

Eau Claire Historic Resources Survey City of Columbia

Richland County, South Carolina

New South Associates, Inc.



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Eau Claire Historic Resources Survey

City of Columbia

Richland County, South Carolina

Report submitted to:

Planning and Development Services • City of Columbia • 1136 Washington Street •
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

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October 19, 2018 • Final Report
New South Associates Technical Report 2879

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

New South Associates would like to thank the City of Columbia Planning and Development Services for all their support. In addition, we would like to thank Brad Sauls, with the South Carolina Department of Archives and History (SCDAH), who provided guidance while completing the fieldwork and report. We would also like to acknowledge all the residents of Richland County who shared information about their neighborhoods, homes, churches, and schools. Special thanks are also given to Columbia College for allowing us to access their campus.

The activity that is the subject of this report has been financed, in part, with federal funds from the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, and administered by the (SCDAH). However, the contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Department of the Interior, nor does the mention of trade names or commercial products constitute endorsement or recommendations by the Department of the Interior.

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I. PROJECT SUMMARY

NAME OF SURVEY

Eau Claire Historic Resources Survey

BOUNDARIES OF SURVEY AREA

The survey area is located within the City of Columbia, Richland County. It is bounded by Sunset Drive on the south, Prescott Street to the north, North Main Street to the west, and the CRX-RR to the east.

NUMBER OF PROPERTIES SURVEYED

There were 923 properties surveyed (Appendix A).

AREA SURVEYED

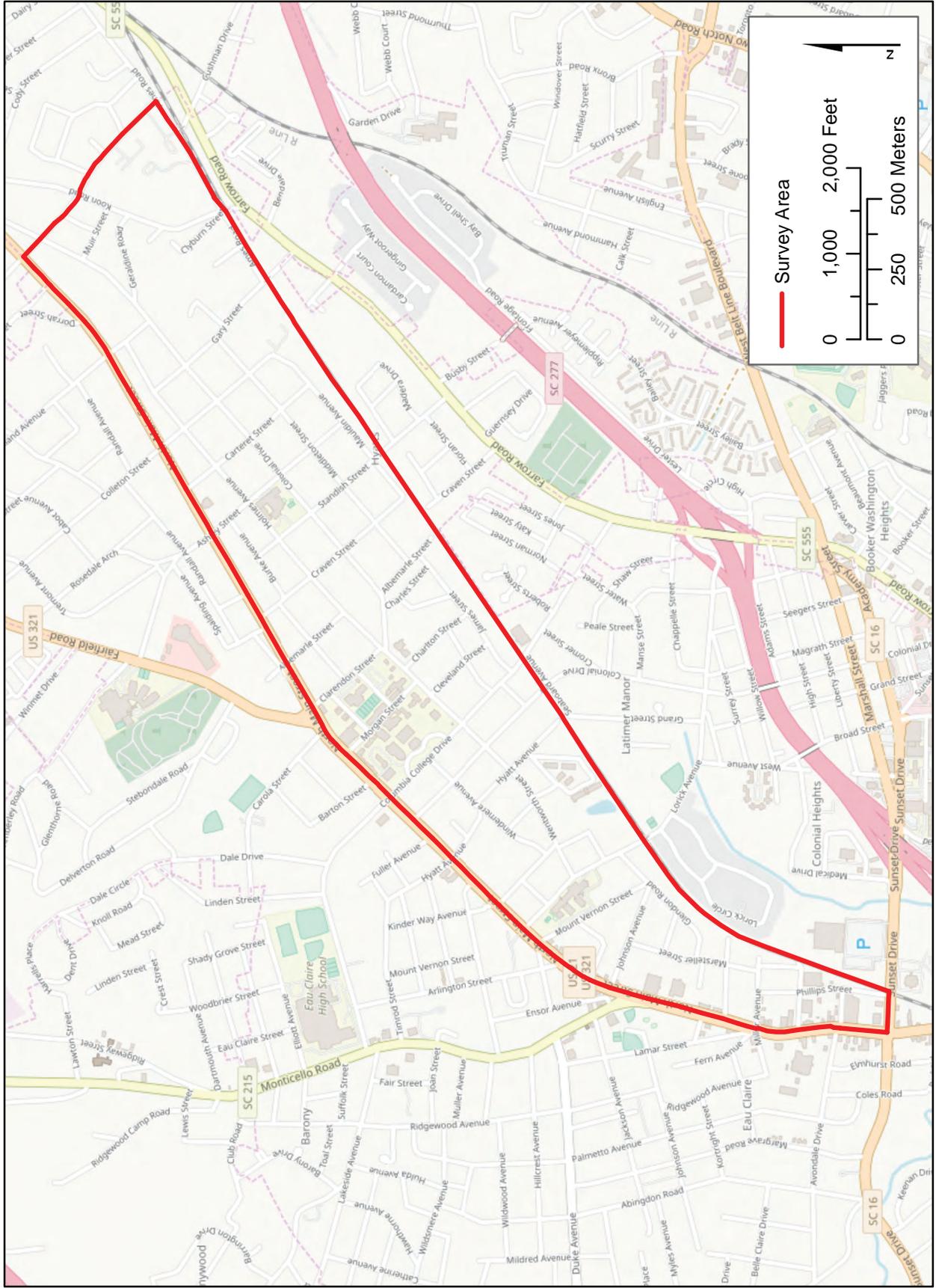
The total area surveyed within the City of Columbia was 5.7 miles and 587 acres (Figure 1).

SURVEYORS AND AFFILIATION

Principal Investigator:	Mary Beth Reed
Surveyors:	Kristina Poston, Assistant Historian Katie Martin, Historian Field Technician
Affiliation:	New South Associates 6150 East Ponce de Leon Avenue Stone Mountain, Georgia 30083

PROJECT HISTORY

This survey was initiated by the City of Columbia with grant funding from South Carolina Archives and History (SCIAA). The purpose was to conduct a historic resources survey within the Eau Claire section of northern Columbia, that possesses a diverse collection of architectural styles, and provide a historic context for the community's development. Both goals were aimed at enriching the City's understanding of the history and unique built environment of its northern neighborhoods, and providing data for designations and the recognition of historic districts.



Source: ESRI Open Street Map (2018)

Figure 1. Eau Claire Survey Area

This survey was also an update of a 1993 survey, to capture data on buildings that have reached the 50-year threshold since that date. Fifty years has been specified by the National Historic Preservation Act as the age of a “historic” building, as well as others that will reach the threshold in the coming years. The City of Columbia therefore sought to update the existing resources recorded during the 1993 survey as well as reevaluate any resources built prior to 1943 that were not included at the time of the original survey. Finally, this project represents the City’s desire to update its inventory to include a more extensive database of both NRHP-listed properties as well as locally designated sites.

BEGINNING AND ENDING DATES OF SURVEY

The project began with a kick-off meeting with the City of Columbia Planning and Development staff, South Carolina Department of Archives and History (SCDAH), consultant Staci Richey, and New South Associates on June 19, 2018. This meeting proposed an initial time-line for the survey completion as well as survey parameters. Those in attendance representing the City of Columbia Planning and Development were Rachel Walling and Amy Moore, Brad Sauls representing SCDAH, and Mary Beth Reed and Kristina Poston of New South Associates. The first public meeting was held on June 25, 2018 at the Eau Claire Print Building. This meeting was held to gain public awareness about the project and seek interested parties for offering information on the history of community.

To work efficiently, historical research began simultaneously with the field survey with consultant Staci Richey completing the research and context. The field survey began on July 9, 2018 and was completed on August 3, 2018 by Tina Poston and Katie Martin, New South Associates. Production of the survey forms began immediately after field survey and was completed on August 18, 2018. A final public meeting was held to discuss the findings and recommendations of this survey on September 25, 2018 at the Eau Claire Print Building.

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II. PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The main objective for this project was to update the inventory of historic resources in the City of Columbia that had not been conducted since 1993. The survey conducted in July 2018 served to add specifically to the information regarding the community of Eau Claire and its immediate neighbors. An inventory and context in these areas would enable the City to better understand the diversity of domestic architecture in its northern neighborhoods, identify historic districts if present, and generate landmark designations and NRHP nominations if warranted, and develop preservation plans. This project focused on surveying buildings that had or would soon reach the 50-year threshold as well as reevaluate buildings built prior to 1945. The data compiled by the project is intended to help identify individual properties or districts eligible for local designation or listing in the NRHP. The historic context and subsequent survey also identify potential historic themes to pursue in future studies and provide the City of Columbia and SCDAH with information needed for planning and preservation initiatives.

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III. SURVEY METHODOLOGY

BACKGROUND RESEARCH

The project began with archival research at local repositories in Columbia, including the Local History Room of the Richland Library, the South Caroliniana Library on the campus of the University of South Carolina, and the holdings of the Planning Division of the Planning and Development Services Department of the City of Columbia. Digitized collections of images, newspapers and city directories were also utilized, as well as historic maps which demonstrate the growth of the towns of Eau Claire and Arden. Plat maps with the Richland County Deeds office provided further information as to the origin of most of the neighborhoods within the survey area.

The first task of the field phase was developing a survey list. NSA staff obtained the GIS layers showing the historic resources recorded in ArchSite. Next, the county's tax parcel data was imported into GIS. The tax parcel data was sorted for properties constructed in 1975 or earlier. This helped identify all properties that pre-date 1975. At the beginning of this survey, an initial 1,200 properties were identified from the Richland County Tax Assessor online GIS map. An initial analysis of the data showed that 923 properties were built prior to 1975. Based on data obtained from ArchSite, only one previously surveyed resource was contained within the survey area. Two other resources were identified adjacent to the boundaries of the survey area.

FIELD SURVEY METHODS

The field survey was conducted from the public right-of-way and all eligibility assessments were based on exterior architectural details, setting, outbuildings, and other features visible from the public right-of-way. Special permission was given by Columbia College to survey on their campus which is contained on a private property. Once field work was completed, survey forms and photographs, which meet NRHP archival standards, were produced for SCDAAH and the City of Columbia Planning and Development Department.

PREVIOUS STUDIES

The 1993 survey conducted by John M. Bryan and Associates included the survey area. This survey included over 42.3 square miles of the City of Columbia. During the study, over 30,000 resources were reviewed and 3,441 were documented. While the survey recommended sections of Eau Claire as eligible, none were listed on the NRHP at that time. Bryan did recommend sections of Colonial Drive and Columbia College as significant to the area. Columbia College

was recommended on the basis that the development of the community was spurred by the opening of the college at its current location in 1905. Bryan also recommended a section of Colonial Drive as it aided to the history and streetscape that led to Columbia College.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION

The resources documented during the survey were evaluated for their potential eligibility for listing on the NRHP. The NRHP is the official register of resources that are historically and/or architecturally significant. Cultural resources can be defined as significant if they are 50 years of age or older and “possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.” Resources are evaluated under four criteria, as outlined in the Department of Interior Regulations 36 CFR Part 60.4: National Register of Historic Places Criteria for Evaluation and in 36 CFR Part 800, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties. The four criteria are:

- A) Properties that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of history;
- B) Properties that are associated with the lives of persons significant in the past;
- C) Properties that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or,
- D) Properties that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria A, B, and C are usually applied to architectural resources, while archaeological sites are generally evaluated relative to Criterion D.

IV. HISTORIC CONTEXT

The former towns of Eau Claire and Arden are located in the central section of Richland County, near its western border, and almost due north of Columbia, South Carolina. While the capital city sits as a 1786 compromise near the center of the state, its topography is generally understood to be a slight depression, leading down to the Congaree River. In contrast, the “Highlands” of Eau Claire were touted as a beautiful new suburb in the late 1890s that sat high above Columbia. While it never reached the rapid growth rate of other suburbs, its creation forever impacted the development of what is now north Columbia, a mixture of buildings from different eras and classes of people escaping the crowded city. In the mid-twentieth century, Eau Claire experienced a population and building boom along with several changes. The annexation of Eau Claire by Columbia and the influx of African Americans from downtown added another layer of history to this suburb, further contributing to its unique built environment.

Richland County, created in 1785 from the Camden District, is centrally located in the state. A variety of soil types made the development of the county uneven; rich, flat farmlands in the southern third of the county were best for large plantations. The upper two thirds of the county are largely sandhills and clay, with poor soil, forests, and hilly terrain in some sections. One industry in particular thrived in these conditions; just north of the survey area, there were brick-making facilities along the river as early as 1800, utilizing the red clay at the summit of the hills. Robert Mills recorded a number of planters in the lower section of the county in his 1825 atlas, but in the northern part of the county he noted much fewer mills, taverns and plantations (Figure 2). He did show the major road routes throughout the county, including what was later known as Monticello Road and Fairfield Road, both of which conclude as they intersect with North Main Street, along the west border of the survey area. The route to Winnsboro hosted two buildings in the survey area by the 1820s, but they are no longer extant (Martin et al. 2002:20; Mills and Coates 1820; Moore 2016).

Railroad travel helped prosper the agricultural sections of the county and established small settlements along the routes, but all of the rail lines led to the county seat of Columbia. Population growth in Richland County was on the upward trend in the early 1800s, going from just over 6,000 in 1800 to 12,000 in 1820, but only reaching 16,397 by 1840. The farming of wheat, indigo, tobacco and cotton called for a large labor force of enslaved people, and the county retained a majority African American population throughout the 1800s. Farm goods traveled along rail lines traveling east towards Sumter, north to Winnsboro and northwest to Newberry by 1850, but the eastern line connected with rails headed to Charleston. This allowed inland agriculture in Richland County to reach coastal ports. The rail line headed north to Winnsboro and ultimately Charlotte, North Carolina, is located along the eastern edge of the survey area and was completed in 1852 (Martin et al. 2002:19; Mitchell 1850; Moore 1993:137; 2016).

Figure 2. Excerpt from an 1820 Richland County Map Showing Columbia and the Surrounding Area



Source: Mills and Coates 1820

COLUMBIA

The South Carolina legislature established Columbia as the state capital in 1786. Hoping to quell arguments between backcountry and lowcountry Carolinians with a more geographically central state capital, the legislature picked an area along the state's fall line, a natural barrier to continuous river travel through the state. Although the fall line seemed to be an advantage to Columbia's development as a commercial junction for river traffic, the rocky river inhibited travel and the flooding of the Congaree River's banks prevented riverside development. Instead, Columbia grew along a planned street grid, on a slight hill east of the river. By the 1820s, it was a central inland crossroads for commerce and travel from all directions. Roads led out from the city, which boasted not only the state capitol, but also a university, a new canal system for navigating the river, and broad roads neatly laid out to create four-acre city blocks (Mills and Coates 1820; Moore 2016).

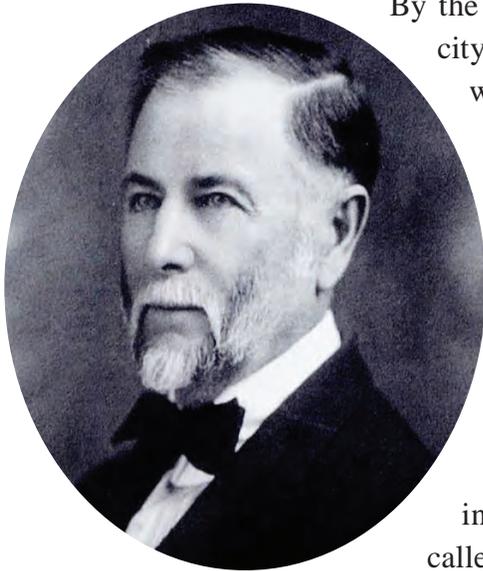
Columbia's population grew steadily but not rapidly in the early to mid-1800s. Railroads entered the city by the 1840s, making the two-decade old canal system almost obsolete. Other rural areas grew along the well-traveled roads leading to the capital city, but the area later to become Eau Claire and Arden were only sparsely settled, with just a few houses along Winnsboro Road. Columbia continued to be the largest town in central South Carolina; its residents numbered 3,310 in 1830 and almost doubled in population by 1850. Urban slavery contributed to the black population, which by 1860 totaled 3,657, compared to a white population of 4,395. The debate over secession and slavery ran especially hot in the capital city, which hosted the original Secession Convention before it relocated to Charleston (Mills and Coates 1820; Moore 1993:119).

Although the city was spared from the battles that raged throughout much of the South, a disastrous fire accompanied General William T. Sherman's invasion in February 1865. Confusion over who set the fire, either the Confederates attempting to destroy cotton stores or reveling Union soldiers, has persisted. The population of Columbia swelled to about 20,000 during the war years of the 1860s. It was a railroad and military center for the state and attracted refugees from the surrounding countryside (Moore 2016:206).

The Reconstruction era was a period of rapid rebuilding in the city, with Richardson (Main) Street repopulated with buildings within just a few years of the fire. Construction was generally concentrated in the original city limits but institutions along the fringes were indicating a new trend that would start expanding the city. An African American college built along the eastern border of the city in the 1870s coincided with the division of a nearby plantation into the city's first suburb, called Waverly. Along the city's northern border, the state's "Lunatic Asylum" expanded its facilities several times into the 1880s. One of the doctors who served as the chief medical superintendent here was Dr. Joshua Ensor, who built a home in the 1870s on 80 acres north of Columbia, almost at the center of what would become Eau Claire. His Italianate building has a central tower flanked by front gables, bracketed soffits and full-façade porch, and is still standing a few blocks west of the survey area, but it was burned and renovated in 1891 and does not have its original appearance. This appears to be the oldest surviving residential structure in the Eau Claire area. The home of the Marsteller family was built around the same time but does not survive, and was likely among the "two or three houses" located in this area by the 1890s (Burr et al. 1978; Kohn-Hennig Collection 1900; *The State* 1933:9; Wells 1981).

A significant transition occurred in the 1880s in Columbia due to rapid modernization. This decade welcomed electricity, the telephone, graded public schools, phonographs, bicycles, and trolley cars. Poor cotton prices drove people into urban areas and Columbia's population grew 50 percent in a decade, while the county grew by 28 percent, matching a trend of upward growth throughout the state. However, manufacturing still eluded Richland County, blamed by many on the non-navigable river and deplorable highways. Roads were often impassable during wet weather, and were maintained by residents who were required to physically work on the roads a

few days a year. This system of unskilled labor was generally unsuccessful. Columbia's Main Street was still dirt in the 1880s, but residents were beginning to look ahead with an eye towards progress. Textile mills in the upstate were starting to hum and there was a feeling that the capital city needed to keep pace with progress (Moore 1993:229; Hyatt 1910:21).



By the 1890s, the booster period began in earnest in the capital city and growth spread both north and south. A class of wealthy professional men, dabbling and investing in mills, trolley lines, and land, took advantage of this golden era. The town wanted to grow into a city and they had the means to make that happen. They needed industry, and William B. Smith Whaley obliged with four mills in the 1890s, two of them located directly south of the city and accompanied by mill villages. Land Developer Robert W. Shand established the suburb "Shandon" at the same time, enticing city dwellers to live just southeast of the city boundary. To the north, Frederick Hyatt began a campaign in the 1890s to draw people out to his own development, soon called Eau Claire (Figure 3). All of these new developments were for whites only (Moore 1993:278–279).

Figure 3. Frederick Hyatt

Source: Bailey and Montgomery 2000

EAU CLAIRE

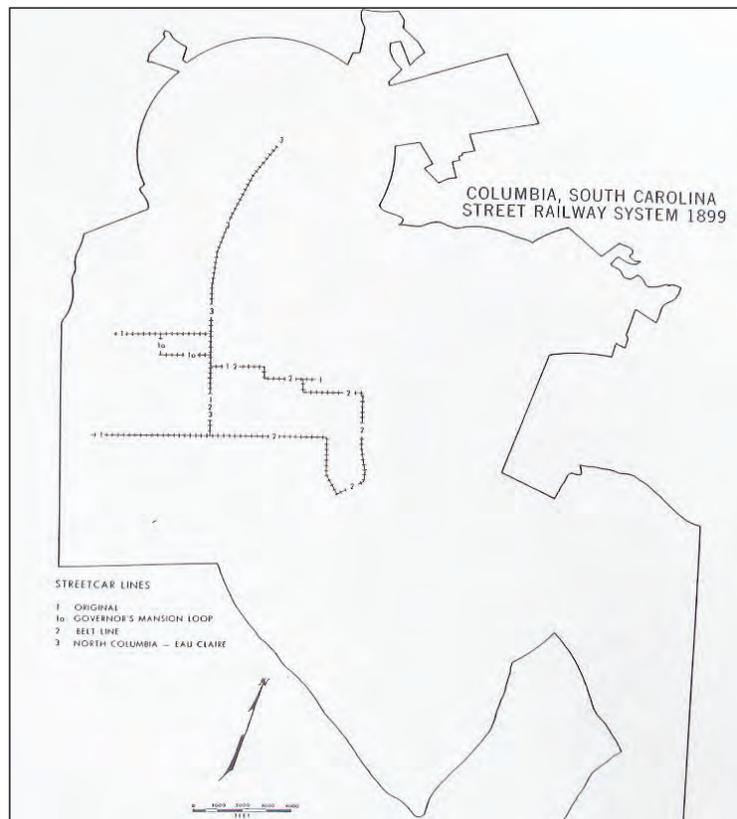
The 1890s was the decade that gave birth to the city's first planned communities. Although land was available and developers were already counting the dollars, development of the newly created suburbs outside of Columbia ultimately depended on one thing: transportation. In a world of horse and buggy, the most transformative events for the growth of the city and beyond were the electrification and expansion of the trolley system in the 1890s. Shandon's first year was a dismal disappointment, but the trolley's arrival in 1894 quickly boosted sales. To further entice buyers, Shand opened a pavilion for dances and concerts, a selling point common to developers who were attempting to give a resort-like atmosphere to their new neighborhood (Moore 1993:278–279).

The trolley line in Columbia existed as early as 1886 with the formation of the Columbia Street Railway Company. Using horses to pull the trolleys, the company followed traditional patterns of using a fairly small footprint, dedicated to moving people within the most populous section of town. However, in the 1890s, this concept was reversed, and instead the trolleys were used speculatively, advancing along barren dirt roadways to what only promised to be a thriving suburb. The concept worked. Electrification of the system in 1893 and deals struck between

developers and the railway opened the door for people to live further away from work and settle in brand new houses outside of the city. The trolley lines would dictate the growth pattern of Columbia for the next decade (McQuillan 1975:2–3, 21).

Seizing upon the potential of this new era of growth, Frederick Hargrave Hyatt turned the city’s attention to the north. Hyatt was a visionary, entrepreneur, and the creator of Eau Claire. He was a leader in the Good Roads movement of the 1890s and early 1900s. Founder of several businesses, including South Carolina Marble Works and the Hyatt Brick Company, later known as Richtex Brick, and an insurance company, he eyed the hilly terrain and natural springs of the acres north of Columbia for the potential they possessed. As proof of his belief in the future development of the area, he purchased hundreds of acres in the area, made his own home there, and soon lobbied hard to win the bid for the new Epworth Orphanage. Bidding against the 40 acres offered in Shandon, and 40 acres from his neighbor Dr. J.F. Ensor, Hyatt offered 50 acres of “heavily wooded and timbered” land on fine clay subsoil that is “well watered” and the ability to make bricks on or near the spot, with promise of extending a trolley line to the site. In a foreshadowing of the future competition for residents, Shandon won the Epworth Orphanage (City of Columbia 1988:A-38; *The State* 1895:8).

Undeterred, Hyatt proceeded in his attempts to attract residents and investors. He founded the Columbia and Eau Claire Railroad Company to extend the streetcar line in Columbia two miles up Main Street to his property in 1896 (Figure 4). At the time, the entire streetcar system in central Columbia had only 12 miles in a loop; Hyatt’s line was the first to “connect the city proper with outlying territory” (Kohn-Hennig 1936:360). After a year of operation, the Columbia Electric Street Railway absorbed Hyatt’s line into its system as a lease, suggesting it found the line economically advantageous, popular, or both (Kohn-Hennig 1936:360; McQuillan 1975:22).



Source McQuillan 1975

Figure 4. 1899 Map of the Street Railway System Showing Line from Eau Claire

The declaration for the Columbia and Eau Claire Electric Railway Company better explains the intent of Hyatt's ambitions for the area. It included not only the building of the electric railway from Columbia, but also "the purchasing, improving and selling of suburban and other real estate; the opening of streets and roads, and operating of water works, and the doing of a general land improvement business" (*The State* 1896:8). Indeed, the railway was just a conduit to an expansive land development goal. Even in giving notice of this business, however, the local newspaper referred to Hyatt's property as the "highlands," a name that was repeated and sometimes capitalized in the paper. The governor reportedly visited the Highlands in January 1897 with a view to build a house in "one of the most beautiful sections of the State that it has been his pleasure to see." Other "leading citizens" were "talking of erecting houses in the Highlands and moving out there" (*The State* 1897). The benefits of the area included multiple clear water springs, reportedly what gave Hyatt cause to name the new development "Eau Claire," French for "clear water." This was probably part of a pointed marketing scheme aimed at contrasting the bountiful clear water of this area with the sometimes poor quality water in the city of Columbia (Moore 1993; *The State* 1896:8; 1897:8).

Hyatt's own home, apparently an 1892 renovation of a more modest house, gained a turret, likely to be in keeping with his contemporaries building in the Victorian style. W.B. Smith Whaley's house in downtown Columbia had a similar feature when it was built in 1893. In a promotional booklet published in 1900, the author suggested the area was "populous" and included images of Hyatt's home as well as another large Victorian house with turret, but also a two-story, Foursquare house with bracketed soffits and bay windows, making it hybrid of several influences (Figures 5 and 6). Another large land holder L.T. Wilds built a two-story Italianate home. The W.L. Miller house burned in 1902 and was rebuilt the same year and remodeled in 1937. A new owner moved it out of the area in 2004. None of the nineteenth-century buildings are extant in the survey area, but their size and ornamentation suggests Hyatt's early neighbors were the upper-class clientele he had hoped to attract (Fox 1985:65; Kohn-Hennig Collection 1900:66, 69, 71; *The State* 1897:8).

Part of Hyatt's strategy was to provide amenities for the area that included Hyatt Park, a casino, and a country club. His other strategy included making the road from Columbia to Eau Claire "the best road in Richland County," as it was described in 1900. The local newspaper described the style of the 1897 casino as an "East Indian bungalow" with a steep and attractive roof, two-foot wide piazzas surrounding the entire 80-foot long structure, supplied by "an ample supply of pure water from the springs in the park." Bowling alleys, shooting galleries, and other features were part of the building and grounds, and plays were held in the casino. A zoo was soon added, with possums, monkeys, a coyote, an ocelot, a bear, and more (Moore 1993:281; Montgomery 2010:99–100; *The Columbia Record* 1936:13).



Figure 5. Hyatt House in Eau Claire

Source: South Caroliniana Library



Figure 6. Early Eau Claire House

Source: Kohn-Hennig Collection, South Caroliniana Library

At around two miles north of Columbia, the new suburb was too far away for incorporation into the city, so when an African American group was raising funds to buy land near the casino for a cemetery in 1899, Hyatt and his 21 other neighbors quickly proceeded through the filing of incorporation. They held a referendum, agreed upon the name Eau Claire, and elected town officials, all in order to become an official town and to issue their first ordinance, a rule against new cemeteries in the town limits. With little time to survey a potential town boundary, they simply agreed on a circle, radiating out from a point on the Winnsboro Road near the Hyatt Park auditorium, with a diameter of two miles. Just a few months later, Eau Claire welcomed the Richland Country Club, getting the town back on track with the type of wealthy whites it hoped to attract. In fact, it was described in 1901 as governed by “men of means and of unimpeachable character” with no drinking or gambling allowed in the town. Interestingly, that same year the trolley company constructed Lincoln Park for African Americans just one block west of Hyatt Park. Both sites attracted scores of Columbians from the city (Moore 1993:281; *The Columbia Record* 1936:13; *The State* 1899:8; 1950).

