabilitation of the house. This privacy wall extends around the front yard as a brick pier and iron fence. This structure, which is non-contributing, was installed because the house is located at a busy street intersection and the owners have small children.

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Statement of Significance:

The A. Fletcher Spigner House, at 2028 Wheat Street, at the corner of Wheat and Harden Streets, was built in 1920. It is an exceptional example in Columbia, South Carolina, of the Tudor Revival style applied to a large double-pile residence with a modified rectangular plan. Designed by the local architectural firm of Lafaye & Lafaye, well-known in South Carolina as one of Columbia's most prominent and prolific of the early-to-mid twentieth century, the house is located at the northeastern edge of the Wales Garden development, but has often in more recent times been identified as part of the expanded Shandon neighborhood. Both neighborhoods contain many historic homes and are areas of Columbia that have been deemed as likely eligible for the National Register as historic districts. The A. Fletcher Spigner House meets National Register Criterion C in the area of architecture as a fine example of the Tudor Revival style in the local area and the work of prominent Columbia architects Lafaye & Lafaye. It was also the home of several prominent Columbia families, including that of local attorney, former state senator, and Fifth Judicial Circuit Solicitor A. Fletcher Spigner, well-known local automobile dealer, Earle Wilson and his wife, Josephine Fuller Wilson, as well as Mrs. Alice Crosby Doughty Seibels, of the influential Seibels family of Columbia, long active in and well-known for her efforts on behalf of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals [SPCA] of Columbia.

Additional Information:

The A. Fletcher Spigner House, located at 2028 Wheat Street, is a Tudor Revival style residence. It is located along the northeastern boundary [Harden Street] of the Wales Garden neighborhood. Wales Garden is an area of the city located west of Harden Street as it borders the western edge of a 1930s extension of the Shandon suburb known as Premier Place, north of Heyward Street, south of Five Points, and east of Wheeler Hill. It is an eighty-acre tract that was before the Civil War part of the Robert Stark plantation; however, on both an 1891 "Map of Property belonging to The Columbia Land and Investment Company" [i.e. Shandon] and an 1895 map of the city, the area where 2028 Wheat Street is today was designated as part of the estate of former Governor and South Carolina Chief Justice William Dunlap Simpson.¹ The City Development Company purchased the eighty-acre tract in June 1912. Its board of directors consisted of the following: William D. Melton, president; A. Mason Gibbes, vice president; G.M. Berry, treasurer; August Kohn; Edwin Wales Robertson; T. Hugh Meigham; W. Hampton Gibbes; and Frank H. Gibbes.²

¹ "Map of Columbia, S.C. and Suburbs by Niernsee & Lamotte, City Engineers, 1895," (Baltimore, MD: Wm. A. Flamm & Co., 1895); Hasell Thomas, C.E., "Map of Property belonging to The Columbia Land and Investment Company, situated in and adjoining Columbia, S.C.," surveyed April 1891.

² John M. Bryan and Associates, *City-wide Architectural Survey and Historic Preservation Plan, Columbia, South Carolina* (Columbia, SC: South Carolina Department of Archives and History and the City of Columbia, 1993).

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Wales Garden directors Edwin Wales Robertson [for whom the development was named] and August Kohn met in 1912 with John C. Olmsted, of the Olmsted Brothers, successors to renowned landscape architect, Frederick Law Olmsted, to discuss the plan and layout of the new Wales Garden suburb. Although the City Development Company rejected two plans submitted by Olmsted, in favor of their own plan in 1914, at least some of Wales Garden's layout today seems to reflect the Olmsted influence. While Saluda Avenue's landscaped wide median seems to reflect the neighborhood's original plan, it actually served as early as 1914 the electric street railway or city trolley system.³ Edwin Wales Robertson, president of the Columbia Electric Street Railway, Light & Power Company, and for whom the neighborhood was named, extended the trolley line up the Saluda Avenue hill from Five Points to serve the residents of the new development.⁴

