DRAFT

CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLAN

Richland County, South Carolina
# CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLAN

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SECTION I

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background

What Are Cultural Resources?

Cultural heritage resources are those places and objects that enable us to know who we are and where we come from. They are the physical remains of any prehistoric or historic structure, building, site, district, or object significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, or culture.

Richland County recognizes the importance of the conservation of these cultural and historical resources to enhance the quality of life for its citizens and to promote economic development and tourism. The Richland County Comprehensive Plan – Cultural Resources Element\(^1\) acknowledges the county’s cultural resources need to be protected and used in a sustainable way so they can be admired, valued, and maintained for future generations.

Cultural Resources Management Plan (CRMP)

The purpose of this Cultural Resources Management Plan (CRMP) is to inventory all known cultural heritage assets, summarize previous cultural resource investigations, overview local historic preservation initiatives, and provide recommendations on the preservation and cultural resource management procedures.

This CRMP provides a broad vision for achieving effective cultural resource conservation, including realistic five-year goals with specific strategic implementation actions. It is intended to further the goals outlined in the Richland County Comprehensive Plan – Cultural Resources Element. The plan identifies challenges and ways in which current programs and initiatives could be enhanced to ensure more effective stewardship of the county’s cultural assets. It was prepared at the request of the Richland County Conservation Commission.

The Richland County Conservation Commission (RCCC) was established in 1998 by the County Council to identify, preserve and promote the county’s natural, cultural, and historical resources. The RCCC administers countywide conservation efforts, including the Richland County Landmarks Program.

\(^1\) Richland County. \textit{Richland County Comprehensive Plan – Cultural Resources} (2009)
Cultural Resources Inventory

The first step to preserving and protecting cultural resources is to identify them and promote an awareness of their existence. All readily available information on known local and nationally designated historic properties in the county were recently input into HeritageExplorer®, the county’s new online cultural resources inventory management system.

(See Appendix 28 - HeritageExplorer® Overview)

The data in the online inventory was derived from the National Register of Historic Places original nomination form, multiple resource area surveys, available thematic surveys, Richland County Historic Landmark nomination forms, briefs completed by the Historic Columbia Foundation, or general public information.

Photographic images of historic buildings or sites were obtained from the South Carolina Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), the Richland County Conservation Commission, or the Historic Columbia Foundation.

Recommended Actions

Action #1 - Inventory and Assessment

A. Existing Inventory

Significant information and details are included on properties that are listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and a few of the local historic landmarks. However, only about one-third of the 61 Richland County Historic Landmarks and about one-half of the 181 Columbia Historic Landmarks are designated at the federal level.

Historical details on the remaining local historic landmarks (150+ properties) are not readily available. A reconnaissance survey of the inventoried historic resources needs to be conducted to document and confirm each property’s current physical condition and occupancy status. Information collected should meet or exceed the minimum level of information required for state and federal historic designation nomination.

B. Properties Recommended for Future Study

1) Properties Potentially Eligible for the National Register

Along with the historic properties currently listed in the National Register of Historic Places and the State Register, a number of individual buildings and districts have been identified as eligible for listing in previous historic surveys. These need to be given the highest priority.
Over the course of more than three decades, numerous historical or architectural surveys were conducted that identified potential historic properties. Many of the properties identified in these surveys have since received formal historic designation at the local or federal level. However, there are properties that were previously identified as potentially eligible for historic designation that should be evaluated to determine:

- Its importance within an appropriate historic context.
- Develop a restoration-renovation budget.
- Its potential to become an attraction or tour site.

2) Historical Markers - There are 161 historic markers located in the county, some of which have separate historic contexts on both the front and reverse sides. Forty-eight (48) of these markers relate to sites listed in the NRHP. Other places, however, either not eligible for listing in the National Register or not yet nominated through that program, may also be eligible for historical markers.

Historical markers can be inventoried and managed by adding a new component to the county's HeritageExplorer®. Details on historical markers are available and can be imported directly into the database.