By the time of Eau Claire’s incorporation, its miniscule population was surrounded by large tracts of land. Hyatt’s property was 600 acres, and other land owners had smaller but still substantial tracts. Hyatt had surveyors out in January 1897, drafting a main street that was 89 feet wide with cross streets at 60 feet. Lots ranged in size from half an acre to five acres, and were meant to attract the upper class of Columbia society. However, in 1901 a plat drawn by W.B. Smith Whaley and Company was recorded, “showing a division of A.J. Millers Addition,” which had a typical size of only 0.14 acre per parcel, with several lots even smaller. His land mostly encompassed the block bound by Cook, Phillips, Miller, and Boughknight streets, and proved to be the earliest development recorded in the survey area with lots being sold at least into 1905. Its homes likely are more modest in size, with a Folk Victorian influence (Richland County Plat Book [RCPB] A, Page 106; *The State* 1897:8; 1905).

Hyatt kept up the pace a decade after his first investment in the area, establishing the city’s first golf and country club, the Ridgewood, in 1904. The trolley line extended to Ridgewood in 1907, which likely combined with the attraction to help the Eau Claire population reach close to 1,000 residents by that year (Figures 7 and 8). The line extended again in 1908 to College Place and in 1912 through Arden. More attractions appeared, including an 85-acre amusement complex in 1910. The Ridgewood Park helped spur more interest in the northern suburb and in 1911, the club members voted against moving to Shandon and instead decided to expand the facilities. The club building was a very large structure, photographed by visitors and included in publications about the Columbia area in the early 1900s. It had three main roof sections, a gambrel roof, a side gable, and a hip gable. They were all tied together along the façade with a second-floor porch supported below by bracketed posts. This building is no longer extant, but had influences from the Shingle Style, which may have been the inspiration for an early 1900s Shingle Style



Figure 7. Ridgewood Country Club 1907

Source: Kohn-Hennig Collection, South Caroliniana Library



Source: Kohn-Hennig Collection, South Caroliniana Library

Figure 8. Family After a Game of Pool at Ridgewood Country Club 1907



Figure 9. Columbia College 1925

Source: Columbia Unlimited, Richland Library

house at 3905 Marsteller Street, which is a good example of its type, utilizing a cast stone and shingle exterior (Bailey and Montgomery 2000:88; Kohn-Hennig 1936:360; Moore 1993:281; *The Columbia Record* 1936:13).

In 1905, Hyatt was successful in gaining an institution in the area, one that he had served as a trustee. He and Colonel J.T. Sloan donated 40 acres to Columbia College, a move that would later give rise to several neighborhood names in the vicinity, but residential development was still sluggish (Figure 9). Suburban growth immediately adjacent to Columbia gave the Eau Claire area a lot of competition in this period. The city expanded north exponentially in the first decade of the twentieth century. The old fairgrounds along Elmwood Avenue gave way to the popular Elmwood Park neighborhood beginning in 1904. Robert Shand also saw some value in this northern district, competing again with Hyatt by establishing a neighborhood in the former Camp Fornance area, later called Earlewood. Meanwhile, Cottontown, also adjacent to Columbia along Elmwood Avenue, began development. As these areas were much closer to town than Eau Claire, they appear to have populated more rapidly. Indeed, vacant lots in the tiny 1901 development of Millers Addition in Eau Claire continued to sell as late as 1921 (Fox 1985:66; Moore 1993:282–283; *The Columbia Record* 1921a:7).

By 1910, Columbia College had constructed a sprawling campus of substantial brick buildings, anchored at the center by a three-story Greek-Revival influenced structure with an impressive dome atop the roof (Figure 10). The following year, the Lutheran Theological Seminary relocated into Eau Claire along the west side of North Main Street, using granite for the exterior. Lutherans also built a prominent brick structure with a notable tower feature at the intersection of Monticello and North Main Street for the American Lutheran Survey in 1912-1914. These buildings helped define the central section of Eau Claire, but are notable in that they did not serve the local community to a great degree. In fact, only a few businesses such as grocers were listed in the area around 1900, and churches did not appear very quickly. A 1904 topographical map indicated only about half a dozen buildings located in the survey area and virtually no roads east of North Main Street. A 1908 map, drawn by W.B. Smith Whaley and Company, indicated

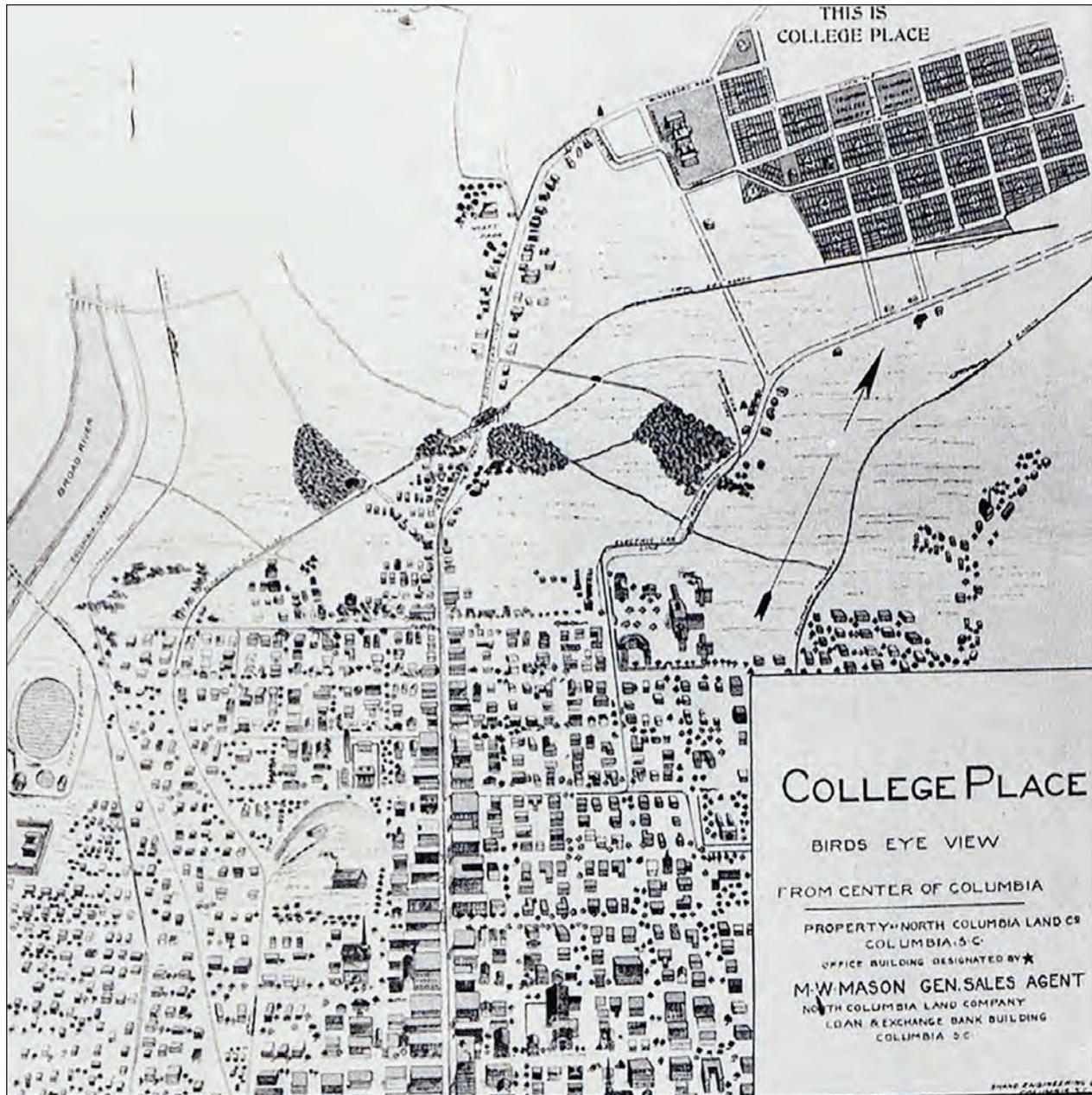


Figure 10. College Place Map 1910

Source: Edgar and Woolley 1986

a large swath of roadways and lots east of Columbia College, named College Place, but this was apparently one of many developments that were on paper only (John M. Bryan and Associates 1993; Kohn-Hennig Collection 1900; U.S. Geological Survey 1904; Weston 1908).

Land development companies were very popular in the 1890s and early 1900s. Speculative construction on this scale was a first for Columbia. Shandon was growing to the southeast, but developers and Hyatt had to finally give up on the idea of expansive five-acre estates for Eau Claire and follow the trend of what was selling. The North Columbia Land Company published

a map of College Place in 1910, showing a large swath of modest-sized lots to the southeast of Columbia College, with the trolley line running through the center, along present-day Colonial Drive (Figure 11). There appear to be two houses represented on the map along Colonial Drive, but very little development anywhere in the Hyatt Park neighborhood or the rest of Eau Claire, save for houses along North Main Street. The trolley line had been extended into College Place in 1908 and presumably helped make Colonial Drive the earliest road to develop in this neighborhood. The earliest two-story houses that line this avenue have American Foursquares, a popular 1910s house type (Edgar and Woolley 1986:89; Kohn-Hennig 1936:360).

The 1908 map by Whaley and Company revealed that the entire survey area southwest of Columbia College was still divided into large tracts of undeveloped land, with the exception of Millers Addition from 1901. The same map showed Shandon had grown enough that a “Shandon Annex” was platted out, as well as Melrose Heights just north of Shandon. The southeast developments were outpacing Eau Claire in the early 1900s, which also included Park Place and Eau Claire Heights, areas that were likely more robust on paper than in person. Hyatt platted out “College View #4” in the survey area in 1911, which encompassed the area immediately surrounding Columbia College and heading southwest. He reserved an entire block surrounding his own house, which was included in the plat, and also created a small park. In order to help increase sales there was a “Great Auction Sale of Choicest Lots” in September of 1912, with free transportation and band music on the day of the event. The newspaper advertisement for the event cited College View as “Columbia’s Best Suburb” with city, country, convenience and culture, complete with electric lights, sewerage, and mail delivery (RCPB C:42; John M. Bryan and Associates 1993; *The State* 1912a:8).



Figure 11. Street Car in Eau Claire, 1910

Hyatt’s College View development kicked off a flurry of nearby land divisions, including Monticello on Dr. Ensor’s former estate to the west of North Main Street, and Bellevue Place in 1913 on the former estate of Louis Marsteller, located within the survey area (Figure 12). By 1916, there were some physical streets in the College Place and College View areas, but most of the buildings were located along North Main Street or along Colonial Drive (Figures 13 and 14). North Main Street actually did not exist in 1916 beyond the 4800 block, so early development did not occur on this road east of its intersection with Fairfield Road. Houses were typical along



Figure 12. Ensor House in 1900 (Columbia and Hyatt Park, 1900 Source: South Caroliniana Library

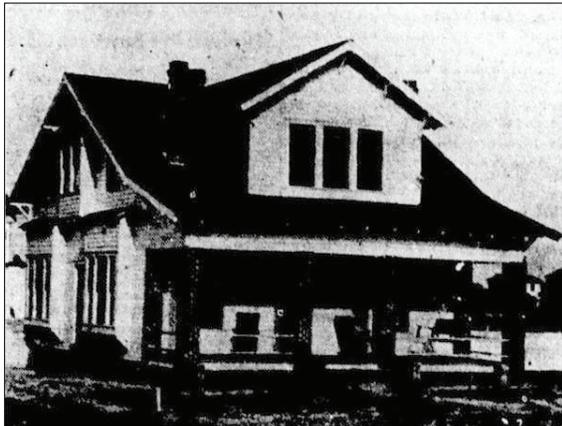


Figure 13. New Home in College View 1916
 Source: *The State* 1916a

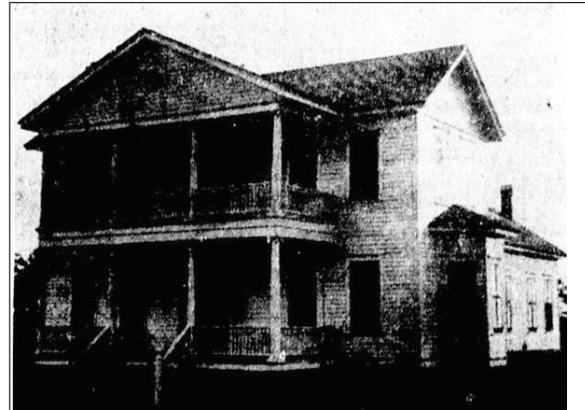


Figure 14. New Home in College View on Hyatt Street 1916
 Source: *The State* 1916b

what existed of North Main Street, in the American Foursquare and Neoclassical styles, as the street was not a heavily commercialized road along the survey area. Residents were most often middle-class whites, much different from the wealthy neighbors Hyatt envisioned years before. Hyatt continued to try to stimulate development of College View in 1913 with a land donation for the new Hyatt Park School in the block adjacent to his house (RCPB C:240; John M. Bryan and Associates 1993; U.S. Department of Agriculture 1916).

While this northern section plodded along, suburbs to the south had become populous enough to catch the attention of Columbia, which finally annexed North Columbia, Waverly, and Shandon in 1913. The North Columbia merger “took a large bite out of the southwest corner of Eau Claire’s circular domain” (Moore 1993:283). The year before, the angst over potential annexation stirred residents into creating a rectangular shaped town jutting east out from Eau Claire, called Arden. This was essentially incorporating the neighborhood of College Place plus some surrounding land, and in its 1912 vote only 17 people were qualified to participate, suggesting a very small population. By 1917, Arden had its own town hall, and showed up on subsequent maps as a distinct entity apart from Eau Claire. Arden is located in the survey area and includes Colonial Drive, but the name “College Place” retained popularity over Arden. A small development titled Arden Heights sold lots beginning in 1914, advertising “War prices” of only \$10 down and five dollars a month in 1915 (Moore 1993:283; *The State* 1912b:12; 1914a:5; 1914b:5; 1917:12; Tomlinson Engineering Company 1928).

The early buildings from the 1890s through the 1910s transitioned with the eras, beginning with Victorian, Folk Victorian, American Foursquare and finally examples of Craftsman Bungalows and Neoclassical. The last two are highlighted in images of newly completed houses in College View in the local newspaper from 1916, and prove that this area welcomed an eclectic mixture of styles. Development was so slow that there was not a strong concentration of a single style, except perhaps for the burst of construction along Colonial Drive that appears to have occurred in the early 1910s, resulting in American Foursquares. Due to the limited population, churches did not locate in this area in the early decades, but the Methodists, affiliated with Columbia College, began subscriptions for a new church in College Place in 1919. A new Hyatt Park school, built in the survey area in 1913, took cues from nearby Columbia College for its architecture, with a symmetrical, brick exterior and Greek Revival central portico with colossal columns supporting a pedimented gable. The roadways were dependent on the trolley line, which divided Colonial Drive down the center, creating a broad boulevard. The various amenities that Hyatt built to attract residents were all located west of the survey area and none survive (City of Columbia 1982:7; *The State* 1916a:5).

THE 1920s AND 1930s

The shocking death of Hyatt in the spring of 1921 after a brief illness left Eau Claire without its most avid supporter, but the subsequent two decades were in fact quite successful. With suburbs closer to Columbia filling in, and the advent of the automobile, the two-mile distance to these towns seemed quite easy to overcome, and spurred talks about annexation to Columbia. The trolley line was still in operation, and a few new developments opened up, including Luvalie, platted in two sections in 1921 and in 1925, with lot sizes ranging from 49 feet wide to 100 feet wide along the street front. Perhaps more significantly, a new extension of Main Street, called “Wilson Boulevard” was opened in 1922 for residential lots. This created a whole new thoroughfare starting in the 4900 block of North Main Street, just above the intersection with

Fairfield Road. In the advertisements for lots it mentions that this road was paved, which speaks to the increasing popularity of the automobile. Main Street had other changes; the area's first manufacturing plant, the NuGrape Bottling Company, was in operation at 3912 Main Street by 1923. A far step away from the wealthy playground Hyatt had envisioned, the bottling plant was among only a handful of job opportunities for the class that began moving into Eau Claire in the 1920s. Further evidence of growth was the creation of a school in Arden in the early 1920s, which was only a few blocks from Hyatt Park School. Neither original school building survives (RCPB D:132 and F:10; *The Columbia Record* 1921b:1; 1921c:5; 1923:13; 1951a:11; 1922:6).

Residents were creating a genuine community, forming cultural clubs and churches by the 1920s, although the survey area held very few church buildings. Before his passing, Hyatt donated land for the College Place United Methodist Church, built in 1921, and offered free land for elders who built houses nearby on "Divinity Hill." By 1929 there were about 14 houses in that area. In 1922, the "thriving suburb" of Eau Claire was already looking into annexation into Columbia. An informal group gathered to request that Columbia explain certain benefits to Eau Claire for annexing, such as street lights, larger water mains with fire hydrants and sewerage, and how soon the improvements could be expected. The town gained a new water system in August 1921 but residents were slow to tap into the new lines. Only 100 residents were tapped in by April of 1922; the majority were largely served by a water tower (Bailey and Montgomery 2000; *The State* 1922:9).

The growth of Eau Claire remained slow through the 1920s. The population increased from 2,566 in 1920 to 2,938 in 1930, an increase of less than 15 percent. Meanwhile Cayce, a small town across the Congaree River, doubled in population in the same decade. The small population made it difficult to provide enough tax revenue to support municipal improvements, and some residents cast an eye to Columbia's amenities with interest. Part of Eau Claire wished to annex in 1926 and part did not. Columbia City Council voted to annex Eau Claire, which set off a court battle in 1927. The Town of Eau Claire's officials fought the annexation but by late 1928 changed position. Talks continued into 1929 but did not succeed (*The Columbia Record* 1926:1; *The State* 1927a:2; 1928a:2; 1929a:10; 1930:8).

Despite their newfound eagerness to join Columbia, the City was not as welcoming as it had been. The debate over the annexation pointed out an interesting characteristic of Eau Claire by the late 1920s. Its citizens generally worked in Columbia, "bought and traded in Columbia business establishments and their business interests were all in Columbia" so they were acting as one and the same already (*The State* 1928a:2). The cost to the City of Columbia was of concern; providing water and fire service were going to be expensive, so they hesitated on the merger. The proximity to Columbia voided some of Eau Claire's need for developing a central business district and Main Street did not heavily commercialize; it appears to have remained largely

residential in the survey area with the continued practice of residents conducting business in Columbia. However, Eau Claire did boast a literary society and a music society in the 1920s, proving they were developing their own cultural groups (*The State* 1928a:2; 1929b:20).

The neighborhoods east of North Main Street were filling in a little more quickly in the 1920s than they had in the previous few decades, but they also developed in diverse ways. Blocks of Craftsman Bungalows gave way to the Bungalows with Tudor Revival influence of faux half-timbering in the gables, and the introduction of Minimal Traditional houses in the 1930s. Manufacturing and a cemetery also came into the area. On Main Street some small businesses started filling in vacant spots or adding storefronts onto existing houses. Filling stations catering to the now popular automobile could be found every few blocks along the east side of Main Street in the survey area. Nearby businesses included several grocers and a barber. However, the businesses were widely spaced and a majority of buildings along North Main Street were residential, often two stories and displaying architectural styles popular in the early 1900s and 1910s, such as American Foursquare or Neoclassical. Some smaller family groceries were sprinkled throughout the residential sections (Bailey and Montgomery 2000; Hill's Directory Company, Inc. 1932; *The Columbia Star* 1999:6).

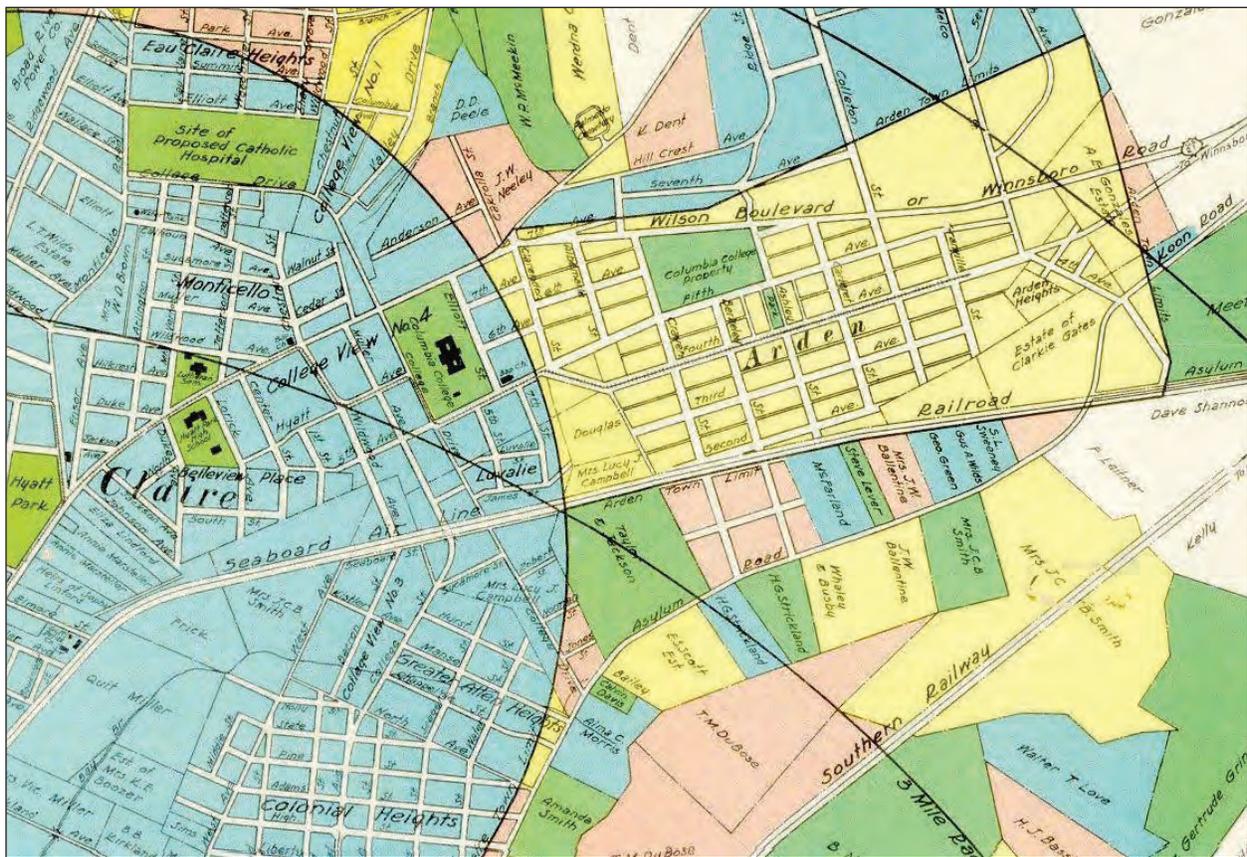


Figure 15. 1928 Map by Tomlinson

Source Richland Library

The eastern section of College Place (Arden) was still slow to develop. Arden Heights, established at least by 1914 by the North Columbia Land Company, sold a block of 21 lots to the Palmetto Realty Corporation, according to a Jan. 1, 1928 newspaper announcement. What is unique about this is that the Palmetto Realty Company was African American. They had formed in 1927 and appeared to have the purpose of establishing a cemetery, an aim they actually carried out with the formation of Pine Ridge Cemetery on Geraldine Road. It is unclear whether their original desire was to create an African American cemetery, but certainly by November 1929 they had this as their goal. They changed the name of Pine Ridge Cemetery to Pine Ridge Memorial Cemetery, in memory of the black soldiers of Richland County who served in the World War. They planned to install a beautiful monument as a fitting act of patriotism to these men, according to a news article. It was a business entity, and was later embroiled in a title dispute among surviving members of the company (*The Columbia Record* 1927:19; *The State* 1928b:9; 1953:9).

The African American presence in the form of the cemetery suggests there was a local population of blacks in the survey area by the 1920s, although very small in size. In the 1932 city directory a large concentration of African Americans is listed in the Ridgewood community near Monticello Road, but in the survey area only a handful of African Americans are identified. The only other church in the survey area to appear on a 1948 map is located across the street from this cemetery, on Geraldine Road. Stover Chapel, an African American church, was in existence by 1931 and has a small cemetery adjacent to the church that was referenced in *The State* in 1946 (Hill's Directory Company, Inc. 1932; *The Columbia Record* 1931:2; *The State* 1946a:2; U.S. Geological Survey 1948).

The southern section of the survey area finally began filling in by the early 1930s, but not with houses. Located near the railroad line, these lots were not as desirable for residences, but were ideal for industrial purposes. These include the Gulf Refining Company Plant, located at 1400 Elmore Avenue in 1927 on lands from the Miller family, and the S.C. State Highway Department's Maintenance Shop, which operated at 1401 Elmore by 1932 and well into the 1940s. Dixie Cookie Company operated at 3401 Phillips Street by 1932 and into the 1940s (Buddy and Kay Hollis, personal communication 2018 Hill's Directory Company, Inc. 1932; *The State* 1926:2; 1927b:6; 1946b:16). These one and two-story brick warehouses created a small industrial district that remains fairly intact.

By 1932 a number of streets were populated with houses in the College View and College Place (Arden) areas, but for blocks platted out to host a dozen homes, they were still only about half full. The east to west streets in College Place in particular had an average of 4 to 6 dwellings according to the 1932 city directory. A few more businesses developed along North Main Street, but not in a significant way in the 1930s. Some businesses located on interior streets, particularly Colonial Drive. Talbert Funeral Home opened in 1932 at 5202 Colonial Dr. in the remodeled

home of M. Parker Talbert and boasted a lady assistant. It is now Shives Funeral Home. Two log homes appeared in the survey area in the 1930s. Of unknown origin, they may have been part of a nostalgic trend that occurred in response to the many log buildings constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps in the 1930s (Appalachian Log Structures 2015; Hill's Directory Company, Inc. 1932; 1940; *The State* 1932:12).

One of the barriers to growth was an independent waterworks. Several years of trying to create one still left Eau Claire dependent on the City of Columbia, from whom they purchased water and the use of the fire department by the early 1930s. In the early years of the Depression the federal government provided a Reconstruction Finance Corporation by which towns could borrow money for constructing waterworks, paying the loan back with the overage from the system itself. Eau Claire residents petitioned to be part of this program in order to become independent from Columbia in 1933, and were successful in creating a new waterworks the following year. One of the benefits was the lowering of homeowner insurance rates, since fire hydrants were available. They also installed a new sewage plant in 1939 and embarked on \$150,000 worth of road improvements that year, citing these advantages in an advertisement to attract more residents. In late 1937 the re-elected mayor boasted about 117 building permits issued in the previous 18 months, noting several of those were for apartment buildings. (Moore 1993:340; *The Columbia Record* 1933:1; 1937:2; 1943:1; *The State* 1939:15).