Several deed restrictions were placed on purchasers of lots in Wales Garden during the early years, namely, no African Americans were allowed to purchase property, there were to be no apartment houses, flats, hotels, stores or business structures in the development, and no one-story houses or houses costing less than \$7500 were to be allowed. In addition, front fences, copings, retaining walls and billboards were prohibited. Also, setbacks were specified as thirty feet from the lot line. By the 1940s and 1950s though at least some of the restrictions obviously had been dismissed as impractical since apartment buildings and one-story houses had been built in the neighborhood by that time. In spite of the relaxation of the restrictions, adherence to many of these requirements in the earliest years created a neighborhood that is still considered rather exclusive to this day.⁵

The first sale of lots in the neighborhood occurred on December 8 and 9, 1915. Between 1916 and 1930, the development company sold 165 lots. Although the City Development Company registered a plat in 1914 for 912 lots, with each lot measuring only twenty feet in width, purchasers were allowed to buy as many lots as they wished, thus some people bought larger acreages and built larger houses, while others may have purchased only two and built a small bungalow. Obviously, A. Fletcher Spigner purchased at least several lots where he built his home.⁶ The area near and around the Spigner House originally overlooked the Rocky Branch drainage basin where Five Points would eventually develop into a bustling commercial center in the southeast quadrant of the original city limits.⁷

³ Ibid.

⁴ Nell C. Pogue, *South Carolina Electric and Gas Company, 1846-1964* (Columbia, SC: The State Printing Company, 1964), pp. 51-57.

⁵ John M. Bryan and Associates.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ John Hammond Moore, *Columbia and Richland County: A South Carolina Community, 1740-1990* (Columbia, SC: The University of South Carolina Press, 1993), pp. 278-279, 283.

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Following his purchase of several lots at the southwest corner of Wheat and Harden Streets, Spigner commissioned prominent Columbia architects George E. and Robert S. Lafaye to create a residence fitting his new status sometime in 1920.⁸ George Lafaye, a native of New Orleans, had practiced architecture in Columbia since about 1900 when he became associated with W.B. Smith Whaley and Company, textile mill architects and engineers. He later practiced with Gadsden E. Shand, also a Whaley associate, from 1903 until about 1907, under the firm name of Shand & Lafaye. Although George Lafaye brought his younger brother Robert S. Lafaye into the firm as a draftsman as early as 1913, the formation of the firm of Lafaye & Lafaye was delayed until 1920, largely due to an interruption in construction by World War I and the younger Lafaye's service in the war. Together and in subsequent years, the firm became one of South Carolina's most prominent and prolific. Notable projects of theirs in Columbia include Main Street Methodist Church (1922), the Standard Building & Loan Association Building (1924), the Columbia [or Barringer] Hotel (1930), Township Auditorium (1930), St. John's Episcopal Church, Shandon (1925), Shandon Presbyterian Church (1928), the War Memorial Building (1935), the Wade Hampton State Office Building (1939, in association with Hopkins and Baker of Florence, South Carolina), and a host of buildings at Columbia College, Epworth Children's Home, and the South Carolina State Hospital [both downtown and at State Park]. In addition, Lafaye & Lafaye designed residences in Columbia for many prominent local citizens including Dr. J.L. Claussen, Mrs F.W. Bratton in Wales Garden, Joseph Walker in Heathwood, August Kohn, J.C. Heslep in Wales Garden, Edwin Wales Robertson in Wales Garden [in association with James Brite of New York], and Julius H. Walker in Heathwood and other neighborhoods.⁹

A. Fletcher Spigner was a prominent Columbia attorney, and from 1913-1918 a State Senator. When he built his home at what previously was 2016 Wheat Street he was serving as South Carolina's Fifth Circuit Solicitor. He served in that capacity from 1918 until his death in 1945. Spigner mortgaged the house at 2028 Wheat Street in 1921 for \$10,000, but had satisfied only \$1500 of that mortgage when he sold it to Mrs. Josephine F. Fuller Wilson on April 30, 1929. Spigner had just ten days prior to sale subdivided his property into two parcels. Parcel A he sold to Mrs. Wilson, but retained ownership of Parcel B, a deep lot on Harden Street just to the south, where he planned to build another house. He moved with his wife, Elise T. Spigner, into that new house at 427 Harden Street, as soon as it was completed according to plans also by Lafaye & Lafaye, commissioned on August 12, 1929.¹⁰

⁸ Papers of Lafaye & Lafaye, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina; T. Gordon McLeod, "21 Heathwood Circle," an article researched and prepared for publication by Historic Columbia Foundation, 2009; Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, City of Columbia, South Carolina, March 1923.