3) Cultural Sites - Information on all known cultural sites should be input into HeritageExplorer® inventory database, including,
   a) art galleries, theater and museums
   b) cultural events, festivals and fairs
   c) ethnic communities and neighborhoods
   d) architectural and archaeological treasures

4) Natural Sites, Parks & Cultural Landscapes
   a) Natural Sites and Parks – Municipal parks, county parks, state parks, state forests, national forests, greenways, game lands, wildlife management areas, and open spaces are all cultural resources that need to be managed. The Natural Sites and Parks component can be added to HeritageExplorer® and used to input county and municipal parks, the Harbison State Forest, Sesquicentennial State Park, and the Congaree National Park.

   b) Cultural Landscapes - A cultural landscape is defined as a "geographic area, including both cultural and natural resources, associated with a historic event, activity, or person or exhibiting other cultural or aesthetic
Like historic buildings and districts, these special places reveal aspects of the county’s origins and development through their forms, features, and use. The character of a cultural landscape is defined both by physical materials, such as roads, buildings, walls, and vegetation, and by use reflecting cultural values and traditions. These complex resources, ranging from large rural tracts covering several acres to formal gardens of less than an acre, should also be inventoried.

5) Archaeological Sites - Archaeological sites contain information about past peoples and the way they lived. Some sites can be hundreds or even thousands of years old and reflect the lifeways of Native Americans before people from other continents arrived.

For the most part, older archaeological sites are identified by the presence of stone tools and chipping waste. Later in time, stone tools are still found, but clay potsherds and bedrock grinding and milling features may be included in the inventory. Bone and shell that has been made into tools or ornamental items may also be found. From sites dating to more recent times, artifacts made of wood, metal, glass, and porcelain are not uncommon.

Every effort should be given to identifying, protecting and preserving the combined heritages of the area. Once a site has been disturbed or damaged by human activities or natural events, the information it contains is compromised forever. Strongly recommend acquiring all available data on archaeological sites from South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) for input into the HeritageExplorer® inventory management system.

**Action #2 - Planning**

**Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan**

Cultural resource preservation efforts need to be integrated into a comprehensive county-wide plan that focuses efforts on cultural resources in the county that have the highest priority. An integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (CRMP) will also create a vision and framework for enhanced heritage conservation initiatives that will engage all municipal government entities and the broader community. The plan should:

- Define a county-wide vision of heritage conservation
- Outline of cultural heritage management principles

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2 National Park Service. The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Places, 1996
• Consider the inclusion of identified heritage resources and conservation policies in future community plans
• Inventory all known cultural resources
• Set forth strategies to:
  o Actively engaging municipalities, agencies, organizations, and individuals throughout the county
  o Encourage residents to become better stewards of heritage resources
  o Minimize the impact of development on cultural places during construction

The future success of the CRMP requires active participation by the county's public, private and non-profit sectors to identify, preserve, and celebrate its heritage resources. Local governments, historic preservation non-profits, local residents, and volunteers are crucial in the effort to identify these resources. Future success of survey activities and in-field assessments require consistency in approach.

All potential partners including local governments, state agencies, and private businesses and property owners should be involved in the planning process. Significant public participation is also required to foster communication, capture ideas, and assure competing interests are heard and addressed.

**Action #3 Annual Reviews and Ongoing Evaluation**

To ensure the most efficient possible management plan for the County's heritage preservation initiatives, progress, effectiveness and costs should be monitored on an ongoing basis. At the end of the calendar year, each heritage initiative should be monitored and assessed. This should be undertaken as part of Richland County's Comprehensive Plan update. Progress should be measured against recommendations of the five year Action Plan, and adjustments made to the following year's work plan.

**Action #3 - Apply for South Carolina's Certified Local Government (CLG) Status**

The Certified Local Government (CLG) program in South Carolina promotes community preservation planning and heritage education through a partnership with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) that facilitates funding, technical assistance and training. Certified local governments (CLGs) are eligible to apply to the SHPO for matching funds earmarked for "certified local governments". In order to become certified, a local government must meet certain requirements.3

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Action #4 - Establish a county-wide Certified Local Government (CLG) Program

Establishing a county-wide Certified Local Government (CLG) program will help protect and promote historic resources and to ensure that the historic resource surveys already completed are updated at appropriate times. A CLG commission could recommend properties for local landmark and local historic district designation;

Action #5 – Education

Educational programs, events and activities can increase public awareness and engage the community to enhance heritage preservation efforts. A "heritage marketing" campaign and various public awareness initiatives should be developed in order to publicize and make visible the county’s achievements and goals.