THE 1940s AND 1950s

A road widening project along North Main Street into Eau Claire in 1941 suggests that the area was continuing to grow. Hints of its co-dependence with Columbia came around 1940 when a map of streets with the same names was published in the local newspaper, and College Place had several streets mimicking others in Columbia and its suburbs. The implication would be the changing of street names in Eau Claire. Lots were still available for sale throughout the survey area, but the entire town was on the upswing. It opened a new Town Hall, a modest brick structure on the northwest corner of Monticello and Jackson streets, in 1941, and welcomed a huge building boom in the late 1930s. Rebounding from the Great Depression, it added about 600 new homes in the three years before World War II, and had a population of around 5,000 by 1943. The only development to start in the 1930s in the survey area was in this late boom, the 1939 subdivision of the Gonzales tract for the Fairwold Development Company, with street fronts averaging around 50 feet wide (RCPB I:161; *The Columbia Record* 1940:8; 1943:1; *The State* 1941a:2; 1941b:4).

The only known 1940s subdivision created in the survey area was Stuckey Court, platted in 1946 for W.L. Stuckey. Perhaps in keeping with trends towards more horizontally-oriented facades, the lots in this small area were typically 70 feet wide. Homes moved away from the steep-pitched, Tudor-influenced Minimal Traditional houses to the lower slung Minimal Traditional houses that

were transitioning to the Ranch in the late 1940s. These types of houses started filling in a number of lots in the survey area which had remained vacant decades after the creation of their respective neighborhoods. One of these locations was the extension of Burke Avenue around 1947 between Craven and Ashley streets to create the 5100 and 5200 blocks. Formerly an empty two blocks belonging to Columbia College for decades, this is an area of houses that post-date their immediate neighbors. An early house built around 1947 at 5106 Burke seems to predate the boom for the development, which hit a peak around 1951, when several brick houses were advertised for sale with “GI financing.” This is likely among the best collections of Ranch style homes in the survey area due to its relatively short construction time frame. Holmes Avenue, which still had a number of vacant lots by the 1950s despite existing for many decades, gained a concentration of Ranch houses during a growth spurt in the early 1950s. These examples show a trend of small pockets of in-fill within an area that was rapidly being built out in the mid-1900s (RCPB K:108; *The State* 1951a:46; 1951b:32).

Going along with the national trend of a post-World War II building boom, the survey area gained a lot of residential buildings. The “repulsion of noisy, congested cities” was contributing to a huge “white flight” movement to the suburbs. Columbia experienced this trend beginning in the late 1940s and for several decades. The attraction of a “semi-rural environment” for the new families was easy to obtain with improving roads and new highway systems, and Eau Claire was a benefactor. In the decade between 1940 and 1950, it grew in population by 163 percent while Columbia only grew 39 percent, and it had a younger, working population. Only about 5 percent of its population was 65 years of age and older by 1950. A building boom accompanied this trend, with 30.9 percent of Eau Claire’s dwelling units built between 1945 and 1950, according to a 1955 study. In the survey area this created new Minimal Traditional style houses on lots adjacent to older Bungalows and American Foursquares and generated a mix of architecture throughout many established neighborhoods. The far eastern section of the survey area closest to Prescott Street still had large tracts of property that were not developed by 1951 (City of Columbia 1955; U.S. Department of Agriculture 1951).

There were a few building types that multiplied in the 1940s in the survey area. Multi-family housing increased in popularity in the late 1940s and was likely part of the building boom in Eau Claire. About 28 percent of the dwellings in this town were in duplex and multi-unit structures by 1950. Two-bedroom apartments appeared as one-story, linear, brick structures in 1952 at 5001 Middleton Street, and across the street one-story brick duplexes were built in a small complex at 1619 Charles Street by 1954. Manufacturing increased with the construction of the Stone Manufacturing plant in the late 1940s on North Main Street. An underwear sewing facility later associated with the Umbro clothing line, this building is the largest of the manufacturing buildings in the survey area, in part due to the additions flanking in the façade from the 1960s. Another late 1940s manufacturing plant was added nearby at 1308 Cook Street, the Columbia Baking Company. Composed of brick with cast stone belt courses, this single-story building is

the second largest manufacturing building in the survey area. The Columbia Baking Company was, like Stone, a local plant for a much larger organization that operated in multiple locations. This was one of seventeen Columbia Baking Company plants in 1949 in Georgia, Florida and North Carolina. A third brick manufacturing building built in the late 1940s was 1212 Elmore, the Automatic Production Company, which made coat hangers (City of Columbia 1955; Hill's Directory Company, Inc. 1950; *The Columbia Record* 1951b:24; *The State* 1949:40; 1954:51).

This building boom created a city planning headache, as the population density decreased in the central city and increased along the fringes, where infrastructure and municipal benefits may not have even been available, and small towns were loath to raise taxes to provide the services. The residents started to “look longingly to the central city which to them represents the best possible opportunity to get the services and facilities they demand” (City of Columbia 1955:6). Some of these items included a full-time fire department, parks and recreation and city planning departments, full-time building inspectors, municipal swimming pools and better storm drainage. The fast-growing population of the 1940s in Eau Claire retained the trend of a majority-white demographic. By 1950, less than six percent of the residents were non-white, compared with about 36 percent of Columbia's population (City of Columbia 1955:5–6, 9).

In the mid-1950s the suburban fringe areas like Eau Claire were growing faster than the city of Columbia, but Eau Claire was not the first choice for annexation. A planning document from 1955 pointed out that other fringe areas might be better able to “pay their way” and have “less maintenance expense due to better land subdivision and street utility layouts” and more opportunities for residential and industrial expansion. This description points out the historical pattern of land development in Eau Claire in which land developers carved out acres and drafted their own street and lot layouts, with no overarching pattern or plan. It also suggested that the taxes pulled from this area were not very high; the house values and incomes for the area were mostly middle-class. Houses in this area were valued about 22 percent less than the average for the city of Columbia by 1950 (City of Columbia 1955:8, 10).

Despite some moderate growth of industry and retail in the southern section of the survey area and North Main Street respectively, Eau Claire's population relied heavily on Columbia for wholesale, retail and service establishments by 1949. A state-wide census, which included rural areas, concluded that Eau Claire's number of these establishments per capita was lower in almost all categories than the per capita rate for both Columbia and the state of South Carolina. Eau Clairians also worked in Columbia. A 1950 census showed that more of them worked in transportation, utilities, communication, wholesale, and retail than Columbians themselves, “within whose boundaries most of these activities take place.” This dependence upon Columbia is some evidence of why the survey area has minimal amounts of commercial structures, and also explained why it had a low tax base, making it difficult for Eau Claire to improve its infrastructure (City of Columbia 1955:8–9).

Annexation discussions over the decades, which flared up from time to time, finally began to stick in the mid-1950s. The benefits seemed mostly for Eau Claire, which had itself incorporated Arden in 1947 in order to provide them with better fire and police protection and reduced water rates. The anticipated cost to the City of Columbia was about \$125,000 per year, which required a tax increase across the entire city. However, Eau Claire's population increased to about 12,000 by 1955, and the promoters of the merger considered it part of the greater destiny of the metropolitan area to absorb the area. Eau Claire residents were greatly divided on the subject, forming opposing groups and publishing pamphlets to support their cause. One of the greatest benefits was the full-time fire department that Columbia could provide. The official annexation occurred in 1955 and not everyone was pleased. Eau Claire's three fire trucks went missing in the night and were later found stashed in barns and under a stack of hay, a slight delay before they were handed over to the City of Columbia (*The Columbia Record* 1955:1; *The Eau Claire Post* 1999:3; *The State* 1989:A-1; 1947:1; 1955:8).

It was not until the fall of 1957 that the City Council for Columbia set aside funds for a new fire station in Eau Claire (Figure 16). Designed by prominent local architecture firm Lyles, Bissett, Carlisle & Wolff, the station was a distinctly modern styled building; featuring large blocks of contrasting materials (glass and brick), a flat roof, banks of windows, and flat, projecting cast stone cornices. This was likely the first architect-designed, Modern institutional building constructed in the survey area, but it is no longer extant. A few years earlier, in 1953, the Glass Manor Motel opened at 5810 North Main Street, the only mid-century motel within the survey area (Figure 17). It incorporated a flat roof, projecting eaves, a wall of Permastone, and an eye-catching sign near the road. This vernacular example from the modern era has been altered.



Figure 16. Eau Claire Fire Station Rendering 1957

Source: *South Carolina Magazine*



Figure 17. Glass Manor Motel Postcard

Source: Richland Library

In the residential section, the formally developed neighborhoods had mostly filled in by this time, and modern styled buildings such as Ranches became popular in the fringe areas and as occasional infill on still-vacant lots and new roads being opened. Turning away from the trend of other churches rebuilding in modern styles in the 1960s, College Place United Methodist Church stayed with a traditional style of architecture for its 1961 sanctuary building (Bailey and Montgomery 2000:65; *South Carolina Magazine* 1957:15; *The Columbia Record* 1953:18).

THE MODERN ERA, 1960s THROUGH 1980s

A tremendous demographic shift occurred in the 1960s for the survey area. Downtown Columbia experienced a monumental change in that same decade in the form of urban renewal. As blocks of “substandard” housing fell to the wrecking ball, African Americans were pushed out of the original city limits and into outlying suburbs, to the north and northeast of downtown Columbia, including Eau Claire.

As proof of this shift and as evidence of how much of the survey area had already filled in, a very small development opened up in the mid-1960s called Middleton Heights, for African Americans. Consisting of a single street with a cul-de-sac, this small neighborhood’s grand opening was advertised in the “For Colored” section of the newspaper in December of 1966. It likely represents one of the most cohesive collections of Ranch houses in the survey area and appears to be the only development explicitly marketed to African Americans (*The State* 1966). Not surprisingly, this is located towards the east end of the survey area and in close proximity to the African American Pine Ridge Cemetery and Stover Chapel.



Source: Bailey and Montgomery 2000

Figure 18. 1965 View of North Main Street and Monticello

Columbia College, which had steadily added to its campus over the years, suffered a devastating fire in 1964, which devoured its historic buildings. New construction on campus after the fire respected the older architectural styles for some buildings but ventured into the Modern era with others, creating a mix of types. Commercial architecture increased slightly on North Main Street, with owners utilizing some mid-century materials and patterns for their storefronts, some of which were attached to the facades of early twentieth-century homes. One example is 3504 North Main Street, the home of Mrs. Dandilyon Taylor, accomplished pianist and founder of the Eau Claire Music Club (Figure 18). She or her daughter built a mid-1960s storefront and music studio on the front of their 1910s house, which still stands today. Another example is immediately adjacent at 3508 Main Street, a home with a 1950s concrete block commercial addition on the front to house to serve the Kirby-Croft Florist. The elongated “block” from Sunset Drive to Avondale Drive was completely full of commercial buildings or storefronts by 1966, and included restaurants, an insurance company, and Stone Manufacturing, which expanded its building in the mid-1960s (Bailey and Montgomery 2000; Hill’s Directory Company, Inc. 1960; 1966; Stone 1985).

The demographic shift that began in the 1960s continued well into the 1970s and 1980s. While the 1970 census indicated a population that was 43 percent white and 57 percent black, that changed to only 22 percent white and 78 percent black by 1980. Some of the contributing factors to the demographic shift in Eau Claire were attributed to school desegregation in the 1970s, the growth of outlying suburbs, and the introduction of subsidized and publicly assisted housing units. As a result, middle-income homeowners left the area, more houses were rented with absentee landlords, the low-income households increased, real estate values slowed down in their appreciation, some businesses left, and there was an increase in the reality and perception of crime. However, the area did gain some public investment with a modern school when the 1913 Hyatt Park School was replaced with a brand new building in 1975. A distinct departure from the past styles, this building uses minimal openings, strong geometric shapes, and a flat roof to convey its modern design (City of Columbia 1982; 1991; *The State* 1976:2-E).

A historical study of the physical development of Columbia, published in 1985, noted that the Eau Claire area had experienced no “serious interior incursions” that would “alter the predominant residential character of the area since most of the commercial development has taken place along major arterials” (Fox 1985:68). A series of planning and community development efforts in the 1980s and 1990s aimed to stop the social trends that were starting to deteriorate the fabric of the Eau Claire area and to install better recreation facilities, drainage infrastructure and even relocation of the railroad. A 1985 report pointed out that the Community Development office of Columbia was helping to conserve the area’s buildings by offering low-interest loans for “rehabilitation and renovation of older houses in the area.” An Eau Claire Task Force, created by the Columbia City Council in 1987, aimed to improve the quality of life in the area and to establish a “renewed sense of community to address area problems.” Another purpose was to persuade the Lutheran Theological Seminary to remain in the area (City of Columbia 1982:12–15, 18; 1988:1).

The economic decline that affected the Eau Claire area had a positive impact in terms of its built environment. With little money to spend on upgrades or renovations to homes, many of them remained intact. Absentee owners generally conducted only basic maintenance. The result is a survey area that has the potential for a high degree of historic integrity. Historic resources are likely concentrated in neighborhoods along the former trolley line, in lots closest to the Columbia College, spread out along North Main Street, and in small mid-century developments that built out quickly.

The City of Columbia embarked on several projects to help the Eau Claire area reverse the trends of the late twentieth century, going so far as to purchase and convert the oldest house, that of Dr. Ensor, into a city facility for meetings and rentals in the early 1980s and purchase and rehabilitate the Lutheran Survey Building and the Lutheran Publication building in the mid-1990s (Cityscape 1999:4). This public investment in historic building renovations appears to have had a positive effect and sets an example of adaptive reuse. The retention of these historic buildings at the center of the former town of Eau Claire anchors the location and provides a sense of place. Despite its long courtship with Columbia and final union by annexation in 1955, Eau Claire and the survey area retain their unique character. Built slowly through decades, these neighborhoods and their eclectic mix of architecture create a visual timeline of their history, and a story distinct to Eau Claire.

V. EVALUATION OF RECORDED PROPERTIES

NATIONAL REGISTER PROPERTIES

No NRHP-listed properties are located within the survey area, however, two are located adjacent to the survey area. Both are located on the west side of North Main Street which bounds the survey area. The Survey Publishing Company Building is a landmark building within the community. Built in 1914, it was used as a publishing building for the *American Lutheran Survey* until 1928. It then served as the Eau Claire Town Hall until its incorporation with the City of Columbia in 1955. Listed in 1979, it was nominated for its significance in the area of architecture.

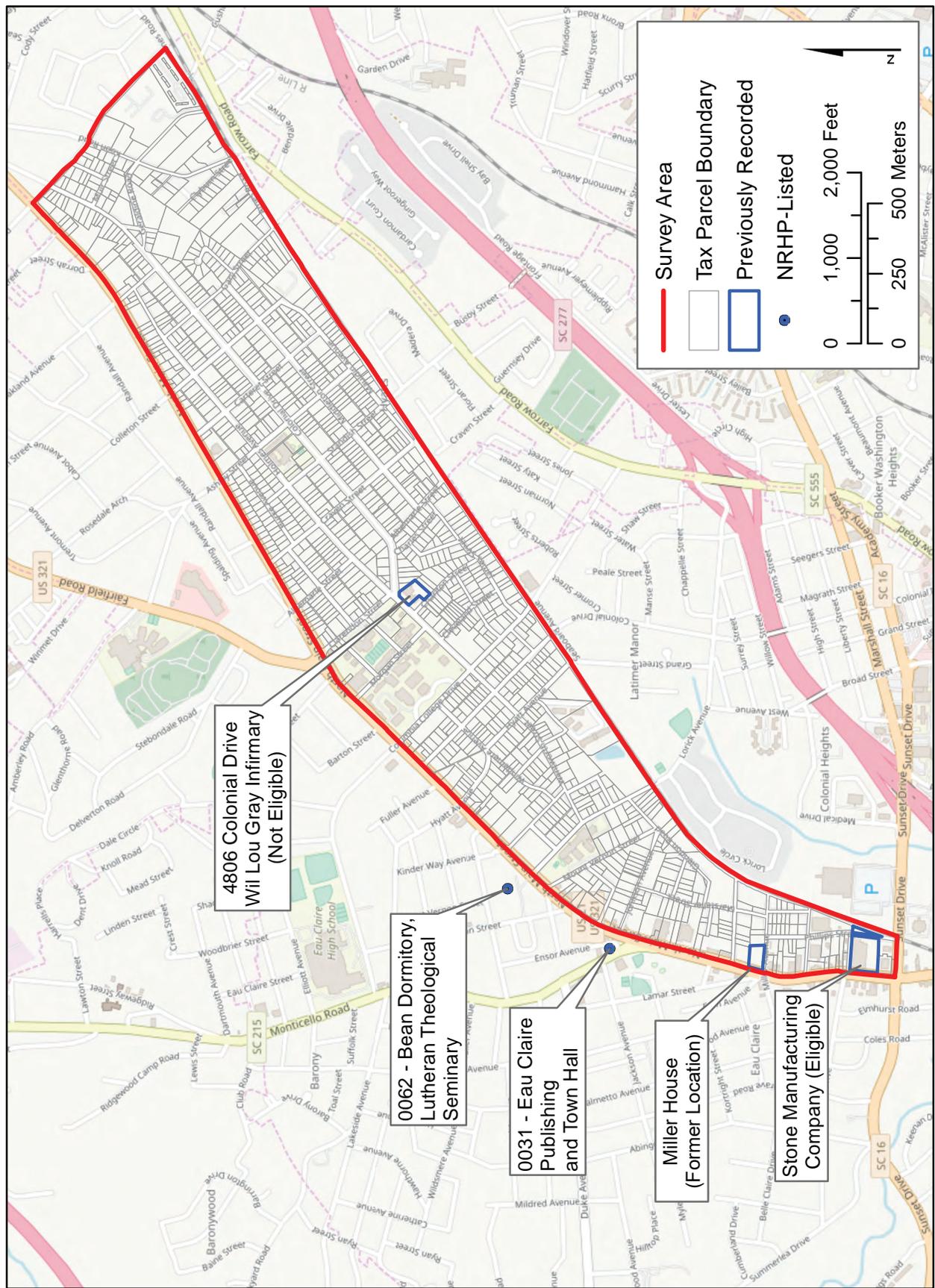
The second historic property is the Lutheran Theological Seminary Building: Beam Dormitory. This Gothic Revival building designed by Charles M. Robinson was constructed in 1911 and exists today as the earliest building on campus. It was listed in 1979 for its significance in the area of architecture.

PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES

The background research identified three previously recorded properties within the survey area and three adjacent to it (Figure 19). Those extant within the survey area were reevaluated. Those resources previously surveyed but found outside the survey area were not included in additional evaluation. However, these resources were considered in order to understand historical trends in the survey area.

The three resources located within the survey area are the Wil Lou Gray Infirmary on the campus of Columbia College, the Miller House, and Stone Manufacturing on North Main Street. The Wil Lou Gray Infirmary was recorded but deemed not eligible due to lack of integrity. After current evaluation of this resource, no change in status is recommended. The Miller house was also previously recorded and found to be significant. Since being evaluated in 1978, however, the house has been moved from the survey area. Under the recommendation of the SHPO the Miller house was revisited to confirm the relocation. The eligibility status of the Miller house is under review by the SHPO.

Stone Manufacturing is located in the southernmost portion of the survey area. The property is currently listed as eligible due to its association with the state's mid twentieth century textile industry. While it has undergone some historic alterations, the building still remains a significant part of local and state history and the resource is still recommended as eligible.



Source: ESRI Open Street Map (2018)

Figure 19. Map of Previously Identified Resources

SURVEYED RESOURCES

Located northeast of downtown Columbia, the survey area covered 4.3 miles of the original Eau Claire township and its surrounding communities. The survey area reached north to Prescott Street from Sunset Drive in the south. It was bounded to the east and west by CSX RR and North Main Street respectively. The survey area remains mostly residential with the majority of North Main Street consisting of mix-use properties. In the center of the survey area is Columbia College. Two elementary schools are located within the survey area that have historic ties to the neighborhood but retain no original buildings prior to 1976.

The survey recorded 923 resources. Ninety-four percent of the surveyed resources were residential, and three percent were commercial properties. Columbia College as an entity comprises just two percent with the remaining percentage coming from religious institutions. Of the 923 resources surveyed, one was a cemetery.

Due to the fluctuating development of the survey area over time, a mixture of domestic types and styles was expected. Of the 873 recorded residences, approximately 70 percent were vernacular buildings comprised of mainly Bungalows and Minimal Traditional dwellings. Approximately, 21 percent were Ranch houses. This survey identified six residential areas that stood out as examples of the different phases of developments.

RESIDENTIAL HOUSE TYPES AND STYLES

Four house types - American Foursquare, Bungalow, Minimal Traditional, and Ranch – best characterize the survey area. While some elaborate academic styles were recorded on some of these buildings, stylistic embellishments were not typical.

While not a dominant type within the survey area as a whole, American Foursquare dwellings were found most frequently in the early 20th-century developments such as Colonial Drive and College View (Figure 20). The typical American Foursquare is a two-story square house with four rooms to a floor, a low pitch hip roof and occasionally a central hip roof dormer. A good example is Resource #6854 at 4918 Colonial Drive (Figure 20a). Generally, a porch was located on the front elevation but in a few cases the porch had been removed. The type was prominent between 1900 and 1930. The Bungalow house type is the second most prominent type found within the survey area (Figure 21). The surveyed Bungalows have rectangular massing perpendicular to the street with a gable roof. A good example of a Bungalow is Resource #6833 at 5220 Colonial Drive (Figure 21a). Most had full or $\frac{3}{4}$ -length front porches. Other defining features were large overhanging eaves, rafter tails, gable end brackets, and battered columns. Very few had all of these associated elements. Those that had more than two were labeled as

Figure 20. Examples of American Foursquare Houses



a. 4918 Colonial Drive



b. 4504 Windemere Avenue

Figure 21. Examples of Bungalow Houses



a. 5220 Colonial Drive



b. 5101 Colonial Drive

having Craftsman style elements. Other elaborated features were stucco gabled ends with faux half-timbering and three or four over one pane windows. Very few modifications appeared on the Eau Claire examples.

The Minimal Traditional type is a small, one-story house that has minimal architectural detail (Figure 22). The style originated in the early 1930s during the Great Depression since the house's simple aesthetic was quick and cost-effective to construct. Following WWII these houses gained considerable interest as many returning veterans required housing. The Minimal Traditional house type started to decline with the introduction of the Ranch House in the 1950s. Resource #6989 at 1305 Lorick Avenue (Figure 22a) is a good example of this house type. While some of the surveyed Minimal Traditional houses were altered, many still retain their defining features. These include rectangular to square massing with lateral or cross gable roof types. They typically have a gable front entry porch and a side screened porch on one elevation. Some feature Tudor or English Cottage elements. The Minimal Traditional was the most prominent house type found within the survey area.

The Ranch House was not as prevalent within the survey area as the Minimal Traditional house (Figure 23). Those identified in the survey area were associated with the area's development during the latter half of the twentieth-century. Nationwide, the Ranch House gained popularity during the 1950s-1960s having originated in California during the 1930s and 1940s. Within the survey area Ranch Houses have a more traditional design approach, as opposed to a contemporary or modernist one. Resources #7072 at 5615 Colonial Drive is a good example (Figure 23a). Ranch House features typically observed in the survey area include overhanging eaves, long linear rectangular massing, and various roof styles. A majority of them had engaged or attached carports. These carports were often enclosed into living spaces. Some Ranch Houses possessed Colonial style elements with a symmetrical facade and center gable porch. Others styles were Ranches with hip or complex roof lines.

Other mid-century era houses identified in the study area include the Contemporary style. Contemporary designed residences are generally distinctive with an asymmetrical appearance, linear lines, and intricate roof styles. One contemporary-style duplex was identified at 1511-1513 Columbia College Drive (Figure 24). Resource 7320 has an exaggerated gable roof that incorporates both elevation carports and has narrow window designs.

COMMERCIAL BUILDING TYPES

The majority of the commercial buildings recorded during the survey were located along North Main Street. A few other warehouses were scattered along Elmore and Cook streets. The commercial buildings along North Main Street had various uses. Many were composed of automotive garages, offices, shops, and gas stations. These commercial buildings had undergone

Figure 22. Examples of Minimal Traditional Houses



a. 1305 Lorick Avenue



b. 1300 Kinderway Avenue

Figure 23. Examples of Ranch Houses



a. 5615 Colonial Drive



b. 5631 Middleton Court

Figure 24. Examples of Other Mid-Century Houses



a. 1511-1513 Columbia College Drive



b. 4006 Glendon Road

many renovations over the years, altering their original design. Commercial buildings located along the southern end of North Main Street were housed in converted residential buildings, while commercial buildings are found further north along North Main Street. An example of a converted residential to commercial building is 3508 North Main Street (Figure 25a). This building was a typical American Foursquare built in 1920 but in the 1980s added a one-story commercial block building to the front. This addition has a flat roof, decorative brick veneer exterior, and multi-pane windows along its elevations. Some residential buildings have been less altered such as 4400 North Main Street (Figure 25b). This building serves as offices and still retains much of its original material.

Those buildings built specifically for commercial use such as 4620 North Main Street, built in 1940, are one-story commercial block buildings with flat roofs (Figure 26a). The front elevations typically have store front windows with a single entrance. 4620 North Main Street has a shed roof along the front elevation and the exterior is clad with stucco. This building is clad in brick veneer. Variations of this style from the 1960s have windows across the entire front elevation and have an added mansard roof (Figure 26b).

One notable property is a mid-century modern hotel located on North Main Street. The Glass Manor Hotel was built circa 1950 (Figure 27a). The building, which is currently used as apartments, has a flat roof with large overhanging eaves along an elongated L-shape massing. The right projecting elevation has a stone veneer wall. The central bay originally had a shed roof that projected outward to create a covered porch over the main office. Today there is still a slight overhang supported by decorative metal posts. While the hotel itself has lost integrity, a historic sign is still a prominent fixture on the roadside (Figure 27b).

Three funeral homes were recorded in the survey area. Two are housed in adapted Classical or Colonial Revival style homes. The other is in an adapted Ranch House. All of these have multiple additions and modifications to accommodate their current usage. Shives Funeral home was found to contribute to an eligible district. Shives Funeral Home has been in operation since 1932 and has been at the 5202 Colonial Drive location since 1967, when the property was purchased from the Talbert Funeral Home that year. This building is a large Colonial Revival style house that was later converted (Figure 28a). It has a large portico with a gable roof supported by plain square columns. The front elevation is symmetrical with a central double entrance. It has several surrounding additions including an attached carport and rear room additions. This building was built circa 1932 and has been in use for funerary purposes the majority of that time.

Pearson's Funeral Home is located at 4508 North Main Street and was built in 1940. This building was converted to funerary purposes in the 1970s (Figure 28b). The building is a large Colonial Revival style house with a symmetrical façade and centrally located door. It has an denticulated

Figure 25. Examples of Commercial Property along North Main Street, 1 of 2



a. 3508 North Main Street



b. 4400 North Main Street

Figure 26. Examples of Commercial Property along North Main Street, 2 of 2



a. 4620 North Main Street



b. Kim's Beauty and Variety 4826 North Main Street

Figure 27. *Glass Manor on North Main Street*



a. Glass Manor



b. Glass Manor Sign

Figure 28. *Examples of Funeral Homes*



a. Shives Funeral Home



b. Pearson's Funeral Home



c. Trezevant Funeral Home

cornice. The single front entry door has decorative sidelights and fanlight. The building has multiple additions on the right and rear elevations. It sits on a slight incline from the street with a moderate set back. It currently has a circular drive way and concrete steps leading up from the sidewalk.