⁹Papers of Lafaye & Lafaye; John E. Wells and Robert E. Dalton, *The South Carolina Architects, 1885-1935: A Biographical Dictionary* (Richmond, VA: New South Architectural Press, 1992), pp. 94-99; Walter Edgar, ed. *The South Carolina Encyclopedia* (Columbia, SC: The University of South Carolina Press, 2006), p. 527.

¹⁰ Richland County Register of Conveyances Office, Deed Book DF, page 131, Richland County Courthouse, Columbia, South Carolina; David Duncan Wallace, *The History of South Carolina [Biographical Volume]* (New York: The American Historical Society, Inc., 1934), pp. 835-836; Yates Snowden, ed., *History of South Carolina, vol. III [Illustrated]* (Chicago and New York: The Lewis Publishing Company, 1920), p. 165.

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Mrs. Josephine Fuller Wilson, the wife of Earle Wilson, President and Treasurer of Wilson Motors, Inc., the local Lincoln and Ford dealership, assumed the unpaid amount of the mortgage, and paid Spigner an additional \$26,500 for the house. The Wilsons, who had no children, lived at 2028 Wheat Street with her brother-in-law, James M. Stout and their niece, Josephine Stout, until July 1934 when Mrs. Wilson mutually exchanged properties with Mrs. Alice Crosby Doughty Seibels, the first wife of Dr. Robert E. Seibels of the prominent Seibels family of Columbia and an active member of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals [SPCA] of Columbia. Mrs. Seibels, an heiress originally of Williamstown, Massachusetts, owner and builder of the large J. Carroll Johnson designed Italian Renaissance Revival home at 21 Heathwood Circle in Columbia's Heathwood section, paid Mrs. Wilson "the sum of the mutual exchange of the property and other valuable consideration" for 2028 Wheat Street. While it is unknown exactly what constituted "other valuable consideration," the transaction is reputed to have been the most expensive to that time for residential property in the city of Columbia.¹¹

The Wilsons, with their niece, Josephine Stout [now Mrs. Morris C. Lumpkin], moved into Mrs. Seibels's house at 21 Heathwood Circle, and Mrs. Seibels relocated to the Spigner House where she remained until she sold the home to Annie C. Allworden in February 1944. Annie C. Milne and Bessie Milne were willed the home upon the death of Annie C. Allworden in July 1958. Frances F. Jones and J.F. Jones were the next owners having purchased the house from the Milnes in April 1959. The current owners, Robert A. [Andy] and Jennifer Hanner, purchased the home in 2004 and undertook a substantial historic rehabilitation project on the house that took two years to complete.¹²

Criterion C [Architecture]:

The Tudor Revival in residential design was a dominant style for much of the nation's early twentieth century suburban development, and was particularly popular during the 1920s and 1930s. Only the Colonial Revival competed with it in terms of overall popularity of period styles. While most examples of Tudor Revival houses in the United States provide a somewhat romantic image of what many perceive as sixteenth century Elizabethan English domestic architecture, few actually follow closely any particular prototype from that era. Many achieve the picturesque by mimicking thatch-roofed cottages and grand manor houses.

A. Fletcher Spigner's House at 2028 Wheat Street is architecturally an important early twentieth century example of the Tudor Revival style in Columbia. It is arguably one of the city's largest examples of

¹¹ T. Gordon McLeod; telephone interview with Josephine Stout Lumpkin (Mrs. Morris C. Lumpkin), Columbia, South Carolina, 2, April 2009; and telephone interview with Gertrude O. Seibels (Mrs. E. Grenville Seibels, II), Columbia, South Carolina, 1 April 2009; Richland County Register of Conveyances Office, Deed Book DW, page 326, Richland County Courthouse, Columbia, South Carolina.