At this time it is not known which initiatives should be undertaken, but the following are just a few that can be explored:

- Launch a public relations program and media information package, including articles about heritage concerns, and promotion of heritage events. The local media should be targeted at every opportunity. The existing website www.HistoricRichlandCountySC.com can be used to disseminate information and events.
  - Continue education and awareness initiatives, including the www.HistoricRichlandCountySC.com website, on a continuing basis.
  - Continue to explore opportunities to work with the local media to promote awareness of local history and heritage issues.
  - Identify ways to integrate existing community-based organizations into the communication process, such as libraries, community college campuses, historical and archaeological museums, etc.

- Create heritage walking or driving tours, and other interpretive pamphlets and brochures that would disseminate cultural heritage information.

- Development of a volunteer program that makes volunteer opportunities available to the public by giving them training with the expectation that they will provide the level of volunteer service over a two-year period.

- Development of technical resources, such as a Restoration Resource List, which can be made available to property owners, designers and contractors. [Use the website to deploy this.]

- Identify other community groups and potential partners (including the corporate sponsors, etc.) who can become involved in community heritage initiatives.

- Consider publishing heritage information as an inventory document in a book format. [community partners and/or consultants]
K-12 School Heritage Education Program

Historic places are connections to the past that tell powerful stories about the people and events that shaped history. Development of a county-wide school heritage education program is strongly recommended. Using historic places to teach K-12 students is essentially putting history in the hands of tomorrow’s citizens by making connections across time. Historic places can connect students to the history around them with national events and themes. Students can also learn to observe, gather facts, compare and contrasts, synthesize and analyze, evaluate sources of evidence, develop and test hypotheses, and draw conclusions.4

**Action #6 – Promotion**

One key to the success of conservation planning efforts is the greater engagement of the entire community in the process. Historic preservation efforts need to be promoted so the community is aware of goals and achievements.

**HeritageExplorer®**

The interactive directory of historic buildings and sites powered by HeritageExplorer® located at HistoricRichlandCountySC.com creates an important link to the past which will enrich the lives of Richland County citizens and visitors. This interactive and searchable information on the county’s historic assets will increase awareness of these “treasures” and should serve as a stimulus for heritage tourism development. It can also help historic property owners understand what it is they own and the part it plays in the wider cultural heritage of the county.

One way to effectively promote local initiatives is to add a component to HeritageExplorer® that will dynamically catalog and archive press releases and make them available in a new section entitled “Making History” at HistoricRichlandCountySC.com. It is also recommended that an online calendar component be added to HeritageExplorer® to promote local cultural events.

**Cultural Heritage Tourism**

Cultural heritage tourism is a way of preserving, promoting and celebrating Richland County’s unique heritage and boost economic development. A growing number of visitors rank cultural and historic sites and activities as one of their top five reasons for traveling. These visitors, known as cultural tourists, want to experience the people and culture of an area and typically engage in the following activities:

- art galleries, theater and museums
- historic sites, communities or landmarks

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• cultural events, festivals and fairs
• ethnic communities and neighborhoods
• architectural and archaeological treasures

Promoting the understanding and enjoyment of Richland County’s cultural heritage should be a high priority since about 35.3% of adult travelers say a specific arts, cultural or heritage event or activity influences their choice of travel destination.  

Utilize Survey Results

Once more detailed information is available on county cultural resources through the results of the proposed reconnaissance survey, consider publishing an inventory document in a book format [pictorial – promotional brochure] to be used to promote public awareness of local preservation efforts.

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5 Travel Industry Association of American (TIA) TravelScope Survey (2003); The Historic/Cultural Traveler, 2003 Edition, TIA and Smithsonian Magazine
SECTION II

CULTURAL RESOURCES

Chapter One

Inventory Of Cultural Resources

Richland County History

Richland County, South Carolina is at the heart of the midlands, near the center of the state, on the north side of the Congaree River.

The county was established in 1785 as part of the large Camden District and probably named for its "rich land." (Click here for larger view of map)

In 1786 the state legislature decided to move the capital from Charleston to a more central location. Columbia, South Carolina’s capital city, sits on the eastern side of the confluence of the Saluda and Broad Rivers, which together form the Congaree River. The city is situated nearly in the center of the state and was officially established as the seat of state government following the American Revolution, although the area had been settled since the mid-1700s. The City of Columbia is one of the first planned cities in America.