Trezevant Funeral and Crematorium is located at 5716 Koon Road and was built circa 1960. Trezevant Funeral Home was established around 1973. This building is an adapted Ranch House with multiple additions (Figure 28c). This long linear Ranch has a gable roof and central front entrance covered by a hipped roof. A carport has been added to the right elevation and multiple additions have been added to the left elevation. The funeral home sits on a large expansive lot with pine trees across from Antioch Baptist Church.

CHURCHES AND CEMETERY

Six religious properties were surveyed within the survey area. The typical form for these churches was long rectangular massing situated perpendicular to the street. The front facade was typically symmetrical with double entrance doors under a gable portico. All but two churches had a front gable with a steeple. The churches are generally plain in style with the exception of College Place Methodist Church. One church was a converted residence.

Apostolic Doctrine Evangelistic Church is located at 5008 Middleton Street (Figure 29a). It is housed in a Bungalow with Craftsman style elements. It has a hip roof with large overhanging eaves and rafter tails. Along the front elevation, over the front porch is a pedimented gable. The porch is supported by battered columns with metal railings. It is affiliated with the Apostolic Doctrine Evangelistic Church of Jesus Christ.

Stover Chapel, an African American church at 1450 Geraldine Road (Figure 29b) was originally built circa 1935. It has a long linear massing and sits at an angle to Geraldine Road. The building is faced with brick veneer and has a gable roof. The front steeple is inset within the main roof line. A double entrance is located on the front elevation flanked by two stained glass arched windows. It has a later addition located at the rear of the lot, possibly used for a fellowship hall. The lot is mostly used for parking and the church is surrounded by a small church cemetery and wooded area. Stover Chapel is the only church in the survey area with its own cemetery and is not to be confused with the privately-owned Pine Ridge Cemetery located across the street from Stover Chapel and Cemetery.

College Place Methodist Church was built in circa 1961 and is located at 4801 Colonial Drive. This church is more elaborate than the others observed in the survey area (Figure 29c). It is typical of the classical revival style with a front gable steeple, large portico and three bay entrances

Figure 29. *Apostolic Doctrine Evangelistic Church, the Stover Chapel, and College Place Church*



a. Apostolic Doctrine Evangelistic Church



b. Stover Chapel



c. College Place Church

across a symmetrical facade. It has Corinthian columns supporting the decorative pediment of the front facing gable. It has multiple additions on the left and rear elevations. It is associated with Columbia College.

The Holy Temple Church was originally built circa 1960 at 5800 North Main Street. A newer modern constructed sanctuary is situated beside the original (Figure 30a). The original building is a plain linear rectangular massing with a gable roof. It is constructed of concrete block and clad with stucco (Figure 30b). It has a front porch with a gable roof. The double front entry is centrally located. The new sanctuary is constructed of brick veneer, has a front steeple, and a portico with centrally located entry doors.

Shiloh Mission Apostolic Church was established in 1971 at 5810 Colonial Drive (Figure 31a). The church is a plain linear massing with a gable roof. It has a front gable steeple. There are two entrances to the church but no windows. The front double entrance is covered by a shed awning and the left elevation entrance is recessed into the building. The building is constructed of painted concrete block with the gable ends clad with weatherboard.

Antioch Baptist Church was first established at 5715 Koon Road in 1975 (Figure 31b). The current building began construction in 1977. The church has a gable roof with a front steeple. It has a large front portico supported by plain columns. The portico pediment is clad in siding. The double front entry is centrally located but no windows appear on the front elevation. The side elevations have large arched stain glass windows. The building is clad in brick veneer and has decorative corner quoins.

The circa 1892 Pine Ridge Cemetery is located across the street from Stover Chapel and Cemetery and is privately owned (Figure 32). It was heavily overgrown and the current extent of the property was not visible at the time of the survey. The majority of the visible headstones are directly in front of the church. According to a 1929 article in *The State*, it was to serve as the Pine Ridge Memorial Cemetery in honor of African American soldiers who served during WWI. According to the article, a monument was to be erected in the center of the cemetery. Due to the current state of the site at the time of the survey, the monument was not visible or verified as still standing.

The Pine Ridge Cemetery (Resource 7614/38RD1193) was first recorded during a cemetery survey of Richland County by the Chicora Foundation (Trinkley 2001). The survey identified at least 200 marked graves with a potential of a thousand unmarked graves within the approximately 2.5 acres. The survey also reported that the earliest identified marker was set in 1892. There were approximately 15 family plots. These plots generally had some form of marker. Plots were identified by coping and brick or concrete walls around the edges of the plots. Grave markers were generally made of granite, concrete, and commercial marble, with graves marked with

Figure 30. Holy Temple Churches



a. New Holy Temple Church with Old Church in Background



b. Old Holy Temple Church

Figure 31. Shiloh Mission Apostolic Church and Antioch Baptist Churches



a. Shiloh Mission Apostolic Church



b. Antioch Baptist Church

Figure 32. Pine Ridge Cemetery



a. Extent of the Cemetery Not Visible



b. Visible Gravemarkers at the Pine Ridge Cemetery

wood crosses. The cemetery was described as not having any identified paths or walkways and was overgrown and in disrepair. Many of the headstones had been toppled over and some had tried to be replaced. The site was recommended as potentially eligible to the NRHP because of its association with early twentieth century African American history in the Eau Claire area of Columbia.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE

Columbia College, a private liberal arts college located in the center of the survey area, included 17 surveyed buildings. The campus map shows the college has about 40 buildings in total. The all-girls college was established in 1895 but moved to the current location in 1905. The historic core of the campus fronts Columbia College Drive and ends at Morgan Street. Currently, the campus extends northeast towards Clarendon Street. The core of the campus is laid out along tree covered paths connecting to a large green space. Unfortunately, a 1964 fire destroyed many of the original 1905 buildings on campus. The college began rebuilding after the fire and many of the present buildings represent academic architecture of the late 1960s and early 1970s. Of the 17 surveyed buildings on the college's campus, 16 are built after 1960. The Janet Alexander Cotter Alumnae Hall, built circa 1920, represents the first generation of campus buildings with its simplified Academic Gothic details (Figure 33a). It is a one-story building with pedimented gable ends with brick end chimneys. It has an asymmetrical facade with arched windows and bricked projecting central bay. While it is surrounded with additions, the main core represents the academic feel of the original campus.

The college architecture that postdates the fire is modernist in its aesthetic. The administrative buildings are all linear, multi-story buildings with large window panes (Figure 33b). These buildings are clad with brick veneer and have flat or mono-shed roofs. They have linear façades with staggered recessed bays. Windows are typically single pane metal surrounded by full height cast concrete. More intricate styles of these buildings on campus are the J. Drake Edens Library and R. Wright Spears Music/Arts Center.

The college library is a two-story building. It has a long linear massing and a flat roof that projects over the building (Figure 34a). It is clad in brick veneer with a concrete belt course that wraps the building. There is a double portico on the entrance bay constructed of concrete columns and faced with open glass panes and two double entry doors.

The Spear Center for the Performing Arts building has an irregular shape with a two-tiered, multi-level flat-roof (Figure 34b). It features linear lines with geometric shapes. The rear of the structure has a square core connected to a front convex section. Its west entrance, with

Figure 33. Columbia College, 1 of 2



a. Janet Alexander Cotter Alumnae Hall



b. Administration Building

Figure 34. Columbia College, 2 of 2



a. Library



b. Spears Music Center

its concrete colonnade beside a tapered glass projecting bay, is one of the more prominent architectural features of the building. The convex section of the building has staggered recessed windows that are single linear panes.

RESIDENTIAL AREAS THAT REFLECT EAU CLAIRE'S DEVELOPMENT

Five geographical areas stood out that reflect the important developmental periods discussed in the Eau Claire's historic context: Colonial Drive, Millers Addition, College View, Burke-Holmes, and Middleton Heights.

The first is along Colonial Drive from Muller Avenue to Oakland Avenue. Some of the earlier houses are best represented within this area. These houses are Bungalows, American Foursquares, and Classical Revival two-story houses built between 1900 and 1930 (Figure 35). A typical lot in this district is generally 0.5 acres and has a setback of no more than 50 feet. The lots are longer than they are wide. The area is defined by the four-lane road that is Colonial Drive. This area saw a rise in popularity during the early days of Eau Claire due to the arrival of the trolley. The main trolley line that ran from downtown Columbia to Eau Claire centered on Colonial Drive, and it was vital to the growth and development of Eau Claire and Arden from 1908-1936. While the area offers some of the best examples of earlier twentieth-century architecture, it also has an array of mid-century houses. These varying house types represent the developmental periods of growth that occurred in the area from 1900 to 1960.

Millers Addition also reflects the early development of Eau Claire and is contemporaneous with Colonial Drive. This area is located at the southern end of the survey area and includes Phillips and Marsteller streets bounded by Miller Street to the north and Cook Street to the south. Started by A. J. Miller as early as 1901, this section contains small lots with modest houses. Some of the more architecturally detailed houses are Folk Victorian influenced. Properties within Millers Addition were still being sold at least until 1921. The lots are less than 0.2 acres and have approximately a 30-foot setback. The lots are sparsely covered with trees and have minimal vegetation. This area best represents the development from 1900 through 1930.

College View exhibits an array of house types that include American Foursquares, Minimal Traditionals, and Bungalows. The lots are typically less than 0.5 acres with less than a 50-foot setback. Originally platted in 1911 by Hyatt, this area's buildings show the gradual development that occurred. This district contains examples of 1920s-1950s construction along several of its major streets. Along Windermere Avenue there are an array of early house types. These are mostly Bungalows and American Foursquares. What makes the development around Windermere Avenue and Hyatt Avenue so unique is the streetscape and set back of the houses. Along Windemere Avenue is a center median with planted trees, which used to be the center line of the trolley. Towards the southwest corner of this development are Minimal Traditional

Figure 35. Examples of Classical Revival Houses



a. 5102 Colonial Drive



b. 4920 Colonial Drive

houses. These are found predominantly around Lorick Avenue and Kinderway Avenue. This development is tied together by its original plan laid out by Hyatt but also represents the growth trends that were identified in the area as a whole. The development went through periods of both rapid and slow growth over the years. After a few years of slow development during the early 1930s, the area picked up again with a burst of development in the late 1940s to early 1950s.

The two later developments within the survey area are best represented by the Middleton Heights and Burke-Holmes areas. These contain good examples of Ranch houses built between 1950 and 1970. Development within the Burke-Holmes area boasts moderate size lots of approximately .4 acres, moderate setbacks of less than 40 feet. The types of homes vary between Ranch houses and Minimal Traditional houses. This area saw steady development between 1950-1960. The street view tends to be narrow with no deliberate planted overhanging trees. The lots have moderate tree coverage or vegetation.

Middleton Heights is comprised mostly of Ranch houses with some late variations of Minimal Traditional houses. The lots tend to be generous with moderate setbacks. Development began in the late 1960s and was marketed to African Americans. The development is contained along Middleton Court which ends at a cul-de-sac.

VI. RECOMMENDATIONS

New South Associates developed a historic context and surveyed 923 resources during the Eau Claire Historic Resource Survey. It should also be noted that the survey area contains only a portion of Eau Claire and Arden, not their full extents historically. This survey is the first building block in the development of an updated inventory of Columbia's northern neighborhoods; it was surveyed in 1993. As the context shows, the study area had a distinctive and episodic developmental history that led to the establishment of what is essentially a visual catalog of early to mid-twentieth-century residential architecture for middle and working-class Columbians. Area families in search of the American dream of owning their own homes came to these suburbs where American Foursquare houses were quickly joined by Bungalow, Minimal Traditional, and Ranch House types. As building developments unfolded some were more successful than others within the survey area. This developmental pattern has yielded an interesting mosaic which is challenging to survey and assess given its diversity of types and in some areas the loss of integrity over time. The following preservation recommendations reflect this and will certainly be expanded upon as more survey is completed, leading to a fuller understanding of Columbia's northern neighborhoods and their developmental history (Figure 36). The SHPO determinations based on these recommendations are shown in Appendix B.

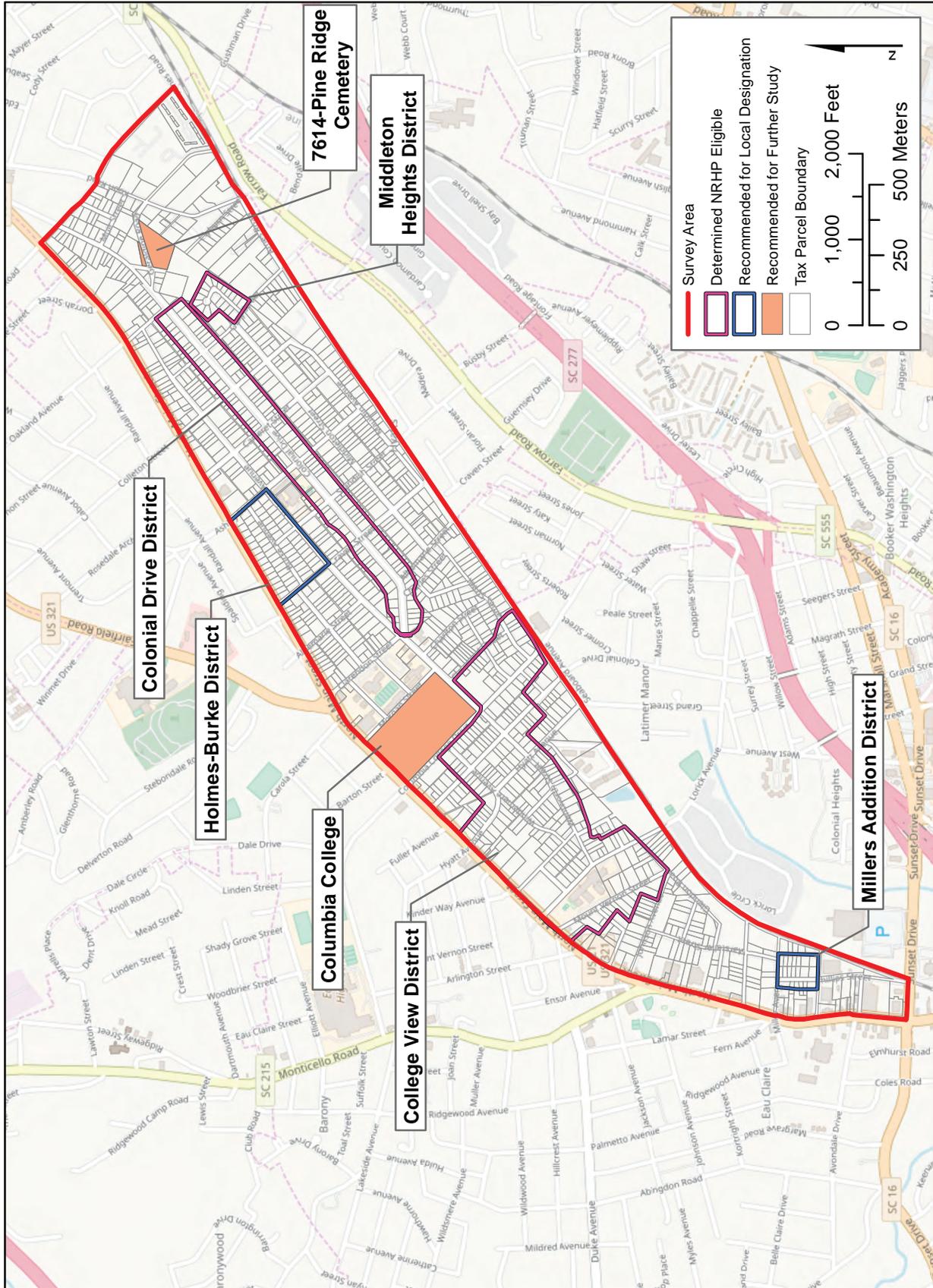
FURTHER RESEARCH STUDY NEEDED

Two identified resources deserve further study: Columbia College and the Pine Ridge Cemetery site.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE

More specific research on Columbia College could be directed at its potential influence on the historic development of the surrounding neighborhoods in Eau Claire. Upon the receipt of a generous land donation, the college was moved to Eau Claire in 1905 and subsequently grew its campus in tandem with the neighborhoods that surround it. For example, the two-story Colonial Revival historic core of Pearson's Funeral Home was constructed by Columbia College for executive housing. Further research may reveal other nearby neighborhood buildings that were connected to Columbia College. More specific research would look at the history of the Eau Claire campus and at these connections to identify possible influences on the surrounding neighborhood development.

Research and further assessment should also be undertaken on the entire campus as an educational landscape looking at the architecture, circulation patterns, greenspaces, and the evolution of the spatial relationships between those elements. More research may also identify if the campus or certain buildings may be NRHP eligible under Criteria A or B.



Source: ESRI Open Street Map (2018)

Figure 36. Map Showing Resource Recommendations

This survey recorded only 17 of the campus's 40 or more buildings. A fire in the 1960s destroyed several of the campus' original buildings, leading to the construction of 16 new campus buildings during the 1960s and 1970s, changing the campus architectural vocabulary to a more modernist aesthetic with brick boxy buildings and unembellished clean lines. The architecture is not notable for its mid-century building materials or design and many buildings have had substantial additions such as the Barbara Bush Science Center, designed by Jenkins Peer Architects, a Charlotte design firm. The latter is composed of the renovated Reeves Science Center originally constructed in 1960 with a 1997 building added that doubled the building's size. Only one building remains from the first generation of the 1905 campus buildings – the Janet Alexander Cotter Alumnae Hall- but it has also been generously expanded on three elevations. The size and scale of the U-shaped addition is somewhat ameliorated by the use of sympathetic materials and design. While this survey provides some baseline data on the campus development, a more comprehensive and holistic inventory of the campus is needed to evaluate its NRHP eligibility or its potential for local designation.

PINE RIDGE CEMETERY-RESOURCE 7614/38RD1193

The cemetery located along Geraldine Road across from Stover Chapel is known as Pine Ridge Cemetery. Established circa 1892, the cemetery appears to be still in use. According to a 1929 article in *The State* it was to become known as the Pine Ridge Memorial Cemetery to honor the fallen African American soldiers who served during WWI. According to the article, a monument was to be erected in the center of the cemetery. Due to the overgrown vegetation surrounding the site at the time of the survey, the monument was not visible or verified as still standing.

As noted earlier, the site was first recorded during a cemetery survey of Richland County by the Chicora Foundation. The survey identified at least 200 marked graves with a potential of a thousand unmarked graves within the approximately 2.5 acres. The survey also reported that the earliest identified marker was set in 1892. There were approximately 15 family plots. The site was recommended as potentially eligible to the NRHP due to its research potential for data on early twentieth-century African Americans, notably in the areas of social status, health, and causes of death (Trinkley 2001).

During this survey, the cemetery was found to be heavily overgrown and impassible in most places. In order to fully understand the extent of the site and to establish its significance, further research is needed. It is recommended that more time and effort be given to understanding Pine Ridge Cemetery and its place within Eau Claire's African American history. A request to the community for more information was sought at both the public meeting of June 25, 2018 and the survey's Facebook page but no additional information was garnered from community residents.

It is recommended the City seek potential partnerships with local organizations to help in the research, maintenance, and interpretation of the Pine Ridge Cemetery. The history programs at Columbia's University of South Carolina could be an ideal partnership, with students and teachers becoming involved in this engaging project. As this cemetery reflects both social, political, and health related topics, it presents a number of opportunities for community engagement.

DISTRICTS FOR LOCAL DESIGNATION/NRHP LISTING

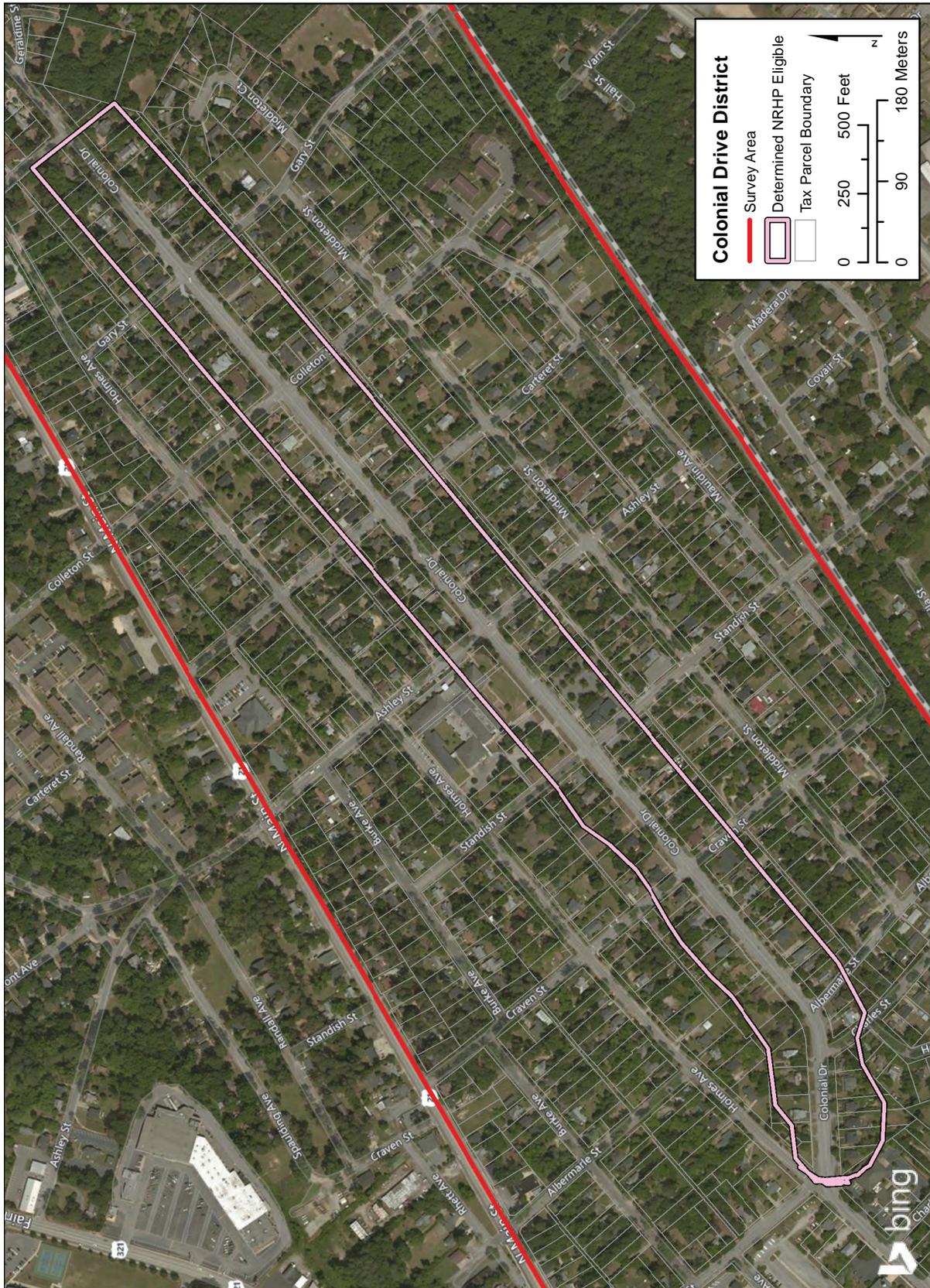
As noted in the previous chapter, several distinct areas reflect the important developmental periods discussed in Eau Claire's historic context. These areas have a higher level of integrity and feature clear design initiatives in either style, function, or layout.

COLONIAL DRIVE DISTRICT

The Colonial Drive District represents the early development of Eau Claire, and more specifically College Place, also called Arden. It is located along Colonial Drive from Clarendon Street to Oakland Avenue (Figure 37). Colonial Drive was the second major thoroughfare to develop in the survey area, after North Main Street. This proposed district has the best remaining collection of the earliest residential development as North Main Street has been altered significantly with demolition and commercial infill. Its oldest buildings are concentrated on the west end, with a gradual shift to 1940s through 1960s development toward the east, intermixed with a few early 1910s houses. This mixture is a good representation of the developmental history of the survey area, with excellent examples of most of the architectural styles extant. The shift as the district stretches from west to east is a visual history of this central corridor's dependence on the trolley line in the early years and then its later dependence on the automobile, with Ranch houses located on the east end signaling the mid-century period of development of the area. There are examples from every decade of development for the Eau Claire area interspersed with each other, making this district a good representation of College Place/Arden's history.

The trolley line, centered on Colonial Drive, connected the residents of Eau Claire to downtown Columbia. By 1916, there were 36 buildings along Colonial Drive in the proposed district and many of these survive. This area has the highest concentration of large, two-story homes in the survey area, with the best collection of 1910s buildings. Good examples of these include two houses located at 4920 and 5419 Colonial Drive (Figure 38). The later development of the area is best represented by 5615 Colonial Drive (see Figure 23a). While Ranch houses are not abundant in the district, they fit into the layout and set backs of the original development and show the adaptation of the area over time.

Operating from 1908 until its removal in 1936, the trolley line provided residents with easy access to downtown Columbia and beyond. The contributing resources found within this district represent the height of the trolley car operation. The surrounding streetscape is still



Source: Bing Maps Hybrid (2018)

Figure 37. Map Showing Recommended NRHP Boundary for the Colonial Drive District

Figure 38. Examples of Eligible Resources in the Colonial Drive District



a. 4920 Colonial Dr.



b. 5419 Colonial Dr.

reminiscent of the trolley era, with much of Colonial Drive retaining its wide boulevard-like feel with sidewalks on either side of the thoroughfare. The houses are generously set back about 50 feet from the roadway. Of the 93 resources surveyed in this district, 75 are found to contribute. The original trolley path is most evident from Clarendon Street to Oakland Avenue. To the south of Clarendon Street where it meets Columbia College Drive, there has been more development associated with Columbia College. These resources should be included in a further study with the college, as recommended in this report. To the north of Oakland Avenue, there is a distinct difference in both the street and development. Colonial Drive abruptly changes back to a two-lane road and the wide boulevard and sidewalks end. The property lots further north becomes slightly larger with an increase in tree cover and have more vegetation. The northern section of Colonial Drive from Oakland Ave meanders for 0.5 mile until it ends at North Main Street. The Colonial Drive District is recommended eligible to the NRHP as a historic district with a local level of significance under Criterion A for community planning and development and under Criterion C for architecture with a period of significance of 1910-1960. The SHPO has concurred with this recommendation (Appendix B).