¹² Richland County Register of Conveyances Office, Various Deed Books, Richland County Courthouse, Columbia, South Carolina; Columbia [S.C.] City Directories, various years.

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the style utilizing brick veneering on the first level and faux half-timbering on the upper portion of the house. Also, it is somewhat atypical of Tudor Revival residences of its type, in that its massing is double-pile in depth and its roof is clad with red terra cotta tiles instead of slate or shingles. Of all of Columbia's early twentieth century residential neighborhoods, however, Wales Garden contains more examples of half-timbered Tudor Revival houses than any other. Perhaps the most comparable in size to the Spigner House in the neighborhood is the much later W.H. Caughman House at 1809 Heyward Street, built in 1939. Its design employs single-pile massing with the use of perpendicular rear wings to achieve depth of floor plan and square footage, as do the 1915 Joseph Walker House at 505 Saluda Avenue, and the 1928 Robert W. Cain House at 105 Saluda Avenue. All three of these comparable residences were designed by the Columbia architect, J. Carroll Johnson, well known for his residences in Columbia and around the state.¹³ Another nearby brick veneer and faux half-timbered Tudor Revival house at 2329 Wilmot Avenue, built in the early 1930s in a later part of the Shandon development known as Premier Place, is an example of what appears to be single-pile massing that employs a steeply-pitched lateral gable roof on the front of the house with a hip roofed rear extension. The architect of this house is unknown at this time. While A. Fletcher Spigner's house at 2028 Wheat Street is a massive house in terms of volume and has no probable or authentic sixteenth century English model from which its design drew inspiration, Lafaye & Lafaye's design solution presents an altogether pleasing composition of visually stimulating colors, texture and materials, and successfully evokes the feeling of period revival residential architecture in America.

¹³ Andrew W. Chandler, "Dialogue With the Past': J. Carroll Johnson, Architect, and the University of South Carolina, 1912-1956," unpublished M.A. thesis, University of South Carolina, 1993.

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Spigner, A. Fletcher, House
Name of Property

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Verbal Boundary Description:

The boundary of the nominated property at 2028 Wheat Street is labeled as the A. Fletcher Spigner House on the accompanying Richland County Tax Map #R11311, Parcel 3, Lot 6, dated 2008, and drawn at a scale of 1" = 36'. As indicated on the map, Lot 6 measures 140' along Wheat Street, 143' along Harden Street, 140' along the southern boundary, and 143' along the western boundary. It includes a non-historic brick wall and brick and iron fence.

Boundary Justification:

The nominated property is restricted to the historic main house and garage, and the city lot on which they are located.

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

Name of Property: Spigner, A. Fletcher, House
Location of Property: 2028 Wheat Street
Columbia, South Carolina
Photographers: Carrie Giaouque, Department of History, University of South Carolina
Richard Sidebottom, SC Dept. of Archives and History
Andrew W. Chandler, SC Dept. of Archives and History
Dates of Photographs: December 2006 - March 2009
Location of Photographs: State Historic Preservation Office
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
8301 Parklane Road
Columbia, South Carolina

1. Northeast oblique view of facade from intersection of Wheat and Harden Streets
2. Northeast oblique view of facade
3. Northwest oblique view of facade
4. Southwest oblique view of west [side] and south [rear] elevations
5. South [rear] elevation
6. Southeast oblique view of south [rear] elevation
7. Detail of gable finial block
8. Detail of north end of eastside porch enclosure with leaded glass windows
9. Southeast oblique view of eastside porch enclosure
10. Detail of main entry portico
11. Detail of main entrance with decorative leaded glass surround
12. Detail of leaded glass panels in front door
13. View of Stair Hall from Foyer
14. View toward Foyer from Stair Hall
15. Parlor [looking east]
16. Detail of decorative plaster ceiling in Parlor
17. Dining Room looking westward toward mantel and early west end porch addition
18. Built-in Dining Room china cabinet with leaded glass casement doors
19. Detail of leaded glass design in Dining Room china cabinet
20. North view from driveway of Carriage House
21. Detailed view of Carriage House facade [north elevation]