City of Columbia History

Throughout the first half of the nineteenth century, Columbia’s population grew as state government and commerce expanded. The fertile farm land of lower Richland County began to attract wealthy planters who purchased large tracts of land and introduced the plantation system to the region. Following the Civil War, Columbia, like other southern cities and the rest of South

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1 The Jaeger Company. Lower Richland County Historical and Architectural Inventory, Survey Report (13-15); Work Projects Administration. South Carolina: The WPA Guide to the Palmetto State (30)
Carolina, faced a period of slow recovery and adjustment as the region moved towards a New South economy fueled by railroads and industrialization.²

Richland County Today

Today, the cities and towns incorporated in the county are: Columbia, St. Andrews, Dentsville, Forest Acres, Woodfield, Arcadia Lakes, Eastover, Blythewood, Camp Ground, and Dutch Fork. Residents enjoy the history of the region which spans four centuries from the closing years of the Revolutionary War. This past is reflected throughout the landscape from the historic designs of Robert Mills, to the battle scars on the State Capitol and the rise of the mill villages as an economic engine.

Columbia’s residents and visitors alike enjoy the numerous museums and cultural institutions that can be found within the city. These institutions focus on history, art, culture, historic preservation, and the conservation of the natural landscape. They provide archives access, educational programming, interaction with both the natural and built environment, and many other examples of community support too numerous to list.³

Cultural Resources

The Cultural Resources in Richland County include historic structures and sites, events, activities, and places that are identified with the community and have general social significance.⁴ Placing a resource in a larger context provides a sense of place. The information gained from documenting historic resources forms the foundation for integrating historic preservation into planning, community development, and economic revitalization efforts.⁵

Historical Sites, Districts, and Landmarks

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, defines an historic resource or historic property as “any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places; such term includes artifacts, records, and remains which are related to such a district, site, building, structure, or object.”

Richland County has a wealth of structures with historical significance including churches, public facilities, sites, and homes with a wide range of styles and periods of architecture. There are more

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³ City of Columbia. The Columbia Plan 2018, Cultural Resources Element
⁴ Richland County. Richland County Comprehensive Plan – Cultural Resources (2009)
⁵ South Carolina State Library (1996)
than 300 designated historic buildings, sites, structures, and districts, including 144 on the National Register of Historic Places. Five of these are also National Historical Landmarks.

National Historic Landmarks

National Historic Landmarks⁶ are nationally significant historic places designated by the Secretary of the Interior because they possess exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the heritage of the United States. Today, fewer than 2,500 historic places bear this national distinction. There are five buildings in Richland County that are designated National Historic Landmarks, all of which are located in the City of Columbia:

- Chapelle Administration Building, Columbia
- First Baptist Church, Columbia
- Mills Building, South Carolina State Hospital, Columbia
- Robert Mills House, Columbia
- South Carolina State House

Properties that are nationally significant are often recommended when they are nominated to the National Register, but before they can be designated as National Historic Landmarks, they must be evaluated by the National Park Service’s National Historic Landmark Survey, reviewed by the National Park System Advisory Board, and recommended to the Secretary of the Interior.