Table 1. Colonial Drive District Resources

Resource #	Street Address	Description	Date	Contributing
6853	4914 Colonial Dr.	American Foursquare	1920	Contributes to Eligible District
6854	4918 Colonial Dr.	Two-story with Colonial Revival elements	1910	Contributes to Eligible District
6856	4922 Colonial Dr.	Ranch	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
6858	4925 Colonial Dr.	American Four Square	1908	Contributes to Eligible District
6857	4926 Colonial Dr.	Minimal Traditional	1940	Not Eligible
6716	5002 Colonial Dr.	Bungalow	1930	Contributes to Eligible District
7156	5006 Colonial Dr.	No style	1940	Not Eligible
6882	5009 Colonial Dr.	One-story side-gable house	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
6905	5011 Colonial Dr.	Bungalow	1930	Contributes to Eligible District
6720	5012 Colonial Dr.	Bungalow	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
6881	5013 Colonial Dr.	Minimal Traditional	1950	Not Eligible
6719	5014 Colonial Dr.	Bungalow	1913	Contributes to Eligible District
6904	5015 Colonial Dr.	American Foursquare	1930	Contributes to Eligible District
6722	5016 Colonial Dr.	American Foursquare	1920	Contributes to Eligible District
6880	5017 Colonial Dr.	Two-story frame gable	1930	Contributes to Eligible District
6721	5018 Colonial Dr.	American Foursquare	1930	Not Eligible
6879	5025 Colonial Dr.	American Foursquare	1920	Contributes to Eligible District

Table 1. Colonial Drive District Resources

Resource #	Street Address	Description	Date	Contributing
6903	5101 Colonial Dr.	Bungalow	1930	Contributes to Eligible District
6774	5108 Colonial Dr.	American Foursquare	1930	Contributes to Eligible District
6878	5111 Colonial Dr.	Bungalow	1920	Not Eligible
6902	5113 Colonial Dr.	American Foursquare	1920	Contributes to Eligible District
6773	5114 Colonial Dr.	American Foursquare	1930	Contributes to Eligible District
6877	5117 Colonial Dr.	Bungalow	1930	Contributes to Eligible District
6775	5212 Colonial Dr.	Bungalow	1925	Contributes to Eligible District
6776	5216 Colonial Dr.	Bungalow	1930	Contributes to Eligible District
6862	5301 Colonial Dr.	Minimal Traditional	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
6777	5302 Colonial Dr.	Bungalow	1930	Contributes to Eligible District
6874	5306 Colonial Dr.	Ranch	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
6873	5310 Colonial Dr.	Minimal Traditional	1930	Contributes to Eligible District
6861	5314 Colonial Dr.	Colonial Revival	1909	Contributes to Eligible District
6872	5316 Colonial Dr.	Bungalow	1930	Contributes to Eligible District
6875	5317 Colonial Dr.	Minimal Traditional	1930	Contributes to Eligible District
6860	5318 Colonial Dr.	Minimal Traditional	1930	Contributes to Eligible District
6863	5321 Colonial Dr.	Minimal Traditional	1960	Not Eligible
6997	5327 Colonial Dr.	Bungalow	1930	Contributes to Eligible District
7031	5401 Colonial Dr.	Bungalow	1930	Contributes to Eligible District
7092	5402 Colonial Dr.	Minimal Traditional	1930	Contributes to Eligible District
7030	5404 Colonial Dr.	Bungalow	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
7032	5405 Colonial Dr.	Minimal Traditional	1940	Not Eligible
7091	5406 Colonial Dr.	Minimal Traditional	1945	Contributes to Eligible District
7093	5407 Colonial Dr.	Bungalow	1930	Contributes to Eligible District
7029	5410 Colonial Dr.	Minimal Traditional	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
7033	5411 Colonial Dr.	Bungalow	1935	Contributes to Eligible District
7090	5414 Colonial Dr.	Bungalow	1945	Contributes to Eligible District
7034	5415 Colonial Dr.	Pyramidal Cottage	1935	Not Eligible
7035	5417 Colonial Dr.	Two-story single-pile house	1930	Contributes to Eligible District
7094	5419 Colonial Dr.	American Foursquare	1910	Contributes to Eligible District
7028	5420 Colonial Dr.	Minimal Traditional	1940	Contributes to Eligible District

Table 1. Colonial Drive District Resources

Resource #	Street Address	Description	Date	Contributing
7099	5500 Colonial Dr.	Ranch	1973	Not Eligible
7036	5501 Colonial Dr.	Minimal Traditional	1955	Not Eligible
7041	5504 Colonial Dr.	Queen Anne Style	1920	Contributes to Eligible District
7095	5505 Colonial Dr.	Ranch	1960	Not Eligible
7037	5507 Colonial Dr.	Queen Anne Style	1910	Contributes to Eligible District
7096	5511 Colonial Dr.	Ranch	1950	Not Eligible
7098	5514 Colonial Dr.	Bungalow	1930	Contributes to Eligible District
7040	5516 Colonial Dr.	Georgian Cottage	1930	Contributes to Eligible District
7038	5517 Colonial Dr.	Bungalow	1932	Contributes to Eligible District
7097	5519 Colonial Dr.	Queen Anne Cottage	1910	Contributes to Eligible District
7039	5520 Colonial Dr.	Queen Anne Cottage	1930	Contributes to Eligible District
7126	5601 Colonial Dr.	Bungalow	1920	Contributes to Eligible District
7077	5603 Colonial Dr.	Bungalow	1910	Contributes to Eligible District
7124	5604 Colonial Dr.	Minimal traditional	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7076	5605 Colonial Dr.	Minimal Traditional	1950	Not Eligible
7123	5606 Colonial Dr.	Bungalow	1930	Contributes to Eligible District
7075	5607 Colonial Dr.	Ranch	1960	Contributes to Eligible District
7122	5608 Colonial Dr.	Bungalow	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
7121	5610 Colonial Dr.	Minimal Traditional	1950	Not Eligible
7074	5611 Colonial Dr.	Minimal Traditional	1950	Not Eligible
7073	5613 Colonial Dr.	Gabled Ell	1940	Not Eligible
7072	5615 Colonial Dr.	Ranch	1960	Contributes to Eligible District
7120	5618 Colonial Dr.	Two-story double pile frame house	1930	Contributes to Eligible District
7119	5624 Colonial Dr.	Bungalow	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
7125	5600-5602 Colonial Dr.	Minimal Traditional	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
6859	4913 Colonial Dr.	Duplex	1930	Not Eligible
6718	5010 Colonial Dr.	Bungalow	1925	Contributes to Eligible District
6668	5403 Colonial Dr.	Bungalow	1935	Contributes to Eligible District
6621	5609 Colonial Dr.	Minimal Traditional	1952	Not Eligible

Table 1. Colonial Drive District Resources

Resource #	Street Address	Description	Date	Contributing
6864	4910 Colonial Dr.	American Foursquare	1930	Contributes to Eligible District
6870	4915 Colonial Dr.	American Foursquare	1920	Contributes to Eligible District
6865	4916 Colonial Dr.	Two-story cross-gable plan	1910	Contributes to Eligible District
6866	4920 Colonial Dr.	Colonial Revival	1917	Contributes to Eligible District
6869	4921 Colonial Dr.	Minimal Traditional	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
6867	4924 Colonial Dr.	Minimal Traditional	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
6868	5001 Colonial Dr.	Pyramidal Cottage	1920	Contributes to Eligible District
6717	5004 Colonial Dr.	Bungalow	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
6829	5102 Colonial Dr.	Two-story Colonial Revival-style	1920	Contributes to Eligible District
6828	5112 Colonial Dr.	American Foursquare	1920	Contributes to Eligible District
6827	5118 Colonial Dr.	Bungalow	1930	Contributes to Eligible District
6830	5202 Colonial Dr.	Colonial Revival	1930	Contributes to Eligible District
6831	5214 Colonial Dr.	American Foursquare	1930	Not Eligible
6832	5218 Colonial Dr.	Ranch	1960	Contributes to Eligible District
6833	5220 Colonial Dr.	Bungalow	1920	Contributes to Eligible District
6871	5320 Colonial Dr.	Minimal Traditional	1940	Contributes to Eligible District

MILLERS ADDITION DISTRICT

The second area that reflects the early development of Eau Claire is Millers Addition District. Started by A.J. Miller as early as 1901, this section contains small lots with modest houses and was the first recorded development in the survey area. Some of the more architecturally significant houses seen in this area include a small collection of Folk Victorian-style houses. This group contains some good examples of the style within the survey area and is representative of the earliest houses built in Eau Claire. More modest than the large Victorian homes constructed by Hyatt and his neighbors on Main Street, these buildings better reflect the middle-class residents moving to Eau Claire in its earliest years of development. Even so, lots sold slowly; vacant lots within Millers Addition were still being sold at least until 1921. By the late 1920s and into the 1930s, the surrounding area developed with manufacturing buildings and warehouses, limiting the expansion of the residential district. Houses within this area typically have a small lot size with a moderate style home built between circa 1901-1921. The lots are less than 0.2 acres and have approximately 30-foot setback. The lots are sparsely covered with trees and have minimal vegetation. Millers Addition District includes Phillips and Marsteller streets bounded by Miller Avenue to the north and Cook Street to the south.

Fourteen resources were identified within this district during the survey. Of the 14 surveyed, 11 are considered to have sufficient integrity to be considered contributing resources to a locally-designated historic district. These contributing resources include the previously mentioned Folk Victorian-style houses, which are represented here by three of the common floor plans. 1216 Miller Street is an example of the one-story, side-gable, Folk Victorian house with a symmetrical façade and a front porch supported by spindle posts. The front-gable form is also commonly represented within the district. This type has a slightly asymmetrical façade with a porch that wraps from the front elevation to either side elevation. A good example of this type is 3610 Philips Street (Figure 39a). The Gabled Wing type, with an L-shaped massing, is the third most common rendition of the Folk Victorian-style houses and is best represented by 3615 Marsteller Street (Figure 39b). Common elements found among these types include overhanging eaves, brackets, porches, spindle posts, and symmetrical facades. Bungalows are also found within the district, representing the next building period from the 1910s through the 1920s. Representative examples of Bungalows include 3614 Philips Street (39c). The Bungalow house type typically has elements that reflect the Craftsman style, with battered columns and overhanging eaves with rafter tails. In the Millers Addition District, Bungalows typically have a front gable with a half-length facade porch that wraps to either side elevation. The Millers Addition District would be an appropriate candidate for a locally-designated historic district. It has deep roots in the development of Eau Claire that remain evident in the existing buildings, lots, and street configuration of the area. Millers Addition does not appear to retain a high caliber of integrity and significance that would make it eligible for inclusion on NRHP and is thus not recommended for the NRHP.

Table 2. Millers Court District Resource

Resource #	Street Address	Description	Date	Contributing
6962	3607 Marsteller St.	Bungalow	1937	Not Eligible
6960	3613 Marsteller St.	Folk Victorian	1935	Contributes to Eligible District
6959	3615 Marsteller St.	Folk Victorian	1910	Contributes to Eligible District
6961	3611 Marsteller St.	Folk Victorian	1920	Contributes to Eligible District
6976	1216 Miller St.	Folk Victorian	1900	Contributes to Eligible District
6964	3603 Phillips St.	Minimal Traditional	1900	Not Eligible
6963	3604 Phillips St.	Bungalow	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
6855	3606 Phillips St.	One-story Frame House	1950	Not Eligible
6966	3608 Phillips St.	Bungalow	1910	Contributes to Eligible District
6967	3609 Phillips St.	Bungalow	1917	Not Eligible
6969	3611 Phillips St.	Bungalow	1917	Contributes to Eligible District
6970	3614 Phillips St.	Bungalow	1930	Contributes to Eligible District
6971	3616 Phillips St.	Bungalow	1930	Contributes to Eligible District

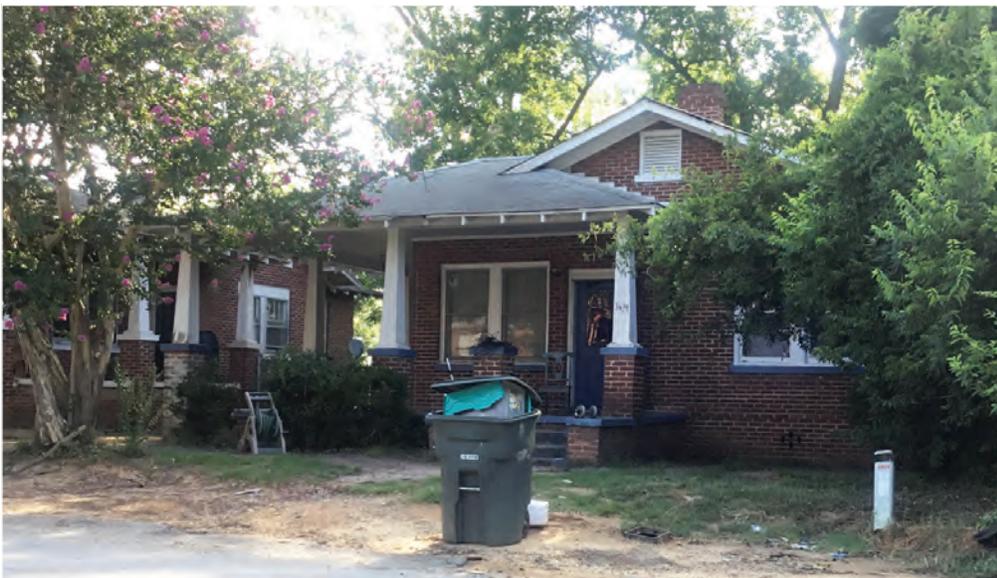
Figure 39. Examples of Eligible Resources in the Millers Addition District



a. 3610 Phillips St.



b. 3615 Marstellar St.



c. 3614 Phillips St.

Table 2. Millers Court District Resource

Resource #	Street Address	Description	Date	Contributing
6968	3610 Phillips St.	Bungalow	1918	Contributes to Eligible District

COLLEGE VIEW DISTRICT

The College View District includes some of the earliest homes built in Hyatt's development (Figure 40). Earliest development began along N. Main Street in the early 1900s. The area is distinctive for the planted median in the middle of Hyatt Avenue, which curves into Windermere Avenue. The median is the location of the former trolley line. There were a few houses in this area by 1916, but the most rapid development occurred from the 1920s, only slowing down during the 1950s. There are good examples of Bungalows and Minimal Traditionals in this district. As part of Hyatt's plat, he created a park to the west of Hyatt Avenue, which deterred development of this area somewhat. To the east lies Columbia College, to the north is North Main Street, and to the south is residential development that lacks integrity.

Within the survey boundaries, the College View District represents the best collection of intact architecture from the decades of development that were most influential on the character of Hyatt's original development. As this area filled in rather slowly, it has representative architecture from several decades and styles. The outlying sections of Hyatt's development have infill from later construction and lots sizes and orientation varied. This section had the advantage of its proximity to Columbia College and the trolley line to help spur its early development and continued popularity into the 1940s. The district went through periods of both rapid and slow growth over the years. After a few years of slow development during the early 1930s, the area picked up again with a burst of development in the late 1930s, and the late 1940s to early 1950s.

This district contains examples of 1900s-1950s construction along several of its major streets. Along Windermere Avenue there are an array of house types. What makes the development around Windermere and Hyatt Avenue so unique is the streetscape and set back of the houses. House types include American Foursquare, Minimal Traditional, and Bungalow. The lots are typically less than 0.5 acres with less than a 50-foot setback. Windermere Avenue has a center median planted with large trees that provide cover over the surrounding street. Sidewalks edge the roadways for easy walkability. Windermere Avenue curves from Hyatt to Columbia College Drive where the entry gates to the college are located. This area was originally designed as part of the College View #4 development as early as 1900. Similar examples exist along N. Main Street and continue into the southern portions of Windermere Avenue and Hyatt Avenue, as well as along Wentworth Street, Colonial Drive, and Columbia College. Along Kinderway and Lorick avenues, Minimal Traditional houses become more prevalent, while interspersed with Bungalows. The development of the Minimal Traditional style throughout the district occurred



Source: Bing Maps Hybrid (2018)

Figure 40. Map Showing Recommended NRHP Boundary for the College View District

during the 1930s and into the 1950s. The area around Kinderway and Lorick avenues was a later development to this district. On the 1931 development map of Belleview, an earlier development discussed in the Historic Context section, the area that would become Kinderway Avenue was still listed as the estate of F. H. Hyatt. The lots are generally less than 0.3 acres with a moderate setback of approximately 40 feet. The lots are moderately covered with trees and other vegetation.

As mentioned before, this district has an array of house types and styles. An example of the American Foursquare found in this district is located at 1401 Lorick Avenue (Figure 41a). The Foursquare is a two-story, two-room deep house with a low-pitch hip roof. Another example is located at 4501 Windermere Avenue (Figure 41b). This example has a full-length front porch that wraps around the side elevation. The porch is supported by battered columns and on the center roof line is a pedimented gable vent. The Bungalow type in its simpler form is best represented by 1209 Hyatt Avenue (Figure 41c). The typical Bungalow form found in this district is a front-gable Bungalow with a rectangular massing. This resource type can have Craftsman influences, primarily represented by its battered columns and multi-light over single-light windows. A more stylized Bungalow is represented by 4520 Colonial Drive (Figure 42a). This example has added verge boards, rafter tails, and brackets as well as the later addition of window awnings. The Minimal Traditional type represented in this district also falls into two forms. The first is a simpler design approach, with a symmetrical façade, front entry porch covered by a gable roof, with minimal variety of materials. A good example of this form is located at 1400 Argent Court (Figure 20b). The second most-prevalent form of the Minimal Traditional found in the College View Area contains Tudor Revival-style elements. This is best seen in the house at 1300 Kinderway Avenue. This resource has a double gable on the front elevation, recessed entry under a brick archway, and the gable ends finished with stucco and faux-half timbering.

Also found within the district are two prefabricated log houses on James Street. Built circa 1930, these resources stand out as anomalies to the surrounding urban architecture (Figure 43). These modest houses are unique in their construction and building materials which seem more appropriate to a rural context. Both are one-story with gable roofs. The logs are round with adequate chinking between. This style of construction appeared during the 1930s due to an interest in the Civilian Conservation Core that was prevalent during that time. Their presence underscores Eau Claire's eclectic mix of house types from the early twentieth century.

Because the College View District continues to exhibit the historically significant Hyatt plan, this proposed district is recommended for both local designation and NRHP listing. Over 194 resources were identified within this district and 155 were found to contribute (approximately 80% contributing). The dates of significance are 1900-1950, which encapsulates the phases of development previously discussed. It is recommended eligible to the NRHP as a historic district with a local level of significance under Criterion A for community planning and development and under Criterion C for architecture. The SHPO has concurred with this recommendation (Appendix B).

Figure 41. Examples of Eligible Resources in the College View District, 1 of 2



a. 1401 Lorick Ave.



b. 4501 Windermere Ave.



c. 1209 Hyatt Ave.

Figure 42. Examples of Eligible Resources in the College View District, 2 of 2



a. 4520 Colonial Dr.



b. 1400 Argent Ct.

Figure 43. Examples of Log Houses



a. 4705 James Street



b. 4802 James Street

Table 3. College View District Resources

Resource #	Address	Description	Date	Contributing
7391	1504 Argent Ct.	Minimal Traditional	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7390	1516 Argent Ct.	Minimal Traditional	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7269	1400 Argent Ct.	Minimal Traditional	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
7399	1402 Argent Ct.	Minimal Traditional	1939	Contributes to Eligible District
7268	1406 Argent Ct.	Minimal Traditional	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
7398	1407 Argent Ct.	Minimal Traditional	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7267	1408 Argent Ct.	Minimal Traditional	1950	Not Eligible
7266	1410 Argent Ct.	Minimal Traditional	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
7259	1500 Argent Ct.	Minimal Traditional	1950	Not Eligible
7258	1509 Argent Ct.	Minimal Traditional	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7257	4417 Argent Ct.	One-story Duplex	1960	Not Eligible
7409	4403 Colonial Dr.	Minimal Traditional	1935	Contributes to Eligible District
7284	4405 Colonial Dr.	Minimal Traditional	1930	Contributes to Eligible District
7410	4409 Colonial Dr.	Minimal Traditional	1935	Contributes to Eligible District
7285	4411 Colonial Dr.	Minimal Traditional	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
7411	4413 Colonial Dr.	Minimal Traditional	1935	Contributes to Eligible District
7286	4507 Colonial Dr.	Minimal Traditional	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
7424	4508 Colonial Dr.	Minimal Traditional	1950	Not Eligible
7412	4509 Colonial Dr.	One-story cross-gable frame	1940	Not Eligible
7298	4512 Colonial Dr.	Bungalow	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
7413	4513 Colonial Dr.	Bungalow	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
7423	4514 Colonial Dr.	Bungalow	1930	Contributes to Eligible District
7297	4516 Colonial Dr.	Bungalow	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
7287	4517 Colonial Dr.	Bungalow	1930	Contributes to Eligible District
7422	4520 Colonial Dr.	Bungalow	1930	Contributes to Eligible District
7425	1518 Columbia College	Bungalow	1930	Contributes to Eligible District
7426	1520 Columbia College	Bungalow	1930	Contributes to Eligible District
7344	1404 Columbia College	Bungalow	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
7473	1406 Columbia College	Dutch Colonial Revival	1935	Contributes to Eligible District
7345	1408 Columbia College	Bungalow	1930	Contributes to Eligible District

Table 3. College View District Resources

Resource #	Address	Description	Date	Contributing
7474	1410 Columbia College	Bungalow	1938	Contributes to Eligible District
7346	1412 Columbia College	Bungalow	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
7475	1414 Columbia College	Minimal Traditional	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
7347	1416 Columbia College	Minimal Traditional	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
7476	1418 Columbia College	Commercial Block	1958	Not Eligible
7472	1506 Columbia College	Bungalow	1939	Contributes to Eligible District
7343	1508 Columbia College	Two-story Colonial Revival	1930	Contributes to Eligible District
7471	1512 Columbia College	Bungalow	1925	Contributes to Eligible District
7321	1515 Columbia College	Minimal Traditional	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
7446	1516 Columbia College	Two-story Craftsman	1935	Contributes to Eligible District
7445	1517 Columbia College	Minimal Traditional	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
7299	1519 Columbia College	Minimal Traditional	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
7300	1521 Columbia College	Bungalow	1930	Contributes to Eligible District
7301	1522 Columbia College	Minimal Traditional	1940	Not Eligible
7427	1610 Columbia College	Bungalow	1939	Contributes to Eligible District
7320	1511-1513 Columbia College	Mid-century duplex	1970	Not Eligible
7278	4102 Glendon Rd.	Minimal Traditional	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7264	4107 Glendon Rd.	Minimal Traditional	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7405	4109 Glendon Rd.	Bungalow	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7279	4111 Glendon Rd.	Minimal Traditional	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7184	1412 Hyatt Ave.	Minimal Traditional	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
7183	1432 Hyatt Ave.	Minimal Traditional	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7229	1406 Hyatt Ave.	Bungalow	1913	Contributes to Eligible District
7228	1430 Hyatt Ave.	Minimal Traditional	1950	Not Eligible
7190	1501 Hyatt Ave.	Bungalow	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
7227	1502 Hyatt Ave.	Bungalow	1930	Contributes to Eligible District
7230	1405 & 1407 Hyatt Ave.	Minimal Traditional	1935	Contributes to Eligible District
7234	1205 Hyatt Ave.	Minimal Traditional	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
7194	1207 Hyatt Ave.	Bungalow	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
7235	1209 Hyatt Ave.	Bungalow	1925	Contributes to Eligible District

Table 3. College View District Resources

Resource #	Address	Description	Date	Contributing
7193	1210 Hyatt Ave.	Minimal Traditional	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
7195	1211 Hyatt Ave.	Bungalow	1920	Contributes to Eligible District
7233	1212 Hyatt Ave.	Minimal Traditional	1930	Contributes to Eligible District
7236	1213 Hyatt Ave.	Bungalow	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
7192	1214 Hyatt Ave.	Two-story frame	1930	Not Eligible
7237	1215 Hyatt Ave.	Bungalow	1935	Contributes to Eligible District
7232	1216 Hyatt Ave.	Bungalow	1935	Not Eligible
7191	1218 Hyatt Ave.	Two-story frame	1910	Contributes to Eligible District
7186	1404 Hyatt Ave.	American Foursquare	1920	Contributes to Eligible District
7187	1409 Hyatt Ave.	Two-story frame	1920	Not Eligible
7185	1410 Hyatt Ave.	Bungalow	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
7188	1413 Hyatt Ave.	Minimal Traditional	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
7189	1415 Hyatt Ave.	Bungalow	1920	Contributes to Eligible District
7226	1513 Hyatt Ave.	American Four Square	1930	Not Eligible
7225	1515 Hyatt Ave.	Minimal Traditional	1940	Not Eligible
7231	1431 Hyatt Ave., A-B	Bungalow	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
6988	1300 Kinderway Ave.	Bungalow	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
7249	1307 Kinderway Ave.	Ranch	1950	Not Eligible
7252	1313 Kinderway Ave.	Minimal Traditional	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
7211	1306 Kinderway Ave.	Minimal Traditional	1930	Contributes to Eligible District
7212	1308 Kinderway Ave.	Two-story Colonial Revival	1930	Contributes to Eligible District
7250	1309 Kinderway Ave.	Minimal Traditional	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
7213	1310 Kinderway Ave.	Minimal Traditional	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
7251	1311 Kinderway Ave.	Minimal Traditional	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
7214	1312 Kinderway Ave.	Bungalow	1920	Contributes to Eligible District
7215	1314 Kinderway Ave.	Bungalow	1930	Contributes to Eligible District
7247	1316 Kinderway Ave.	Minimal Traditional	1948	Not Eligible
7210	1302-1304 Kinderway Ave.	Minimal Traditional	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
6989	1305 Lorick Ave.	Minimal Traditional	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
6990	1307 Lorick Ave.	Minimal Traditional	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
6991	1309 Lorick Ave.	Minimal Traditional	1940	Contributes to Eligible District

Table 3. College View District Resources

Resource #	Address	Description	Date	Contributing
6992	1313 Lorick Ave.	Minimal Traditional	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
6993	1315 Lorick Ave.	Minimal Traditional	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
6994	1401 Lorick Ave.	American Foursquare	1915	Contributes to Eligible District
7243	1500 Lorick Ave.	Bungalow	1950	Not Eligible
7240	1403 Lorick Ave.	Ranch	1970	Not Eligible
7199	1405 Lorick Ave.	Ranch	1950	Not Eligible
7200	1407 Lorick Ave.	Minimal Traditional	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
7203	1410 Lorick Ave.	Minimal Traditional	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
7241	1411 Lorick Ave.	Minimal Traditional	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7201	1501 Lorick Ave.	Minimal Traditional	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
7202	1504 Lorick Ave.	Minimal Traditional	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
7242	1505 Lorick Ave.	Ranch	1974	Contributes to Eligible District
7610	1414 Mount Vernon St.	Bungalow	1930	Contributes to Eligible District
6929	1510 Mount Vernon St.	Minimal Traditional	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
6980	1507 Mount Vernon St.	Gabled Ell Cottage	1930	Contributes to Eligible District
7220	1206 Mt Vernon St.	Side-gable double pile house	1910	Contributes to Eligible District
7218	1208 Mt Vernon St.	Minimal Traditional	1930	Contributes to Eligible District
7217	1302 Mt Vernon St.	Bungalow	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
7216	1404 Mt Vernon St.	Minimal Traditional	1930	Not Eligible
7254	1408 Mt Vernon St.	Ranch	1950	Not Eligible
7256	1300 Mt Vernon St., A-B	Minimal Traditional	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
6984	1407 Mt. Vernon St.	Ranch	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
6983	1411 Mt. Vernon St.	Minimal Traditional	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
6982	1501 Mt. Vernon St.	One-story side-gable	1939	Not Eligible
6981	1503 Mt. Vernon St.	Minimal Traditional	1947	Not Eligible
6985	1410-12 Mt. Vernon St.	One-story duplex	1940	Not Eligible
7420	1411 Muller Ave.	Minimal Traditional	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
7294	1401 Muller Ave.	Bungalow	1930	Contributes to Eligible District
7419	1403 Muller Ave.	Minimal Traditional	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7415	1414 Muller Ave.	Two-story duplex	1960	Not Eligible
7295	1415 Muller Ave.	Minimal Traditional	1934	Contributes to Eligible District

Table 3. College View District Resources

Resource #	Address	Description	Date	Contributing
7288	1416 Muller Ave.	Minimal Traditional	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7421	1417 Muller Ave.	Bungalow	1930	Contributes to Eligible District
7296	1419 Muller Ave.	Bungalow	1930	Contributes to Eligible District
7414	1420 Muller Ave.	Bungalow	1935	Contributes to Eligible District
7604	4120 N Main St.	American Foursquare	1904	Contributes to Eligible District
7595	4300 N Main St.	American Foursquare	1915	Contributes to Eligible District
7596	4314 N Main St.	American Foursquare	1910	Contributes to Eligible District
7597	4400 N Main St.	Two Story L-shape plan	1900	Contributes to Eligible District
7271	4315 Wentworth Dr.	Minimal Traditional	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
7248	4205 Wentworth Dr.	Minimal Traditional	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7209	4210 Wentworth Dr.	Minimal Traditional	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
7208	4222 Wentworth Dr.	Minimal Traditional	1950	Not Eligible
7207	4224 Wentworth Dr.	Two-story Colonial Revival	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7272	4312 Wentworth Dr.	Minimal Traditional	1950	Not Eligible
7401	4320 Wentworth Dr.	Minimal Traditional	1950	Not Eligible
7400	4322 Wentworth Dr.	Minimal Traditional	1953	Not Eligible
7270	4324 Wentworth Dr.	Ranch	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7392	4400 Wentworth Dr.	Minimal Traditional	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7260	4401 Wentworth Dr.	Minimal Traditional	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7393	4402 Wentworth Dr.	Minimal Traditional	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7261	4405 Wentworth Dr.	Ranch	1960	Not Eligible
7394	4406 Wentworth Dr.	Minimal Traditional	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7262	4407 Wentworth Dr.	Minimal Traditional	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
7263	4408 Wentworth Dr.	Bungalow	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
7395	4504 Wentworth Dr.	Minimal Traditional	1950	Not Eligible
7265	4522 Wentworth Dr.	Minimal Traditional	1935	Not Eligible
7396	4530 Wentworth Dr.	Bungalow	1935	Contributes to Eligible District
7005	4501 Windermere Ave.	American Foursquare	1920	Contributes to Eligible District
7004	4503 Windermere Ave.	Minimal Traditional	1940	Not Eligible
7006	4504 Windermere Ave.	American Foursquare	1920	Contributes to Eligible District
7003	4505 Windermere Ave.	Minimal Traditional	1950	Not Eligible

Table 3. College View District Resources

Resource #	Address	Description	Date	Contributing
7001	4513 Windermere Ave.	Minimal Traditional	1930	Contributes to Eligible District
7000	4515 Windermere Ave.	Bungalow	1910	Contributes to Eligible District
6999	4601 Windermere Ave.	Bungalow	1920	Contributes to Eligible District
6998	4603 Windermere Ave.	Ranch	1950	Not Eligible
6996	4605 Windermere Ave.	One-story duplex	1960	Not Eligible
6995	4616 Windermere Ave.	Ranch	1950	Not Eligible
7404	4302 Windermere Ave.	Minimal Traditional	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
7275	4303 Windermere Ave.	Ranch	1960	Not Eligible
7403	4306 Windermere Ave.	Ranch	1974	Not Eligible
7274	4307 Windermere Ave.	Minimal Traditional	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7276	4400 Windermere Ave.	Bungalow	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
7402	4401 Windermere Ave.	One-story side-gable	1947	Not Eligible
7198	4402 Windermere Ave.	Bungalow	1930	Contributes to Eligible District
7197	4406 Windermere Ave.	Minimal Traditional	1940	Not Eligible
7197	4406 Windermere Ave.	Minimal Traditional	1940	Not Eligible
7273	4409 Windermere Ave.	Ranch	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7277	4419 Windermere Ave.	Minimal Traditional	1950	Not Eligible
7007	4508 Windermere Ave.	American Foursquare	1920	Not Eligible
7239	4411 & 4413 Windermere Ave.	Bungalow	1925	Contributes to Eligible District
7238	4421 & 4423 Windermere Ave.	Minimal Traditional	1950	Not Eligible
7002	4511 Windermere Ave., A-C	Cross-gable two St.ory	1925	Contributes to Eligible District

BURKE-HOLMES DISTRICT

The Burke-Holmes District is a one of two developments within the survey area that features good examples of Ranch houses built between 1950 and 1970. The Burke-Holmes area developed in the early 1950s. The Burke-Holmes development pattern is comprised of moderate size lots of approximately 0.4 acres, with moderate setbacks of less than 40 feet. The style of homes varies between Ranch Houses and Minimal Traditionals. This district saw a steady development between 1950 and 1960. The streets tend to be narrow with no deliberately planted overhanging trees. The lots have moderate tree coverage or vegetation. Much of this development was due

to the opening of new roads between 1950 and 1955, which stimulated construction and allowed more infill into existing, older developments. The houses at 5115 Holmes Avenue and 5214 N Main Street are examples of the Minimal Traditional type that have been altered (Figure 44). The enclosure of a side porch is a common alteration seen for the type in this district. These plain linear houses have very little ornamentation. The types of Ranch houses seen in this district are transitional from the early Minimal Traditional styles observed in the area. The typical Ranch house observed in this district is represented by 5115 Burke Avenue and 5208 N. Main Street (Figure 45). These examples are plain Compact Ranch houses with hip roofs and corner windows on a side elevation. The number of resources identified in this district are 58 with only 51 contributing resources. The Burkes-Holmes District would be an appropriate candidate for a locally-designated historic district, however, the district does not appear to retain a high caliber of integrity and significance that would make it eligible for inclusion on NRHP and is thus not recommended for the NRHP.

Table 4. Burke-Holmes District Resources

Resource #	Address	Description	Date	Contributing
6613	5112 Burke Ave.	Minimal Traditional	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7141	5217 Holmes Ave.	Ranch	1960	Contributes to Eligible District
7142	5213 Holmes Ave.	Ranch	1960	Contributes to Eligible District
7168	5215 Holmes Ave.	Ranch	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7170	5203 Holmes Ave.	Minimal Traditional	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7350	5117 Holmes Ave.	Ranch	1960	Contributes to Eligible District
7351	5115 Holmes Ave.	Ranch	1960	Contributes to Eligible District
7352	5113 Holmes Ave.	Ranch	1960	Contributes to Eligible District
7354	5109 Holmes Ave.	Ranch	1960	Contributes to Eligible District
7355	5105 Holmes Ave.	Ranch	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7356	5103 Holmes Ave.	Ranch	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7357	5101 Holmes Ave.	Ranch	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7374	5101 Burke Ave.	Minimal Traditional	1960	Contributes to Eligible District
7375	5105 Burke Ave.	Minimal Traditional	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7376	5109 Burke Ave.	Ranch	1960	Contributes to Eligible District
7377	5115 Burke Ave.	Ranch	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7378	5117 Burke Ave.	Ranch	1960	Contributes to Eligible District
7379	5121 Burke Ave.	Ranch	1960	Contributes to Eligible District
7380	5125 Burke Ave.	Ranch	1950	Contributes to Eligible District

Figure 44. Examples of Eligible Resources in the Burke-Holmes District, 1 of 2



a. 5115 Holmes Ave.



b. 5214 N Main St.

Figure 45. Examples of Eligible Resources in the Burke-Holmes District, 2 of 2



a. 5115 Burke Ave.



b. 5208 N. Main St.

Table 4. Burke-Holmes District Resources

Resource #	Address	Description	Date	Contributing
7381	5129 Burke Ave.	Minimal Traditional	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7382	5201 Burke Ave.	Ranch	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7383	5203 Burke Ave.	Ranch	1960	Contributes to Eligible District
7384	5215 Burke Ave.	Minimal Traditional	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7385	5217 Burke Ave.	Ranch	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7499	5100 Burke Ave.	Minimal Traditional	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7500	5106 Burke Ave.	Ranch	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7501	5110 Burke Ave.	Minimal Traditional	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7502	5116 Burke Ave.	Ranch	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7503	5120 Burke Ave.	Ranch	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7506	5124 Burke Ave.	Ranch	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7507	5126 Burke Ave.	Ranch	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7508	5200 Burke Ave.	Minimal Traditional	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7509	5204 Burke Ave.	Ranch	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7510	5208 Burke Ave.	Ranch	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7511	5212 Burke Ave.	Ranch	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7512	5214 Burke Ave.	Ranch	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7514	5224 Burke Ave.	Ranch	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7544	5218 N Main St.	Ranch	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7545	5214 N Main St.	Minimal Traditional	1960	Contributes to Eligible District
7546	5208 N Main St.	Ranch	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7547	5202 N Main St.	Ranch	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7548	5108 N Main St.	Ranch	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7549	5104 N Main St.	Minimal Traditional	1930	Contributes to Eligible District
7550	5100 N Main St.	Minimal Traditional	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7583	5216 N Main St.	Ranch	1960	Contributes to Eligible District
7584	5210 N Main St.	Minimal Traditional	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7585	5204 N Main St.	Minimal Traditional	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7586	5200 N Main St.	Minimal Traditional	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
7587	5108 N Main St.	Minimal Traditional	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7588	5102 N Main St.	Minimal Traditional	1950	Contributes to Eligible District

Table 4. Burke-Holmes District Resources

Resource #	Address	Description	Date	Contributing
7144	5201 Holmes Ave.	Minimal Traditional	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7513	5220 Burke Ave.	Ranch	1950	Not Eligible
7387	5221 Burke Ave.	Ranch	1960	Not Eligible
7143	5205 Holmes Ave.	Ranch	1960	Not Eligible
7386	5219 Burke Ave.	Ranch	1950	Not Eligible
7515	5225 Burke Ave.	Minimal Traditional	1950	Not Eligible
7169	5211 Holmes Ave.	Ranch	1950	Not Eligible
7353	5111 Holmes Ave.	Ranch	1950	Not Eligible

MIDDLETON HEIGHTS

The houses on Middleton Court are Ranch houses with generously sized lots and setbacks. This development began in the mid-1960s. The houses are located on individual lots within approximately four acres along Middleton Court, which ends at a cul-de-sac (Figure 46). The lots have a setback of approximately 50 feet with moderately planted trees and vegetation. Middleton Heights was created around 1966 and specifically marketed to African Americans. Twenty resources are located along Middleton Court and all appear to have been constructed between 1966 and 1975. It is currently identified as the Middleton Heights Neighborhood on the Richland County website. Eighteen of the 20 resources contribute to the eligible district. The contributing buildings are good examples of Ranch houses and are generally similar in height, roof shape, setback from the street, materials, and detailing, such as attached single-car garages and carports (Figure 47).

The evolution of the Eau Claire area from an almost all-white town to a largely African American suburb is a significant part of its history. The small neighborhood of Middleton Heights is the best representation of that shift, having occurred during the mid-1960s, a time of tremendous influx of new homeowners. It is also significant for its land use planning. It is the only mid-century cul-de-sac located within the survey boundaries. Popular at the same time as the swell of interest in the Ranch house, the cul-de-sac represents a distinctly mid-century land and road planning feature from the 1960s. This is a significant departure from the loose grid system established in the early plats for College View and College Place, and its small size also reflects the history of development in Eau Claire. By the mid-1960s much of the expansive early 1900s neighborhoods had reached capacity; only small pockets of land such as this were left for

Figure 46. Map Showing Recommended NRHP Boundary for the Middleton Heights District



Source: Bing Maps Hybrid (2018)

Figure 47. Examples of Eligible Resources Middleton Heights



a. 5601 Middleton Ct.



b. 5639 Middleton Ct.

development. The mid-century residential plan, along with a largely intact collection of Ranch Houses, creates a streetscape that is largely intact and which retains integrity of feeling, setting, location, and design. Therefore, it is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A for community planning and development and under Criterion C with a period of significance from 1966-1975. The SHPO has concurred with this recommendation (Appendix B).

Table 5. Middleton Heights District Resources

Resource #	Location	Description	Date	Contributing
6619	5601 Middleton Ct.	Ranch	1968	Contributes to Eligible District
6620	5639 Middleton Ct.	Ranch	1970	Contributes to Eligible District
7127	5631 Middleton Ct.	Ranch	1970	Contributes to Eligible District
7128	5666 Middleton Ct.	Ranch	1970	Contributes to Eligible District
7129	5654 Middleton Ct.	Ranch	1970	Contributes to Eligible District
7130	5642 Middleton Ct.	Ranch	1970	Contributes to Eligible District
7131	5636 Middleton Ct.	Minimal Traditional	1966	Contributes to Eligible District
7132	5627 Middleton Ct.	Ranch	1970	Contributes to Eligible District
7133	5619 Middleton Ct.	Minimal Traditional	1966	Contributes to Eligible District
7134	5615 Middleton Ct.	Ranch	1966	Contributes to Eligible District
7135	5607 Middleton Ct.	Ranch	1966	Contributes to Eligible District
7136	5600 Middleton Ct.	Ranch	1968	Contributes to Eligible District
7157	5635 Middleton Ct.	Ranch	1970	Contributes to Eligible District
7158	5660 Middleton Ct.	Ranch	1969	Contributes to Eligible District
7159	5648 Middleton Ct.	Minimal Traditional	1968	Not Eligible
7160	5630 Middleton Ct.	Ranch	1968	Contributes to Eligible District
7161	5624 Middleton Ct.	Ranch	1967	Contributes to Eligible District
7162	5618 Middleton Ct.	Minimal Traditional	1968	Not Eligible
7163	5612 Middleton Ct.	Ranch	1968	Contributes to Eligible District
7164	5606 Middleton Ct.	Ranch	1968	Contributes to Eligible District

MID-CENTURY RESOURCES

Mid-century residential resources are plentiful in Columbia. However, it is that bounty of resources that can make preservation difficult. When something does not seem to be rare or threatened with distinction, its preservation does not seem urgent. In truth, not every mid-century neighborhood warrants preservation, but examples that tell a unique story, are tied into an important location or period of development, or exhibit distinguished architecture are examples that need further

study. Protecting some of the good examples of mid-century residential resources is important to pursue because these buildings are sometimes altered with new windows, additions, enclosure of carports, and even the addition of second stories. With these changes, the original feeling and design of the buildings are dramatically altered. Since mid-century residential resources often rely on a repeated pattern within a street and neighborhood, deviations that start to diminish these patterns can inhibit the integrity of a potential district.

Mid-century resources identified in the survey area include a duplex at 1511-1513 Columbia College Drive and a residence at 4102 Glendon Road. The Hyatt Park Elementary School and some buildings on the campus of Columbia College are also examples of modern architecture within the survey area.

The Glass Manor Hotel is another unique mid-century resource in the survey area (see Figure 27a and 27b). Unfortunately, the building as well as its sign has undergone renovations. While still prominent, the sign has lost the brick foundation, neon lights, and has been repainted. The hotel building has lost many of its original character-defining features as well, such as the removal of its shed roof that projected outward to create a covered porch over the main office and clad with aluminum siding. Careful restoration of the sign and hotel could bring this unique resource back to its full potential. The Glass Manor Hotel has the potential to become a mid-century landmark for the area and could become a popular attraction for locals and tourists similar to the rehabilitated mid-century landmark Thunderbird Inn in Savannah. Economic incentives for rehabilitating the Glass Manor Hotel into a local landmark include its potential eligibility for tax incentives such as South Carolina's tax abatement tool known as the Bailey Bill and the Federal Rehabilitation Tax Credit program aimed at income-producing rehabilitated historic properties.

There are no outstanding intact individual examples from the modern era, and therefore no modern-era buildings are recommended eligible for the NRHP. Mid-century residential districts discussed above such as Middleton Heights are recommended eligible for the NRHP or local designation.

While no mid-century resources are recommended here for designation, they are in general an important component to the architectural history of many communities and show the modern aesthetics that captured America in the 1950s through the 1970s. Some of these resources might also be associated with the Civil Rights Movement or speak to the integration challenges within Columbia. This usually can only be discovered through historic research. Mid-century institutional, residential and commercial resources are often threatened due to their appearance. They can be interpreted as "odd" or "plain" and sometimes "obsolete" due to their internal programming. It is important, however, that they be considered in the continuum of local history, as a natural evolution of the changing priorities and aesthetics of their era, and as reminders of

a period in our architectural history when experimentation was celebrated. Just as our early twentieth century historic resources are immediately considered “historic” due to their age, it is important to educate the public that the 50-year mark that tends to make something “historic” now includes buildings constructed in 1968. It is recommended that the City should continue to work to identify and protect these sites.

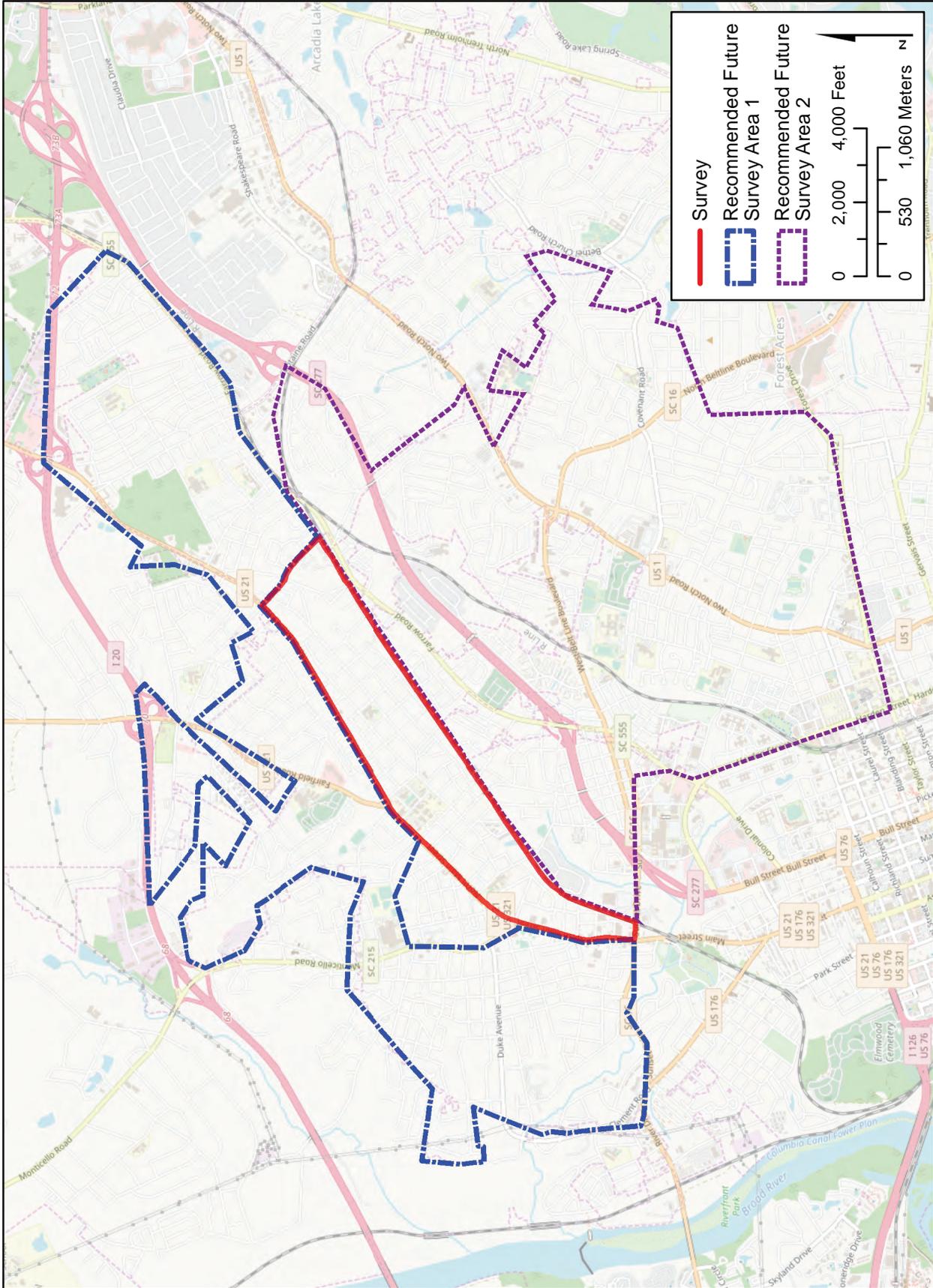
AFRICAN AMERICAN RESOURCES

Middleton Heights has already been referenced, along with Pine Ridge Cemetery, as a unique resource within the survey area. There are a few other buildings in the survey area associated with African American history, including Stover Chapel located on Geraldine Road. Stover Chapel was likely constructed around 1928 but has since been altered with the application of a brick veneer. Infill development near the eastern border of the survey likely is associated with an influx of African Americans during the 1950s and 1960s but would require further study to better understand its history and significance. At least one concrete block church and several other buildings appear to have a mid-century construction date, but they lack architectural distinction and are therefore not recommended as eligible for the NRHP or for local designation.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE PRESERVATION PLANNING EFFORTS

The City of Columbia and community of Eau Claire have an abundance of cultural resources that should be recognized and preserved to ensure that significant historic buildings and structures are not lost to future growth and development. In addition to the eligible districts discussed above, New South Associates have identified other avenues for further research to be conducted by the City. Two resources were identified that need further attention. The Columbia College Campus has the potential to yield more information on the development of not only its campus but its effect on the surrounding communities. Additionally, the Pine Ridge Cemetery requires further study to better understand its boundaries and contribution to the local African American community. In this regard the City may benefit by partnering with University of South Carolina’s department in Public History to help conduct further efforts on Pine Ridge Cemetery.

The existing listings on the NRHP in Columbia and locally designated historic resources within the city are lacking in two important areas: African-American history and Mid-century Modern architecture. It is recommended that the City continue to research these topics through further architectural survey in order to better represent these important themes in their identified and protected historic inventory. Without a continued effort at architectural survey and historic research, it is likely that the City Planning Division will not be able to discover which of these important resources are within the city limits and which are important to celebrate and protect. Two potential survey areas have been considered for this endeavor (Figure 48).



Source: ESRI Open Street Map (2018)

Figure 48. Map of Future Survey Areas

The first survey area compliments the early developmental period recorded in the current survey and represents further development initiated by Frederic Hyatt. Located adjacent to and northeast of the existing survey area, this includes the historic boundaries of the Town of Eau Claire and the former locations of the golf and country club that Hyatt developed, as well as Hyatt Park. Known as “Park Place” as early as 1902, the Hyatt Park neighborhood is the largest early 1900s residential district in this survey area, and hosts a number of Bungalows from the 1910s and 1920s. There are also larger, two-story Foursquare homes on Duke Avenue and a continuation of the architectural trends seen in the current survey area.

Continuing north, this proposed area excludes Seminary Ridge, which is already a local historic district, and encompasses neighborhoods to the north, which were built after 1940. Seminary Ridge has never been evaluated for NRHP eligibility. There is potential for this area to be included as a NRHP district and should be investigated further. This proposed survey area extends all the way to Highway 20 and includes several neighborhoods to the east of the existing survey boundary, including Prescott Terrace and Greenview Neighborhoods. These were developed in the mid-1960s and early 1950s respectively, and marketed to African Americans. Ranch homes dominate these areas. One neighborhood uses biblical names for the streets, such as “Abraham,” “Isaac,” and “Christian,” suggesting a theme used for attracting a particular type of homeowner, a trend popular in mid-century marketing.

The second proposed survey area is located south of and adjacent to the existing survey boundary. This again includes areas within the original Eau Claire town boundaries and encompasses Colonial Heights, a white development that began around 1910, and Booker Washington Heights, a black development from around the same time. Like much of Eau Claire these two neighborhoods did not develop quickly. Colonial Heights was damaged with the construction of Highway 277 but still retains a few significant homes. Much of this proposed survey area was developed between 1940 and 1970, in the form of planned developments, including some public housing and multi-family buildings. It is likely that there were developments specifically for African Americans in this survey area. Building types include Minimal Traditional and Ranch houses. This survey boundary includes a portion of Two Notch Road, a main thoroughfare that is known to have some mid-century commercial architecture and signage.

Both proposed survey areas have the potential to yield more information about the development of north Columbia between 1900 and 1975. This would offer more information on mid-century residential resources and African-American neighborhood development in the city. These would each serve as logical next steps for surveying within the city of Columbia and would complete the investigation of the original Eau Claire area. They are each part of the story of this survey as they all had similar origins, but developed at different rates. Transportation development associated with the trolley and Good Roads Movement stimulated growth in the current survey area, but how did it impact these other locations? How did that affect growth? Were there planned

neighborhoods that failed to sell quickly like College View? Why was the east section of the current survey area and still further east a location for African American residential development in the mid-1900s? These are some of the questions that further research and survey could answer, completing the understanding of a large section of the city and discovering potential historic resources that deserve recognition and protection.

A common issue for preservation is the misconception that it is not beneficial to the property owner or encouraging to the local economy. The City of Columbia already has one prime example of how beneficial preservation initiatives can be to the local economy. Melrose Heights has been promoted in *This Old House* magazine as one of the most affordable historic districts to live. This district has gained popularity in recent years and sale prices have risen. It has also encouraged more appropriate infill projects that are more sympathetic to Melrose Heights' historic buildings. The SCSHPO publication *Historic Districts Are Good for Your Pocketbook: The Impact of Local Historic Districts on House Prices in South Carolina* states that house prices in historic districts increase 26% faster than those of the whole housing market (South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office 2000). An update on current housing prices in current historic districts should be considered.

In addition to the ongoing outreach efforts currently conducted by the City, it is recommended that the City of Columbia consider the following to expand its understanding of the survey area and future endeavors:

- Continue to develop an inventory of historic resources by expanding to other survey areas as mentioned above;
- Complete inventory and research for the Columbia College campus;
- Conduct further research on Pine Ridge Cemetery and consider partnering with University of South Carolina in these efforts;
- Promote historic preservation as a means to encourage economic development;
- Encouraging preservation through the application of rehabilitation tax incentives like the Bailey Bill and the Federal Rehabilitation Tax Credit for income-producing properties.