National and State Register Historical Property

Properties listed on the National Register are primarily of State and local significance. Richland County currently has 144 listings⁷ in the National Register of Historic Places. These listings include historic homes, districts, churches, schools, cemeteries, industrial villages, government buildings, commercial buildings, places, and objects. Sixteen of these properties are address restricted. A total of 80 of these listings are also designated local historical landmarks.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Allen University Historic District</td>
<td>1530 Harden St.</td>
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<td>Alston House</td>
<td>1811 Gervais St.</td>
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<td>Arcade Building</td>
<td>1332 Main St.</td>
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<td>Arsenal Hill</td>
<td>1800 Lincoln St.</td>
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<td>Babcock Building, South Carolina State Hospital</td>
<td>Bull St.</td>
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<td><strong>Barber House</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Bellevue Historic District</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Benedict College Historic District</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Bethel A.M.E. Church</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Big Lake Cattle Mound</strong>*</td>
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<td><strong>Brady’s Cattle Mound</strong>*</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Brevard, Keziah Goodwyn Hopkins, House</strong>*</td>
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<td><strong>Bridge Abutments</strong>*</td>
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<td>Building at 1210--1214 Main Street</td>
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<td>Building at 1644 Main Street</td>
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<td>Building at 1722--1724 Main Street</td>
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<td>Building at 303 Saluda Avenue</td>
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<td>Byrd, J. A., Mercantile Store</td>
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<td>Caldwell-Hampton-Boylston House</td>
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<td>Canal Dime Savings Bank</td>
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<td>Carver Theatre</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Cattle Mound #6</strong>*</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Chapelle Administration Building</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Chappell House</strong>*</td>
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<td><strong>Chesnut Cottage</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Claussen’s Bakery</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Columbia Canal</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Columbia City Hall</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Columbia Historic District I</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Columbia Historic District II</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Columbia Historic District II (Boundary Increase)</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Columbia Mills Building</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Columbia Township Auditorium</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Confederate Printing Plant</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Consolidated Building</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Cook’s Lake Cattle Mound</strong>*</td>
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<td><strong>Cooner’s Cattle Mound</strong>*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cornwell, Harriet M., Tourist House</td>
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<td>Curtiss–Wright Hangar</td>
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<td><strong>Dead River Cattle Mound</strong>*</td>
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<td><strong>Dead River Dike</strong>*</td>
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<td>Debruhl-Marshall House</td>
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<td>Dovillers-Manning-Magoffin House</td>
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<td>Eau Claire Town Hall and Survey Publishing Company Building</td>
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<td>Ebenezer Lutheran Chapel</td>
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<td>Elmwood Cemetery</td>
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<td>Elmwood Park Historic District</td>
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<td>Ensor-Keenan House</td>
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<td>First Baptist Church</td>
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<td>Forest Hills Historic District</td>
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<td>Gervais Street Bridge</td>
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<td>Good Hope Baptist Church</td>
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<td>Goodwill Plantation</td>
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<td>Greyhound Bus Depot</td>
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<td>Grovewood</td>
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<td>Hale-Elmore-Seibels House</td>
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<td>House of Peace Synagogue</td>
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<td>Kensington Plantation House</td>
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<td>Lace House</td>
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<td>Ladson Presbyterian Church</td>
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<td>Lutheran Theological Seminary Building: Beam Dormitory</td>
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<td>Magnolia*</td>
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<td>Mann-Simons Cottage</td>
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<td>North Columbia Fire Station No. 7</td>
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<td>Northwest Boundary Dike *</td>
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<td>Old Campus District, University of South Carolina</td>
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<tr>
<td>Olympia Armory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olympia Mill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Community Association Building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palmetto Building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palmetto Compress and Warehouse Company Building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Price, George R., House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Price, Raymond, House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph Cemetery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richland Cotton Mill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richland Presbyterian Church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saint Thomas’ Protestant Episcopal Church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scott, Claudius, Cottage</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cultural Heritage Resources Inventory Management Plan

June 2009
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cultural Heritage Resources Inventory Management Plan</th>
<th>June 2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sidney Park Colored Methodist Episcopal Church</strong></td>
<td>1114 Blanding St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Siloam School</strong></td>
<td>1331 Congaree Rd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Simkins, Modjeska Monteith, House</strong></td>
<td>2025 Marion St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>South Carolina Governor’s Mansion</strong></td>
<td>800 Richland St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>South Carolina State Armory</strong></td>
<td>1219 Assembly St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>South Carolina State Hospital, Mills Building</strong></td>
<td>2100 Bull St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>South Carolina Statehouse</strong></td>
<td>Main St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Southern Cotton Oil Company</strong></td>
<td>737 Gadsden St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Southwest Boundary Dike</strong></td>
<td>Address Restricted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>St. Peter’s Roman Catholic Church</strong></td>
<td>1529 Assembly St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>St. Phillip School</strong></td>
<td>4350 McCords Ferry Rd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Supreme Court of South Carolina Building</strong></td>
<td>NW corner of Gervais and Sumter Sts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sylvan Building</strong></td>
<td>1500 Main St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Taylor House</strong></td>
<td>1505 Senate St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Town Theatre</strong></td>
<td>1012 Sumter St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Trinity Episcopal Church</strong></td>
<td>1100 Sumter St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Union Station</strong></td>
<td>401 S. Main St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>University Neighborhood Historic District</strong></td>
<td>Roughly bounded by Gervais St., the Southern Railroad Cut, Greene St. and Pickens St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>US Courthouse</strong></td>
<td>1100 Laurel St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wade Hampton State Office Building</strong></td>
<td>1015 Sumter St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wallace-McGee House</strong></td>
<td>415 Harden St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wardlaw Junior High School</strong></td>
<td>1003 Elmwood Ave.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Washington Street United Methodist Church</strong></td>
<td>1401 Washington St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Waverly Historic District</strong></td>
<td>Roughly bounded by Hampton St., Heidt St., Gervais St., and Harden St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wesley Methodist Church</strong></td>
<td>1727 Gervais St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>West Gervais Street Historic District</strong></td>
<td>Roughly bounded by Gadsden, Senate, Park, and Lady Sts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Whaley, W. B. Smith, House</strong></td>
<td>1527 Gervais St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Williams, A.P., Funeral Home</strong></td>
<td>1808 Washington St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wilson, Thomas Woodrow, Boyhood Home</strong></td>
<td>1705 Hampton St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Woodlands</strong></td>
<td>409 Old Woodlands Rd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Woodrow Memorial Presbyterian Church</strong></td>
<td>2221 Washington St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>World War Memorial Building</strong></td>
<td>920 Sumter St., at jct. with Pendleton St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Zimmerman House</strong></td>
<td>1332 Pickens St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Zimmerman School</strong></td>
<td>1336 Pickens St.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(* / Yellow Marked Listings Are Address Restricted.*)
There are four properties previously listed in the National Register that have since been removed.\(^8\)