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APPENDIX A: SURVEYED RESOURCES

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Site No.	Historic Name	Common Name	Address	Date	Determination
6607			4615 James Street , Columbia	1935	Not Eligible
6608			4916 James Street , Columbia	1930	Not Eligible
6609			1608 Hergett Drive, Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
6610			1221 Clarendon Street , Columbia	1955	Not Eligible
6611			4916 Burke Avenue , Columbia	1947	Not Eligible
6612			5007 Burke Avenue, Columbia	1926	Not Eligible
6613			5112 Burke Avenue, Columbia	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
6614			5318 Holmes Avenue, Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
6615			5334 Middleton Street, Columbia	1945	Not Eligible
6616			5407 Middleton Street, Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
6617			1523 Colletton Street, Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
6618			5513 Middleton Street , Columbia	1968	Not Eligible
6619			5601 Middleton Court , Columbia	1968	Contributes to Eligible District
6620			5639 Middleton Court, Columbia	1970	Contributes to Eligible District

6621			5609 Colonial Drive, Columbia	1952	Not Eligible
6668			5403 Colonial Drive, Columbia	1935	Contributes to Eligible District
6688			4715 James St, Columbia	1930	Contributes to Eligible District
6700			1211 Clarendon St, Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
6701			1215 Clarendon St, Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
6702			1311 Clarendon St, Columbia	1920	Not Eligible
6703			1315 Clarendon St, Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
6704			1319 Clarendon St, Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
6705			1305 Clarendon St, Columbia	1955	Not Eligible
6706			4900 Burke Ave, Columbia	1951	Not Eligible
6707			4903 Burke Ave , Columbia	1930	Not Eligible
6708			4906 Burke Ave , Columbia	1945	Not Eligible
6709			4908 Burke Ave , Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
6709			5604 Holmes Ave , Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
6710			4907 Burke Ave , Columbia	1949	Not Eligible

6711			4909 Burke Ave , Columbia	1930	Not Eligible
6712			4911 Burke Ave , Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
6713			4912 Burke Ave , Columbia	1923	Not Eligible
6714			4917 Burke Ave, Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
6715			4919 Burke Ave, Columbia	1920	Not Eligible
6716			5002 Colonial Dr, Columbia	1930	Contributes to Eligible District
6717			5004 Colonial Drive , Columbia	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
6718			5010 Colonial Drive, Columbia	1925	Contributes to Eligible District
6719			5014 Colonial Dr, Columbia	1913	Contributes to Eligible District
6720			5012 Colonial Dr, Columbia	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
6721			5018 Colonial Dr, Columbia	1930	Not Eligible
6722			5016 Colonial Dr, Columbia	1920	Contributes to Eligible District
6723			1409 Craven St, Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
6724			5025 Middleton St, Columbia	1930	Not Eligible
6725			5024 Middleton St, Columbia	1940	Not Eligible

6726			5023 Middleton St, Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
6727			5022 Middleton St, Columbia	1930	Not Eligible
6728			5013 Middleton St, Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
6729			5020 Middleton St, Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
6730			5009 Middleton St, Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
6731		Apostolic Doctrine	5008 Middleton St, Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
6732			5004 Middleton St, Columbia	1972	Not Eligible
6733			5005 Middleton St, Columbia	1930	Not Eligible
6734			5000 Middleton St, Columbia	1972	Not Eligible
6735			5003 Middleton St, Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
6736			1507 Albemarle St , Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
6737			5001 Middleton St, Units 1-6, Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
6738			1500 Albemarle St, Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
6739			1506-1508 Albemarle St, Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
6740			1510 Albemarle St, Columbia	1950	Not Eligible

6741			1509 Albemarle St, Columbia	1930	Not Eligible
6742			1512 Albemarle St, Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
6743			1515 Albemarle St, Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
6744			1511 Albemarle St, Columbia	1920	Not Eligible
6745			5100 Middleton St, Columbia	1930	Not Eligible
6746			5101 Middleton St, Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
6747			5106 Middleton St, Columbia	1930	Not Eligible
6748			5114 Middleton St, Columbia	1930	Not Eligible
6749			5107 Middleton St, Columbia	1930	Not Eligible
6750			5118 Middleton St, Columbia	1960	Not Eligible
6751			5124 Middleton St, Columbia	1930	Not Eligible
6752			5128 Middleton St, Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
6753			1516 Standish St, Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
6754			1600 Standish St, Columbia	1930	Not Eligible
6755			5103-5105 Middleton St, Columbia	1960	Not Eligible

6756			5121 Mauldin Ave, Columbia	1972	Not Eligible
6757			5113 Mauldin Ave, Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
6758			5109 Middleton St, Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
6759			5111 Middleton St, Columbia	1930	Not Eligible
6760			5123 Middleton St, Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
6761			5125 Middleton St, Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
6762			5135 Middleton St, Columbia	1960	Not Eligible
6763			1517 Standish St, Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
6764			1525 Standish St, Columbia	1930	Not Eligible
6765			5127 Mauldin Ave, Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
6766			5125 Mauldin Ave, Columbia	1972	Not Eligible
6767			5115 Mauldin Ave, Columbia	1930	Not Eligible
6768			1515 Craven St, Columbia	1971	Not Eligible
6769			1513 Craven St, Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
6770			1511 Craven St, Columbia	1950	Not Eligible

6771			1509 Craven St, Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
6772			1415 Standish St, Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
6773			5114 Colonial Dr, Columbia	1930	Contributes to Eligible District
6774			5108 Colonial Dr, Columbia	1930	Contributes to Eligible District
6775			5212 Colonial Dr, Columbia	1925	Contributes to Eligible District
6776			5216 Colonial Dr, Columbia	1930	Contributes to Eligible District
6777			5302 Colonial Dr, Columbia	1930	Contributes to Eligible District
6778			1503 Ashley St, Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
6779			1507 Ashley St, Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
6780			5226 Mauldin Ave, Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
6781			5222 Mauldin Ave, Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
6782			5218 Mauldin Ave, Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
6783			5214 Mauldin Ave , Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
6784			5209 Mauldin Ave, Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
6785			5200 Middleton St, Columbia	1930	Not Eligible
6786			5202 Middleton St, Columbia	1950	Not Eligible

6787			5206 Middleton St, Columbia	1908	Not Eligible
6788			5222 Middleton St, Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
6789			5224 Middleton St, Columbia	1930	Not Eligible
6790			5226 Middleton St, Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
6791			1403 Gary St, Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
6792			1407 Gary St, Columbia	1945	Not Eligible
6793			1510 Gary St, Columbia	1971	Not Eligible
6795			1704 Gary St, Columbia	1963	Not Eligible
6796			1706 Gary St, Columbia	1964	Not Eligible
6797			1708 Gary St, Columbia	1963	Not Eligible
6798			1724 Gary St, Columbia	1964	Not Eligible
6799			1726 Gary St, Columbia	1963	Not Eligible
6800			1728 Gary St, Columbia	1965	Not Eligible
6801			1730 Gary St, Columbia	1965	Not Eligible
6802			1408 Gary St, Columbia	1960	Not Eligible

6803			1402 Gary St, Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
6804			1316 Gary St, Columbia	1960	Not Eligible
6805			1304 Gary St, Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
6806			1308 Gary St, Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
6807			1312 Gary St, Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
6808			5600 Holmes Ave , Columbia	1945	Not Eligible
6809			1512 Craven St, Columbia	1930	Not Eligible
6810			5608 Holmes Ave , Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
6811			5614 Holmes Ave , Columbia	1935	Not Eligible
6812			5615 Holmes Ave , Columbia	1910	Not Eligible
6813			5617 Holmes Ave , Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
6814			5619 Holmes Ave , Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
6815			5620 Holmes Ave , Columbia	1930	Not Eligible
6816			5531 Holmes Ave , Columbia	1930	Not Eligible
6817			5527 Holmes Ave , Columbia	1960	Not Eligible

6818			5524 Holmes Ave , Columbia	1960	Not Eligible
6819			5517 Holmes Ave , Columbia	1960	Not Eligible
6820			5507 Holmes Ave , Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
6821			5503 Holmes Ave , Columbia	1960	Not Eligible
6822			5417 Holmes Ave , Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
6823			5413 Holmes Ave , Columbia	1930	Not Eligible
6824			5411 Holmes Ave , Columbia	1935	Not Eligible
6825			1510 Standish St, Columbia	1972	Not Eligible
6826			1412 Standish St, Columbia	1920	Not Eligible
6827			5118 Colonial Drive , Columbia	1930	Contributes to Eligible District
6828			5112 Colonial Drive , Columbia	1920	Contributes to Eligible District
6829			5102 Colonial Drive , Columbia	1920	Contributes to Eligible District
6830	Talbot Funeral Home	Shives Funeral Home	5202 Colonial Drive , Columbia	1930	Contributes to Eligible District
6831			5214 Colonial Drive , Columbia	1930	Contributes to Eligible District
6832			5218 Colonial Drive , Columbia	1960	Contributes to Eligible

6833			5220 Colonial Drive , Columbia	1920	Contributes to Eligible District
6834			1417 Ashley St, Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
6835			1501 Ashley St, Columbia	1930	Not Eligible
6836			5237 Mauldin Ave , Columbia	1930	Not Eligible
6837			5233 Mauldin Ave, Columbia	1930	Not Eligible
6838			5229 Mauldin Ave , Columbia	1930	Not Eligible
6839			1505 Ashley St, Columbia	1930	Not Eligible
6840			5225 Mauldin Ave , Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
6841			5221 Mauldin Ave , Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
6842			5217 Mauldin Ave , Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
6843			5213 Mauldin Ave , Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
6844			5205 Mauldin Ave , Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
6845			5203 Middleton St, Columbia	1930	Not Eligible
6846			5205 Middleton St, Columbia	1949	Not Eligible
6847			5207 Middleton St, Columbia	1930	Not Eligible

6848			5211 Middleton St, Columbia	1970	Not Eligible
6849			5213 Middleton St, Columbia	1930	Not Eligible
6850			5215 Middleton St, Columbia	1930	Not Eligible
6851			1428 Ashley St, Columbia	1920	Not Eligible
6852			5228 Middleton St, Columbia	1930	Not Eligible
6853			4914 Colonial Dr, Columbia	1920	Contributes to Eligible District
6854			4918 Colonial Dr, Columbia	1910	Contributes to Eligible District
6855			3606 Phillips St, Columbia Domestic	1950	Not Eligible
6856			4922 Colonial Dr, Columbia	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
6857			4926 Colonial Dr, Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
6858			4925 Colonial Dr, Columbia	1908	Contributes to Eligible District
6859			4913 Colonial Dr , Columbia	1930	Not Eligible
6860			5318 Colonial Dr, Columbia	1930	Contributes to Eligible District
6861			5314 Colonial Dr, Columbia	1909	Contributes to Eligible District
6862			5301 Colonial Dr, Columbia	1950	Contributes to Eligible

6863			5321 Colonial Dr, Columbia	1960	Not Eligible
6864			4910 Colonial Drive , Columbia	1930	Contributes to Eligible District
6865			4916 Colonial Drive , Columbia	1910	Contributes to Eligible District
6866			4920 Colonial Drive , Columbia	1917	Contributes to Eligible District
6867			4924 Colonial Drive , Columbia	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
6868			5001 Colonial Drive , Columbia	1920	Contributes to Eligible District
6869			4921 Colonial Drive , Columbia	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
6870			4915 Colonial Drive , Columbia	1920	Contributes to Eligible District
6871			5320 Colonial Drive , Columbia	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
6872			5316 Colonial Dr, Columbia	1930	Contributes to Eligible District
6873			5310 Colonial Dr, Columbia	1930	Contributes to Eligible District
6874			5306 Colonial Dr, Columbia	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
6875			5317 Colonial Dr, Columbia	1930	Contributes to Eligible District
6876			5406 Middleton St, Columbia	1966	Not Eligible
6877			5117 Colonial Dr, Columbia	1940	Contributes to Eligible

6878			5111 Colonial Dr, Columbia	1920	Not Eligible
6879			5025 Colonial Dr, Columbia	1920	Contributes to Eligible District
6880			5017 Colonial Dr, Columbia	1930	Contributes to Eligible District
6881			5013 Colonial Dr, Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
6882			5009 Colonial Dr, Columbia	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
6883			5300 Middleton St, Columbia	1920	Not Eligible
6884			5302 Middleton St, Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
6885			5304 Middleton St, Columbia	1930	Not Eligible
6886			5312 Middleton St, Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
6887			5316 Middleton St, Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
6888			5320 Middleton St, Columbia	1930	Not Eligible
6889			5326 Middleton St, Columbia	1960	Not Eligible
6890			5330 Middleton St, Columbia	1930	Not Eligible
6891			5400 Middleton St, Columbia	1920	Not Eligible
6892			5412 Middleton St, Columbia	1920	Not Eligible

6893			5418 Middleton St, Columbia	1930	Not Eligible
6894			5420 Middleton St, Columbia	1930	Not Eligible
6895			5421 Middleton St, Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
6896			5501 Middleton St, Columbia	1930	Not Eligible
6897			5505 Middleton St, Columbia	1960	Not Eligible
6898			5507 Middleton St, Columbia	1968	Not Eligible
6899			5511 Middleton St, Columbia	1968	Not Eligible
6900			5515 Middleton St, Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
6901			5526 Middleton St, Columbia	1970	Not Eligible
6902			5113 Colonial Dr, Columbia	1920	Contributes to Eligible District
6903			5101 Colonial Dr, Columbia	1930	Contributes to Eligible District
6904			5015 Colonial Dr, Columbia	1930	Contributes to Eligible District
6905			5011 Colonial Dr, Columbia	1930	Contributes to Eligible District
6906			5301 Middleton St, Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
6907			5303 Middleton St, Columbia	1950	Not Eligible

6908			5305 Middleton St, Columbia	1947	Not Eligible
6909			5309 Middleton St, Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
6910			5313 Middleton St, Columbia	1915	Not Eligible
6911			5315 Middleton St, Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
6912			5319 Middleton St, Columbia	1930	Not Eligible
6913			5401 Middleton St, Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
6914			5411 Middleton St, Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
6915			5413 Middleton St, Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
6916			5502 Middleton St, Columbia	1930	Not Eligible
6917			5506 Middleton St, Columbia	1955	Not Eligible
6918			5508 Middleton St, Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
6919			5514 Middleton St, Columbia	1969	Not Eligible
6920			5518 Middleton St, Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
6921			5520 Middleton St, Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
6922			5605 Ames Rd, Columbia	1960	Not Eligible

6923			5607 Ames Rd, Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
6924			1710 Pats Dr, Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
6925			1212 Johnson Ave, Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
6926			1235 Johnson Ave, Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
6927			1303 Johnson Ave, Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
6928			1311 Johnson Ave, Columbia	1960	Not Eligible
6929			1510 Mount Vernon, Columbia	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
6930			1313 Hendrix St, Columbia	1960	Not Eligible
6931			1317 Hendrix St., Columbia	1960	Not Eligible
6932			1311 Hendrix St, Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
6933			1308 Hendrix St, Columbia	1960	Not Eligible
6934			1309 Hendrix St, Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
6935			1305 Hendrix St, Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
6936			1300 Hendrix St, Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
6937			3809 Marsteller St, Columbia	1930	Not Eligible

6938			3901 Marsteller St, Columbia	1917	Not Eligible
6939			3900 Marsteller St, Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
6940			3904 Marsteller St, Columbia	1960	Not Eligible
6941			3905 Marsteller St, Columbia	1910	Not Eligible
6942			3805 Marsteller St., Columbia	1930	Not Eligible
6943			3803 Marsteller St., Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
6944			3802 Marsteller St, Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
6945			3800 Marsteller St, Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
6946			1218 Marsteller Ct., Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
6947			1215 Marsteller Ct, Columbia	1930	Not Eligible
6948			1203 Marsteller Ct., Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
6949			1204 Marsteller Ct., Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
6950			1303 Elmore St., Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
6951			1207 Elmore St., Columbia	1920	Not Eligible
6952			1206 Elmore St, Columbia	1930	Not Eligible

6953			1205 Elmore St, Columbia	1930	Not Eligible
6954			1202 Elmore St, Columbia	1930	Not Eligible
6955			1212 Elmore St, Columbia	1960	Not Eligible
6956			1302 Elmore St, Columbia	1960	Not Eligible
6957			1306 Elmore St, Columbia	1955	Not Eligible
6958			3700 Marsteller St, Columbia	1960	Not Eligible
6959			3615 Marsteller St, Columbia	1910	Contributes to Eligible District
6960			3613 Marsteller St, Columbia	1935	Contributes to Eligible District
6961			3611 Marsteller St., Columbia	1920	Contributes to Eligible District
6962			3607 Marsteller St, Columbia	1937	Not Eligible
6963			3604 Phillips St, Columbia Domestic	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
6964			3603 Phillips St, Columbia Domestic	1900	Not Eligible
6965			1308 Cook Street , Commercial Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
6966			3608 Phillips St, Columbia Domestic	1910	Contributes to Eligible District
6967			3609 Phillips St, Columbia	1917	Contributes to Eligible

6968			3610 Phillips St , Domestic Columbia	1918	Contributes to Eligible District
6969			3611 Phillips St, Columbia Domestic	1917	Contributes to Eligible District
6970			3614 Phillips St, Columbia Domestic	1930	Contributes to Eligible District
6971			3616 Phillips St, Columbia Domestic	1930	Contributes to Eligible District
6972			3615 Phillips St, Columbia Commercial	1960	Not Eligible
6973			3511 Phillips St, Columbia Domestic	1955	Not Eligible
6974			1209 Avondale Dr, Domestic Columbia	1960	Not Eligible
6975			1205 Avondale Dr, Domestic Columbia	1930	Not Eligible
6976			1216 Miller Ave, Columbia	1900	Contributes to Eligible District
6977		Six Points Columbia	1218 Miller Ave, Columbia	1930	Not Eligible
6978			1225 Miller Ave, Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
6979			4006 Glendon Rd, Columbia	1970	Not Eligible
6980			1507 Mount Vernon St, Columbia	1930	Contributes to Eligible District
6981			1503 Mt. Vernon St, Columbia	1947	Not Eligible
6982			1501 Mt. Vernon St, Columbia	1939	Not Eligible

6983			1411 Mt. Vernon St, Columbia	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
6984			1407 Mt. Vernon St, Columbia	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
6985			1410-12 Mt. Vernon St., Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
6986			1220 Cook Ave, Columbia	1973	Not Eligible
6987			4200 Horry St, Columbia	1949	Not Eligible
6988			1300 Kinderway Ave, Columbia	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
6989			1305 Lorick Ave, Columbia	1950	Contributes to Listed District
6990			1307 1-2 Lorick Ave, Columbia	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
6991			1309 Lorick Ave, Columbia	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
6992			1313 Lorick Ave, Columbia	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
6993			1315 Lorick Ave, Columbia	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
6994			1401 Lorick Ave, Columbia	1915	Contributes to Eligible District
6995			4616 Windermere Ave, Columbia	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
6996			4605 Windermere Ave, Columbia	1960	Not Eligible
6997			5327 Colonial Dr, Columbia	1930	Contributes to Eligible

6998			4603 Windermere Ave, Columbia	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
6999			4601 Windermere Ave, Columbia	1920	Contributes to Eligible District
7000			4515 Windermere Ave, Columbia	1910	Contributes to Eligible District
7001			4513 Windermere Ave, Columbia	1930	Contributes to Eligible District
7002			4511 Windermere Ave, A- C, Columbia	1925	Contributes to Eligible District
7003			4505 Windermere Ave, Columbia	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7004			4503 Windermere Ave, Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
7005			4501 Windermere Ave, Columbia	1920	Contributes to Eligible District
7006			4504 Windermere Ave, Columbia	1920	Contributes to Eligible District
7007			4508 Windermere Ave , Columbia	1920	Not Eligible
7008			3805 Glendon Rd, Columbia	1960	Not Eligible
7009			1304 Hendrix St, Columbia	1930	Not Eligible
7010			5230 Mauldin Ave, Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
7011			5301 Mauldin Ave, Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
7012			5303 Mauldin Ave, Columbia	1930	Not Eligible

7013			5307 Mauldin Ave, Columbia	1930	Not Eligible
7014			5324 Mauldin Ave , Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
7015			5326 Mauldin Ave , Columbia	1920	Not Eligible
7016			1511 Carteret St, Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
7017			1507 Carteret St, Columbia	1930	Not Eligible
7018			1505 Carteret St, Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
7019			5411 Mauldin Ave , Columbia	1960	Not Eligible
7020			5515 Mauldin Ave, Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
7021			1517 Colletton St, Columbia	1920	Not Eligible
7022			1510 Colletton St, Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
7023			1509 Colletton St, Columbia	1960	Not Eligible
7024			1518 Colletton St, Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
7025			1206 Muller Ave , Columbia	1930	Not Eligible
7026			1419 Colleton St, Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
7027			1409 Colleton St, Columbia	1960	Not Eligible

7028			5420 Colonial Dr, Columbia	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
7029			5410 Colonial Dr, Columbia	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
7030			5404 Colonial Dr, Columbia	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
7031			5401 Colonial Dr, Columbia	1930	Contributes to Eligible District
7032			5405 Colonial Dr, Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
7033			5411 Colonial Dr, Columbia	1935	Contributes to Eligible District
7034			5415 Colonial Dr, Columbia	1935	Not Eligible
7035			5417 Colonial Dr, Columbia	1930	Contributes to Eligible District
7036			5501 Colonial Dr, Columbia	1955	Not Eligible
7037			5507 Colonial Dr, Columbia	1910	Contributes to Eligible District
7038			5517 Colonial Dr, Columbia	1932	Contributes to Eligible District
7039			5520 Colonial Dr, Columbia	1930	Contributes to Eligible District
7040			5516 Colonial Dr, Columbia	1930	Contributes to Eligible District
7041			5504 Colonial Dr, Columbia	1920	Contributes to Eligible District
7042			1606 Clyburn St, Columbia	1940	Not Eligible

7043			1610 Clyburn St, Columbia	1960	Not Eligible
7044			5711 Ames Rd, Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
7045		Antioch Baptist Church	5715 Koon Rd, Columbia	1975	Not Eligible
7046			1512 Malinda Rd, Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
7047			1508 Malinda Rd, Columbia	1930	Not Eligible
7048			5737 Koon Rd, Columbia	1930	Not Eligible
7049			5751 Koon Rd, Columbia	1920	Not Eligible
7050			5757 Koon Rd, Columbia	1960	Not Eligible
7051			5761 Koon Rd, Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
7052			5765 Koon Rd, Columbia	1960	Not Eligible
7053			1425 Prescott Rd, Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
7054			5805 Mackay St, Columbia	1973	Not Eligible
7055			5818 Mackay St, Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
7056			5820 Mackay St, Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
7057			4720 Muir St, Columbia	1970	Not Eligible

7058			4716 Muir St, Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
7059			5720 Colonial Dr, Columbia	1945	Not Eligible
7060			5806 Colonial Dr, Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
7061			5804 Colonial Dr, Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
7062			5800 Colonial Dr, Columbia	1930	Not Eligible
7063			5718 Colonial Dr, Columbia	1945	Not Eligible
7064			1403 Geraldine Rd, Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
7065			5705 Colonial Dr, Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
7066			5707 Colonial Dr, Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
7067			5713 Colonial Dr, Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
7068			5721 Colonial Dr, Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
7069			5729 Colonial Dr, Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
7070			5703 Colonial Dr, Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
7071			5695 Colonial Dr, Columbia	1970	Not Eligible
7072			5615 Colonial Dr, Columbia	1960	Contributes to Eligible

7073			5613 Colonial Dr, Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
7074			5611 Colonial Dr, Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
7075			5607 Colonial Dr, Columbia	1960	Contributes to Eligible District
7076			5605 Colonial Dr, Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
7077			5603 Colonial Dr, Columbia	1910	Contributes to Eligible District
7078		Stover Chapel Ame	1450 Geraldine Rd, Columbia	1935	Not Eligible
7079			5300 Mauldin Ave, Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
7080			5310 Mauldin Ave , Columbia	1930	Not Eligible
7081			5312 Mauldin Ave , Columbia	1960	Not Eligible
7082			5316 Mauldin Ave , Columbia	1960	Not Eligible
7083			5328 Mauldin Ave , Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
7084			1510 Carteret St, Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
7085			1506 Carteret St, Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
7086			5413 Mauldin Ave , Columbia	1960	Not Eligible
7087			5417 Mauldin Ave , Columbia	1950	Not Eligible

7088			1522 Colleton St, Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
7089			1405 Colleton St, Columbia	1973	Not Eligible
7090			5414 Colonial Dr, Columbia	1945	Contributes to Eligible District
7091			5406 Colonial Dr, Columbia	1945	Contributes to Eligible District
7092			5402 Colonial Dr, Columbia	1930	Contributes to Eligible District
7093			5407 Colonial Dr, Columbia	1930	Contributes to Eligible District
7094			5419 Colonial Dr, Columbia	1910	Contributes to Eligible District
7095			5505 Colonial Dr, Columbia	1960	Not Eligible
7096			5511 Colonial Dr, Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
7097			5519 Colonial Dr, Columbia	1910	Contributes to Eligible District
7098			5514 Colonial Dr, Columbia	1930	Contributes to Eligible District
7099			5500 Colonial Dr, Columbia	1973	Not Eligible
7100			1600 Clyburn St, Columbia	1915	Not Eligible
7101			5779 Ames Rd, Columbia	C1960	Not Eligible
7102		Trezevant Funeral Home & Crematorium	5716 Koon Rd, Columbia	C 1965	Not Eligible

7103			1509 Melinda Rd, Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
7104			1501 Melinda Rd, Columbia	1930	Not Eligible
7105			5762 Koon Rd, Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
7106			1503 Prescott Dr, Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
7107			1413 Prescott Dr, Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
7108			5803 Mackay St, Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
7109			5824 Mackay St, Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
7110			4724 Muir St, Columbia	1970	Not Eligible
7111			4720 Muir St, Columbia	1970	Not Eligible
7112			5805 Colonial Dr, Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
7113			5803 Colonial Dr, Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
7114			5801 Colonial Dr, Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
7115			5706 Colonial Dr, Columbia	1971	Not Eligible
7116			5708 Colonial Dr, Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
7117			5717 Colonial Dr, Columbia	1957	Not Eligible

7118			5725 Colonial Dr, Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
7119			5624 Colonial Dr, Columbia	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
7120			5618 Colonial Dr, Columbia	1930	Contributes to Eligible District
7121			5610 Colonial Dr, Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
7122			5608 Colonial Dr, Columbia	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
7123			5606 Colonial Dr, Columbia	1930	Contributes to Eligible District
7124			5604 Colonial Dr, Columbia	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7125			5600-5602 Colonial Dr, Columbia	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
7126			5601 Colonial Dr, Columbia	1920	Contributes to Eligible District
7127			5631 Middleton Ct, Columbia	1960	Contributes to Eligible District
7128			5666 Middleton Ct, Columbia	1960	Contributes to Eligible District
7129			5654 Middleton Ct, Columbia	1960	Contributes to Eligible District
7130			5642 Middleton Ct, Columbia	1960	Contributes to Eligible District
7131			5636 Middleton Ct, Columbia	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7132			5627 Middleton Ct, Columbia	1970	Contributes to Eligible

7133			5619 Middleton Ct, Columbia	1960	Contributes to Eligible District
7134			5615 Middleton Ct, Columbia	1960	Contributes to Eligible District
7135			5607 Middleton Ct, Columbia	1960	Contributes to Eligible District
7136			5600 Middleton Ct, Columbia	1970	Contributes to Eligible District
7137			1301 Ashley St, Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
7138			1311 Ashley St, Columbia	1960	Not Eligible
7139			1325 Ashley St, Columbia	1920	Not Eligible
7140			1203 Ashley St, Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
7141			5217 Holmes , Columbia	1960	Contributes to Eligible District
7142			5213 Holmes , Columbia	1960	Contributes to Eligible District
7143			5205 Holmes , Columbia	1960	Not Eligible
7144			5201 Holmes , Columbia	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7145			5516 Holmes , Columbia	1960	Not Eligible
7146			5502 Holmes , Columbia	1960	Not Eligible
7147			5412 Holmes , Columbia	1940	Not Eligible

7148			5410 Holmes , Columbia	1930	Not Eligible
7149			5408 Holmes , Columbia	1930	Not Eligible
7150			5404 Holmes , Columbia	1920	Not Eligible
7151			5401 Holmes , Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
7152			5307 Holmes , Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
7153			5312 Holmes , Columbia	1930	Not Eligible
7154			5314 Holmes , Columbia	1930	Not Eligible
7155			5320 Holmes , Columbia	1930	Not Eligible
7156			5006 Colonial Dr, Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
7157			5635 Middleton Court, Columbia	1970	Contributes to Eligible District
7158			5660 Middleton Court, Columbia	1969	Contributes to Eligible District
7159			5648 Middleton Court , Columbia	1968	Not Eligible
7160			5630 Middleton Court , Columbia	1968	Contributes to Eligible District
7161			5624 Middleton Court , Columbia	1967	Contributes to Eligible District
7162			5618 Middleton Court ,	1968	Not Eligible

7163			5612 Middleton Court , Columbia	1968	Contributes to Eligible District
7164			5606 Middleton Court , Columbia	1968	Contributes to Eligible District
7165			1307 Ashley St, Columbia	1952	Not Eligible
7166			1215 Ashley St, Columbia	1920	Not Eligible
7168			5215 Holmes Ave, Columbia	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7169			5211 Holmes Ave , Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
7170			5203 Holmes Ave, Columbia	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7171			5512 Holmes Ave , Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
7172			5200 Holmes Ave , Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
7173			5420 Holmes Ave, Columbia	1935	Not Eligible
7174			5409 Holmes Ave , Columbia	1935	Not Eligible
7175			5407 Holmes Ave , Columbia	1935	Not Eligible
7176			5405 Holmes Ave , Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
7177			5317 Holmes Ave , Columbia	1917	Not Eligible
7178			5319 Holmes Ave , Columbia	1920	Not Eligible

7179			5323 Holmes Ave , Columbia	1961	Not Eligible
7180			1518 Hyatt , Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
7181			1516 Hyatt , Columbia	1930	Not Eligible
7182			1509 Hyatt , Columbia	1930	Not Eligible
7183			1432 Hyatt, Columbia	1960	Contributes to Eligible District
7184			1412 Hyatt, Columbia	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
7185			1410 Hyatt Ave , Columbia	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
7186			1404 Hyatt Ave , Columbia	1920	Contributes to Eligible District
7187			1409 Hyatt Ave , Columbia	1920	Not Eligible
7188			1413 Hyatt Ave , Columbia	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
7189			1415 Hyatt Ave , Columbia	1920	Contributes to Eligible District
7190			1501 Hyatt Ave, Columbia	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
7191			1218 Hyatt Ave , Columbia	1910	Contributes to Eligible District
7192			1214 Hyatt Ave , Columbia	1930	Contributes to Eligible District
7193			1210 Hyatt Ave , Columbia	1940	Contributes to Eligible

7194			1207 Hyatt Ave , Columbia	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
7195			1211 Hyatt Ave , Columbia	1920	Contributes to Eligible District
7196			4506 Helms St, Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
7197			4406 Windermere Ave , Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
7198			4402 Windermere Ave , Columbia	1930	Contributes to Eligible District
7199			1405 Lorick Ave , Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
7200			1407 Lorick Ave , Columbia	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
7201			1501 Lorick Ave , Columbia	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
7202			1504 Lorick Ave , Columbia	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
7203			1410 Lorick Ave , Columbia	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
7204			4220 South St, Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
7205			1420 Kinderway Ave , Columbia	1930	Not Eligible
7206		4300 Wentworth	1401 Kinderway Ave, Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
7207			4224 Wentworth Dr, Columbia	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7208			4222 Wentworth Dr, Columbia	1950	Contributes to Eligible

7209			4210 Wentworth Dr, Columbia	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
7210			1302-1304 Kinderway Ave , Columbia	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
7211			1306 Kinderway Ave , Columbia	1930	Contributes to Eligible District
7212			1308 Kinderway Ave , Columbia	1930	Contributes to Eligible District
7213			1310 Kinderway Ave , Columbia	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
7214			1312 Kinderway Ave , Columbia	1920	Contributes to Eligible District
7215			1314 Kinderway Ave , Columbia	1930	Contributes to Eligible District
7216			1404 Mt Vernon St, Columbia	1930	Not Eligible
7217			1302 Mt Vernon St, Columbia	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
7218			1208 Mt Vernon St, Columbia	1930	Contributes to Eligible District
7219			1202 Mt Vernon St, Columbia	1930	Not Eligible
7220			1206 Mt Vernon St, Columbia	1910	Contributes to Eligible District
7221			1529 Hyatt Ave , Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
7222			1527 Hyatt Ave , Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
7223			1525 Hyatt Ave, Columbia	1950	Not Eligible

7224			1521 Hyatt Ave , Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
7225			1515 Hyatt Ave , Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
7226			1513 Hyatt Ave , Columbia	1930	Not Eligible
7227			1502 Hyatt Ave, Columbia	1930	Contributes to Eligible District
7228			1430 Hyatt Ave, Columbia	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7229			1406 Hyatt Ave, Columbia	1913	Contributes to Eligible District
7230			1405 & 1407 Hyatt Ave, Columbia	1935	Contributes to Eligible District
7231			1431 Hyatt Ave, A-B, Columbia	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
7232			1216 Hyatt Ave , Columbia	1935	Not Eligible
7233			1212 Hyatt Ave , Columbia	1930	Contributes to Eligible District
7234			1205 Hyatt Ave , Columbia	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
7235			1209 Hyatt Ave , Columbia	1925	Contributes to Eligible District
7236			1213 Hyatt Ave , Columbia	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
7237			1215 Hyatt Ave , Columbia	1935	Contributes to Eligible District
7238			4421 & 4423 Windermere Ave ,	1950	Contributes to Eligible

7239			4411 & 4413 Windermere Ave , Columbia	1925	Contributes to Eligible District
7240			1403 Lorick Ave , Columbia	1970	Not Eligible
7241			1411 Lorick Ave , Columbia	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7242			1505 Lorick Ave , Columbia	1974	Not Eligible
7243			1500 Lorick Ave, Columbia	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7244			4203 South St, Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
7245			4205 & 4207 South St, Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
7246			1416 & 1418 Kinderway Ave , Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
7247			1316 Kinderway Ave , Columbia	1948	Not Eligible
7248			4205 Wentworth Dr, Columbia	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7249			1307 Kinderway Ave, Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
7250			1309 Kinderway Ave , Columbia	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
7251			1311 Kinderway Ave , Columbia	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
7252			1313 Kinderway Ave, Columbia	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
7253			4300 Windermere Ave ,	1950	Not Eligible

7254			1408 Mt Vernon St, Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
7255			1304 Mt Vernon St, Columbia	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
7256			1300 Mt Vernon, A-B, Columbia	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
7257			4417 Argent Court , Columbia	1960	Not Eligible
7258			1509 Argent Court , Columbia	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7259			1500 Argent Court , Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
7260			4401 Wentworth Dr, Columbia	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7261			4405 Wentworth Dr, Columbia	1960	Not Eligible
7262			4407 Wentworth Dr, Columbia	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
7263			4408 Wentworth Dr, Columbia	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
7264			4107 Glendon Rd, Columbia	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7265			4522 Wentworth Dr, Columbia	1935	Not Eligible
7266			1410 Argent Court , Columbia	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
7267			1408 Argent Court , Columbia	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7268			1406 Argent Court , Columbia	1940	Contributes to Eligible

7269			1400 Argent Court , Columbia	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
7270			4324 Wentworth Dr, Columbia	1960	Contributes to Eligible District
7271			4315 Wentworth Dr, Columbia	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
7272			4312 Wentworth Dr, Columbia	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7273			4409 Windermere Ave , Columbia	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7274			4307 Windermere Ave , Columbia	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7275			4303 Windermere Ave , Columbia	1960	Not Eligible
7276			4400 Windermere Ave , Columbia	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
7277			4419 Windermere Ave , Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
7278			4102 Glendon Rd, Columbia	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7279			4111 Glendon Rd, Columbia	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7280			1203 Jackson Ave, Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
7281			4103 Marsteller St, Columbia	1960	Not Eligible
7282			4105 Marsteller St, Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
7284			4405 Colonial Dr, Columbia	1930	Contributes to Eligible

7285			4411 Colonial Dr, Columbia	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
7286			4507 Colonial Dr, Columbia	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
7287			4517 Colonial Dr, Columbia	1930	Contributes to Eligible District
7288			1416 Muller Ave , Columbia	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7289			1410 Muller Ave , Columbia	1962	Not Eligible
7290			1216 Muller Ave , Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
7291			1212 Muller Ave , Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
7292			1209 Muller Ave , Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
7293			1213 Muller Ave , Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
7294			1401 Muller Ave , Columbia	1930	Contributes to Eligible District
7295			1415 Muller Ave , Columbia	1934	Contributes to Eligible District
7296			1419 Muller Ave , Columbia	1930	Contributes to Eligible District
7297			4516 Colonial Dr, Columbia	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
7298			4512 Colonial Dr, Columbia	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
7299			1519 Columbia College ,	1940	Contributes to Eligible

7300			1521 Columbia College , Columbia	1930	Contributes to Eligible District
7301			1522 Columbia College , Columbia	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
7302			4705 James St, Columbia	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
7303			4713 James St, Columbia	1930	Contributes to Eligible District
7304			4801 James St, Columbia	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
7305			4805 James St, Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
7306			4807 James St, Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
7307			4809 James St, Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
7308			4811 James St, Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
7309			1617 Charlton St, Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
7310			1611 Charlton St, Columbia	1960	Not Eligible
7311			1603 Charlton St, Columbia	1930	Not Eligible
7314			4823 Luvalie St, Columbia	1960	Not Eligible
7315			4821 Luvalie St, Columbia	1930	Not Eligible
7316			4813 Luvalie St, Columbia	1930	Not Eligible

7317			1600 Cleveland St, Columbia	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
7318			1602 Cleveland St, Columbia	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7319			4711 Luvalie St, Columbia	1945	Contributes to Eligible District
7320			1511-1513 Columbia College , Columbia	1970	Not Eligible
7321			1515 Columbia College , Columbia	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
7322			4907 James St, Columbia	1930	Not Eligible
7323			4909 James St, Columbia	1930	Not Eligible
7324			4915 James St, Columbia	1930	Not Eligible
7325			4919 James St, Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
7326			4923 James St, Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
7327			4925 James St, Columbia	1930	Not Eligible
7328			4943 James St, Columbia	1960	Not Eligible
7329			1612 Charles St, Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
7330			1608 Charles St, Columbia	1930	Not Eligible
7331			1602 Charles St, Columbia	1930	Not Eligible

7332			1600 Charles St, Columbia	1930	Not Eligible
7333			1502 Hergett St, Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
7334			1506 Hergett Dr, Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
7335			1604 Hergett St, Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
7336			1612 Hergett St, Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
7337			1512-1514 Charlton , Columbia	1960	Not Eligible
7338			1515 Charlton St, Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
7339			1508 Charlton St, Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
7340			1506 Charlton St, Columbia	1930	Not Eligible
7341			1507 Cleveland St, Columbia	1930	Contributes to Eligible District
7342			1512 Cleveland St, Columbia	1930	Contributes to Eligible District
7343			1506 Columbia College , Columbia	1930	Contributes to Eligible District
7344			1404 Columbia College , Columbia	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
7345			1408 Columbia College , Columbia	1930	Contributes to Eligible District
7346			1412 Columbia College ,	1940	Contributes to Eligible

7347			1416 Columbia College , Columbia	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
7348			1320 Columbia College , Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
7349			1314 Columbia College , Columbia	1930	Not Eligible
7350			5117 Holmes Ave , Columbia	1960	Contributes to Eligible District
7351			5115 Holmes Ave , Columbia	1960	Contributes to Eligible District
7352			5113 Holmes Ave , Columbia	1960	Contributes to Eligible District
7353			5111 Holmes Ave , Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
7354			5109 Holmes Ave , Columbia	1960	Contributes to Eligible District
7355			5105 Holmes Ave , Columbia	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7356			5103 Holmes Ave , Columbia	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7357			5101 Holmes Ave , Columbia	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7358			5031 Holmes Ave , Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
7359			5027 Holmes Ave , Columbia	1920	Not Eligible
7360			5025 Holmes Ave , Columbia	1920	Not Eligible
7361			5023 Holmes Ave , Columbia	1920	Not Eligible

7362			5021 Holmes Ave , Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
7363			4921 Holmes Ave , Columbia	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7364			4919 Holmes Ave , Columbia	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
7365			4917 Holmes Ave ,	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7366			4915 Holmes Ave , Columbia	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
7367			4913 Holmes Ave , Columbia	1960	Contributes to Eligible District
7368			4902-4904 Holmes Ave , Columbia	1920	Not Eligible
7369			5003 Burke Ave , Columbia	1930	Not Eligible
7370			5011 Burke Ave , Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
7371			5026 Burke Ave , Columbia	1930	Contributes to Eligible District
7372			1200 Craven St, Columbia	1930	Not Eligible
7373			1230 Craven St, Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
7374			5101 Burke Ave , Columbia	1960	Contributes to Eligible District
7375			5105 Burke Ave , Columbia	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7376			5109 Burke , Columbia	1960	Contributes to Eligible

7377			5115 Burke Ave , Columbia	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7378			5117 Burke Ave , Columbia	1960	Contributes to Eligible District
7379			5121 Burke Ave , Columbia	1960	Contributes to Eligible District
7380			5125 Burke Ave , Columbia	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7381			5129 Burke Ave , Columbia	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7382			5201 Burke Ave, Columbia	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7383			5203 Burke Ave, Columbia	1960	Contributes to Eligible District
7384			5215 Burke Ave , Columbia	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7385			5217 Burke Ave, Columbia	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7386			5219 Burke Ave, Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
7387			5221 Burke Ave, Columbia	1960	Not Eligible
7388			1308 Craven St, Columbia	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7389			1215 Oakland Ave, Columbia	1960	Not Eligible
7390			1516 Argent Court, Columbia	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7391			1504 Argent Court, Columbia	1950	Contributes to Eligible

7392			4400 Wentworth Dr, Columbia	1955	Contributes to Eligible District
7393			4402 Wentworth Dr, Columbia	1955	Contributes to Eligible District
7394			4406 Wentworth Dr, Columbia	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7395			4504 Wentworth Dr, Columbia	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7396			4530 Wentworth Dr, Columbia	1935	Contributes to Eligible District
7398			1407 Argent Court , Columbia	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7399			1402 Argent Court , Columbia	1939	Contributes to Eligible District
7400			4322 Wentworth Dr, Columbia	1953	Contributes to Eligible District
7401			4320 Wentworth Dr, Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
7402			4401 Windermere Ave , Columbia	1947	Contributes to Eligible District
7403			4306 Windermere Ave , Columbia	1974	Not Eligible
7404			4302 Windermere Ave , Columbia	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
7405			4109 Glendon Rd, Columbia	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7406			1205 Jackson Ave, Columbia	1975	Not Eligible
7407			4112 Marsteller St , Columbia	1966	Not Eligible

7408			4116 Marsteller St, Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
7409			4403 Colonial Dr, Columbia	1935	Contributes to Eligible District
7410			4409 Colonial Dr, Columbia	1935	Contributes to Eligible District
7411			4413 Colonial Dr, Columbia	1935	Contributes to Eligible District
7412			4509 Colonial Dr, Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
7413			4513 Colonial Dr, Columbia	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
7414			1420 Muller Ave , Columbia	1935	Contributes to Eligible District
7415			1414 Muller Ave , Columbia	1960	Not Eligible
7416			1214 Muller Ave , Columbia	1946	Not Eligible
7417			1208 & 1206 Muller Ave , Columbia	1945	Not Eligible
7418			1203 Muller Ave , Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
7419			1403 Muller Ave , Columbia	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7420			1411 Muller Ave, Columbia	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
7421			1417 Muller Ave , Columbia	1930	Contributes to Eligible District
7422			4520 Colonial Dr, Columbia	1930	Contributes to Eligible

7423			4514 Colonial Dr, Columbia	1930	Contributes to Eligible District
7424			4508 Colonial Dr, Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
7425			1518 Columbia College, Columbia	1930	Contributes to Eligible District
7426			1520 Columbia College, Columbia	1930	Contributes to Eligible District
7427			1610 Columbia College , Columbia	1939	Contributes to Eligible District
7428			4708 James St, Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
7429			4710 James St, Columbia	1930	Contributes to Eligible District
7430			4714 James St, Columbia	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
7431			4718 James St, Columbia	1930	Contributes to Eligible District
7432			4800 James St, Columbia	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7433			4802 James St, Columbia	1930	Contributes to Eligible District
7434			4808 James St, Columbia	1960	Not Eligible
7435			4810 James St, Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
7436			4818 James St, Columbia	1930	Not Eligible
7437			4904 James St, Columbia	1940	Not Eligible

7438			1618 Charlton St, Columbia	1952	Not Eligible
7439			1601 Charlton St, Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
7440			4824 Luvalie St, Columbia	1934	Not Eligible
7441			4814 Luvalie St, Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
7442			4808 Luvalie St, Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
7443			4715 Luvalie St, Columbia	1939	Not Eligible
7444			4709 Luvalie St, Columbia	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
7445			1517 Columbia College , Columbia	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
7446			1516 Columbia College , Columbia	1935	Contributes to Eligible District
7447			4908 James St, Columbia	1930	Not Eligible
7448			4910 James St, Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
7449			4912 James St, Columbia	1930	Not Eligible
7450			4918 James St, Columbia	1945	Not Eligible
7451			4922 James St, Columbia	1960	Not Eligible
7452			4926 James St, Columbia	1950	Not Eligible

7453			4930 James St, Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
7454			4938 James St, Columbia	1960	Not Eligible
7455			1615-1619 Charles St, Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
7456			1613 Charles St, Columbia	1960	Not Eligible
7457			1609 Charles St, Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
7458			1605 Charles St, Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
7459			1504 Hergett Dr, Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
7460			1600 Hergett Dr, Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
7461			1609 Hergett Dr, Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
7462			1615 Hergett Dr, Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
7463			1519 Charlton St, Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
7464			1517 Charlton St, Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
7465			1509 Charlton St, Columbia	1930	Not Eligible
7466			1507 Charlton St, Columbia	1965	Not Eligible
7467			1504 Charlton St, Columbia	1925	Not Eligible

7468			1510 Cleveland St, Columbia	1939	Contributes to Eligible District
7469			1504 & 1502 Cleveland St, Columbia	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7470			1501 & 1503 Cleveland St, Columbia	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7471			1512 Columbia College , Columbia	1925	Contributes to Eligible District
7472			1506 Columbia College , Columbia	1939	Contributes to Eligible District
7473			1406 Columbia College , Columbia	1935	Contributes to Eligible District
7474			1410 Columbia College , Columbia	1938	Contributes to Eligible District
7475			1414 Columbia College , Columbia	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
7476			1418 Columbia College , Columbia	1958	Not Eligible
7477			1316 Columbia College , Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
7478			1312 Columbia College , Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
7479			5120 Holmes Ave , Columbia	1970	Contributes to Eligible District
7480			5116 Holmes Ave , Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
7481			5114 Holmes Ave , Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
7482			5110 Holmes Ave , Columbia	1940	Contributes to Eligible

7483			5100 Holmes Ave , Columbia	1920	Contributes to Eligible District
7484		1302 Craven	5038 Holmes, Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
7485			5032 Holmes , Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
7486			5010 Holmes , Columbia	1930	Not Eligible
7487			5008 Holmes, Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
7488			5004 Holmes A-B, Columbia	1920	Not Eligible
7489			5000 Holmes , Columbia	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
7490			4922 Holmes , Columbia	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
7491			4920 Holmes , Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
7492			4918 Holmes , Columbia	1960	Contributes to Eligible District
7493			5000 Burke , Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
7494			5004 Burke , Columbia	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
7495			5008 Burke, Columbia	1930	Not Eligible
7496			5010 Burke , Columbia	1930	Not Eligible
7497			5028 Burke , Columbia	1940	Not Eligible

7498			1220 Craven , Columbia	1930	Not Eligible
7499			5100 Burke , Columbia	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7500			5106 Burke Ave , Columbia	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7501			5110 Burke Ave , Columbia	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7502			5116 Burke Ave , Columbia	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7503			5120 Burke Ave , Columbia	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7504			5102 Holmes Ave , Columbia	1920	Not Eligible
7505		Fleming House-Columbia College	4704 Colonial , Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
7506			5124 Burke Ave , Columbia	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7507			5126 Burke Ave , Columbia	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7508			5200 Burke Ave , Columbia	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7509			5204 Burke Ave , Columbia	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7510			5208 Burke Ave , Columbia	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7511			5212 Burke Ave , Columbia	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7512			5214 Burke Ave , Columbia	1950	Contributes to Eligible

7513			5220 Burke Ave , Columbia	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7514			5224 Burke Ave , Columbia	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7515			5225 Burke Ave , Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
7516			1321 Albemarle St, Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
7517			1317 Craven St, Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
7518			1306 Craven St, Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
7519			1209 Oakland Ave , Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
7520		Parker House-Columbia College	4704 Colonial Drive , Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
7521		Ariail House-Columbia College	4704 Colonial , Columbia	1930	Not Eligible
7522			4810 Colonial , Columbia	1930	Not Eligible
7523			4905 Colonial , Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
7524		College Place United Methodists	4801 Colonial , Columbia	1960	Not Eligible
7525		Allison Administration Building	1401 Columbia College , Columbia	1960	Not Eligible
7526		J Drake Edens Library	1401 Columbia College , Columbia	1967	Not Eligible
7527		Humphrey Hall	1401 Columbia College ,	1970	Not Eligible

7528		Johnnie Cordell Leadership Center For	1401 Columbia College , Columbia	1960	Not Eligible
7529		Harrelson Student Center	1401 Columbia College , Columbia	1960	Not Eligible
7530		Allison Administration	1401 Columbia College , Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
7531		Center For Career Coaching And	1401 Columbia College , Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
7532		R. Wright Spears Music/ Arts Center	1401 Columbia College , Columbia	1960	Not Eligible
7533		Hudson Hall	1401 Columbia College , Columbia	1960	Not Eligible
7534		Wesley Hall	1401 Columbia College , Columbia	1960	Not Eligible
7535		Morse Hall	1401 Columbia College , Columbia	1960	Not Eligible
7536			5318 N Main St, Columbia	1930	Not Eligible
7537			5412 N Main St, Columbia	1930	Not Eligible
7538			5510 N Main St, Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
7539			5520 N Main St, Columbia	1930	Not Eligible
7540			5528 N Main St, Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
7541			5570 N Main St, Columbia Commercial	1960	Not Eligible
7542			5706 N Main St, Columbia	1960	Not Eligible

7543			5800 N Main St, Columbia Religion	1960	Not Eligible
7544			5218 N Main St, Columbia Domestic	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7545			5214 N Main St, Columbia Domestic	1960	Contributes to Eligible District
7546			5208 N Main St, Columbia Domestic	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7547			5202 N Main St, Columbia Domestic	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7548			5108 N Main St, Columbia Domestic	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7549			5104 N Main St, Columbia Domestic	1930	Contributes to Eligible District
7550			5100 N Main St, Columbia Domestic	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
7551			5028 N Main St, Columbia Domestic	1930	Not Eligible
7552			5018 N Main St, Columbia Domestic	1930	Not Eligible
7553			4914 N Main St, Columbia Domestic	1910	Not Eligible
7554			4910 N Main St, Columbia Domestic	1910	Not Eligible
7555			4806 Colonial Dr, Columbia	1960	Not Eligible
7556			4900 N Main St, Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
7557			4826 N Main St, Columbia	1950	Not Eligible

7558			4620 N Main St, Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
7559			4512 N Main St, Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
7560		Pearson Funeral Home	4508 N Main St, Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
7561			3508 N Main St, Columbia	1910	Not Eligible
7562			4202 N Main St, Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
7563			4010 N Main St, Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
7564			3804 N Main, Columbia	1930	Not Eligible
7565			4704 Colonial Dr, Columbia	1930	Not Eligible
7567			4801 Colonial Dr (Residence), Columbia	1930	Not Eligible
7568			4901 Colonial Dr, Columbia	1930	Not Eligible
7569		Campus Bookstore	1401 Columbia College , Columbia	1980	Not Eligible
7570		Wil Lou Gray	1401 Columbia College , Columbia		Not Eligible
7571	Janet Alexander Cotter Alumnae Hall		1401 Columbia College , Columbia	1910	Eligible
7572	Reeves Science Building	Barbara Bush Center For Science & Technology	1401 Columbia College , Columbia	1960	Not Eligible
7573		Ariail-Peele Academic Building	1401 Columbia College ,		Not Eligible

7574		Cottingham Theatre	1401 Columbia College , Columbia	1970	Not Eligible
7575		Campus Police	1401 Columbia College , Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
7576			5408 N Main St, Columbia	1930	Not Eligible
7577			5428 N Main St, Columbia	1930	Not Eligible
7578			5512 N Main St, Columbia	1930	Not Eligible
7579			5526 N Main St, Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
7580			5530 N Main St, Columbia	1930	Not Eligible
7581			5700 N Main St, Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
7582	Glass Manor Motel		5810-5816 N Main St, Columbia	1960	Not Eligible
7583			5216 N Main St, Columbia	1960	Contributes to Eligible District
7584			5210 N Main St, Columbia Domestic	1950	Not Eligible
7585			5204 N Main St, Columbia Domestic	1950	Not Eligible
7586			5200 N Main St, Columbia Domestic	1940	Not Eligible
7587			5108 N Main St, Columbia Domestic	1950	Not Eligible
7588			5102 N Main St, Columbia	1950	Not Eligible

7589			5030 N Main St, Columbia Domestic	1930	Not Eligible
7590			5020 N Main St, Columbia Domestic	1930	Not Eligible
7591			5012 N Main St, Columbia Commercial	1930	Not Eligible
7592			4918 N Main St, Columbia Domestic	1930	Not Eligible
7593			4920 N Main St, Columbia Domestic	1930	Not Eligible
7594			4924 N Main St, Columbia Domestic	1940	Not Eligible
7595			4300 N Main St, Columbia Domestic	1915	Contributes to Eligible District
7596			4314 N Main St, Columbia Domestic	1910	Contributes to Eligible District
7597			4400 N Main St, Columbia Domestic	1900	Contributes to Eligible District
7598		N Elegance Beauty Salon	4402 N Main St, Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
7599			4404 N Main St, Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
7600			4408 N Main St, Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
7601		Magnetizm Tattoo	3504-3506 N Main St , Columbia	1915	Not Eligible
7602			3604 N Main St, Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
7603		Marion Investment Advisors	3612 N Main St, Columbia	1940	Not Eligible

7604			4120 N Main St, Columbia	1904	Contributes to Eligible District
7605		Hart Law Firm	3814 N Main St , Columbia	C.1900	Not Eligible
7606			1300 Carteret, Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
7607			1304 Carteret St, Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
7608			3101 Carteret St, Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
7609			1307 Colleton St, Columbia	1950	Not Eligible
7610			1414 Mount Vernon, Columbia	1930	Contributes to Eligible District
7611			5718.5 Colonial Dr, Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
7612			4718.5 Muir, Columbia	1940	Not Eligible
7613			5810 Colonial Dr, Columbia	1970	Not Eligible
7614	Pine Ridge Cemetery		Geraldine St, Columbia	1920	Eligible
7615	Miller House		3700 N. Main Street, Columbia	1923	Not Eligible

APPENDIX B: SHPO CONCURRENCE LETTER

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EAU CLAIRE HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATIONS

The following determinations are based on evaluations of the Eau Claire [City of Columbia] Historic Resources Survey conducted by New South Associates, Inc., during the Summer of 2018. It is the opinion of the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) that the properties meet the eligibility criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. These determinations are based on the present architectural integrity and available historical information for the properties included in the survey area. Properties may be removed from or added to this list if changes are made that affect a property's physical integrity. Historical information that is brought to the attention of the SHPO National Register staff confirming or denying a property's historic significance may also affect a property's eligibility status. The process of identifying and evaluating historic properties is never complete; therefore, the SHPO encourages readers of this report to alert the SHPO National Register staff to properties that may have been overlooked during this evaluation.

HISTORIC DISTRICTS DETERMINED ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

College View Historic District (Criterion A: Community Planning & Development; Criterion C: Architecture)

Colonial Drive Historic District (Criterion A: Community Planning & Development; Criterion C: Architecture)

Middleton Heights Historic District (Criterion A: Social History)

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