1) South Carolina Penitentiary, 1511 Williams St., Columbia (Demolished)
2) Columbia High School, 1323 Washington St., Columbia (Demolished)
3) South Carolina Dispensary Office Building, 1205 Pulaski St., Columbia (No Longer Extant)
4) Zion Protestant Episcopal Church, Hwy. 263, Eastover (Burned)

Listing in the National Register of Historic Places provides the opportunity for some property owners to take advantage of tax incentives. The National Register also helps create awareness of the neighborhood’s existence and importance when reviews of federally funded or licensed projects are slated to occur in the area.

Eligible properties are nominated to the National Register by the State Historic Preservation Officer of South Carolina, Department of Archives and History, in Columbia. State nomination forms are prepared by private individuals or the staff of the State Historic Preservation Officer. These nomination forms are then submitted to a State review board, composed of professionals in the fields of American history, architectural history, architecture, prehistoric and historic archeology, and other related disciplines. The review board makes a recommendation to the State Historic Preservation Officer either to approve the nomination if, in the board’s opinion, it meets the National Register criteria, or to disapprove the nomination if it does not.

**Richland County Historic Landmarks**

Local historic designation adds distinction to a property and helps protect its historic character. Richland County has designated a total of 61 historical landmarks. Of the total, 18 are also designated at the federal level.\(^9\)

(Photo: First official plaque designating a building as a Richland County Historical Landmark was presented to the developers of the 701 Whaley building in October 2008.)

\(^8\) SC Department of Archives and History. [http://www.nationalregister.sc.gov/nationalregisterdelisted.htm](http://www.nationalregister.sc.gov/nationalregisterdelisted.htm)
Richland County Landmarks Listed in the National Register of Historic Places

Barber House
Claudius Scott Cottage, Eastover vicinity
Farmers and Merchants Bank Building
Good Hope Baptist Church
Goodwill Plantation
Grovewood (Weston House)
Hopkins Graded School (Old Hopkins School)
Hopkins Presbyterian Church (Old Hopkins Methodist Church)
J. A. Byrd Mercantile Store
John J. Kaminer House
John Jacob Calhoun Koon Farmstead, Ballentine vicinity
Kensington Mansion (Kensington Plantation House/Singleton Plantation)
Laurelwood, Eastover vicinity
Magnolia (Waverly Place)
Oakwood (Trumble Cottage)
St. Thomas' Protestant Episcopal Church

Richland County Landmarks Not Listed in the National Register of Historic Places

Bellaire
Bethel Baptist Church
Beulah United Methodist Church
Cedar Creek Methodist Church
Congaree Baptist Church
Daniel White House
David A. Richardson House
Dr. Hubert Claytor House
Dr. J. W. Eargle House
Eason Memorial Baptist Church
George Sites House
Goodwyn Cemetery
Gracey Adams Davis House
Graddick-Douglas House
Hicks Chappell, Cabin Branch
Hogan-Hoffman House
J. A. Bryd House
Jesse Eason House
Johannes Steven Eleazer House
John David Derrick House
American Revolution Bicentennial Landmarks

Selections for the American Revolution Bicentennial Landmark designation were made during a three year survey of more than 500 structures on the basis of evidence of architectural or cultural significance conducted by the Central Midlands Planning Council and the Richland County Bicentennial Committee in conjunction with the South Carolina Department of Archives and History's statewide Historical Survey program.

City of Columbia Landmarks\(^1\)

A total of 181 properties have been designated City of Columbia Historic Landmarks. Of these, 64 are listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

\(^{10}\) City of Columbia, Planning and Development Department
Columbia Landmarks in the National Register of Historic Places

1722--1724 Main Street (Bouchier Building)
Alston House (McDuffie's Antiques)
Arcade Building
Arsenal Hill (Palmetto Iron Works, Palmetto Armory)
Babcock Building, South Carolina State Hospital (New South Carolina State Asylum)
Bethel A.M.E. Church
Big Apple Club (House of Peace Synagogue)
Caldwell-Hampton-Boylston House
Canal Dime Savings Bank
Chapelle Administration Building
Chesnut Cottage
Columbia City Hall (Old U.S. Courthouse and Post Office)
Columbia Mills Building (Mt. Vernon Mill; SC State Museum)
Confederate Printing Plant (Evans & Cogswell Co.)
Consolidated Building
Debruhl-Marshall House
Dovillers-Manning-Magoffin House
Eau Claire Town Hall and Survey Publishing Company Building
Ebenezer Lutheran Chapel
Ensor-Keenan House
Fair-Rutherford (Doesn't Exist) and * Rutherford Houses
First Baptist Church
First National Bank
First Presbyterian Church
Gervais Street Bridge
Hale-Elmore-Seibels House (Picrccorn House)
Hampton-Preston House
Heslep House
Horry-Guignard House
Kress Building
Lace House (Robertson House)
Ladson Presbyterian Church
Laurelwood, Eastover vicinity
Lever Building
Logan School
Lutheran Theological Seminary Building: Beam Dormitory
Lyles-Gudmundson House (Lyles House)
Mann-Simons Cottage
McCord House (Cheves-McCord, McCord-Oxner)
Millwood Ruins (Plantation)
Modjeska Monteith Simkins House
Moore-Mann House
National Loan and Exchange Bank Building (Barringer Building)
North Carolina Mutual Building
Olympia Mill
Palmetto Building (Columbia National Bank)
Preston C. Lorick House (Lorick-Baker House)
Randolph Cemetery
Robert Mills House (Ainsley Hall)
South Carolina Governor's Mansion
South Carolina State Armory
South Carolina State Hospital, Mills Building (S.C. Lunatic Asylum)
South Carolina State House
St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church
Supreme Court of South Carolina Building
Sylvan Building (Central National Bank)
Tapp's Dept. Store (1644 Main Street)
Taylor House
Thomas Woodrow Wilson Boyhood Home
Town Theatre
Trinity Episcopal Church / Graveyard
Union Station (Atlantic Coast Line Railroad and Southern Railway Station; California Dreaming)
US Courthouse
W. B. Smith Whaley House (Dunbar Funeral Home)
Wallace-McGee House
Woodrow Memorial Presbyterian Church (Bishop's Memorial A.M.E. Church)
Zimmerman House
Zimmerman School

(See Appendix 1 - City of Columbia Landmarks Location Map)

Columbia Landmarks Not Listed in the National Register of Historic Places

Arnett Building, Allen University
Barton-Wallace House
Black House
Bonded Loan Office
Boozer/Davis Cottage
Boozer-Crumpler House
Brennan Building
Burial Ground, 1519 Assembly St.
Cain-Matthews-Tompkins-Black
Cantey House
Cantwell House (Destroyed)
Civil House
Clark-Shealy House
College Hall-Longstreet Theatre (part of USC campus?)
Columbia High School
Commercial Bldg (Brown Building)
Commercial Building, 1202 Main St.
Commercial Building, 1204 Main St.
Commercial Building, 1208 Main St.
Coppin Building, Allen University
Cottage (Victorian), 1522 Richland St.
Cottage, 1421 Calhoun St.
Cottage, 700 Calhoun St.
Cottage, 101 S. Prospect St.
Cottage, 1203 Scott St.
Cottage, 1328 Gadsden St.
Cottage, 1419 Blanding St.
Cottage, 1507 Richland St.
Cottage, 1513 Blanding St.
Cottage, 1523 Richland St.
Cottage, 1629 Pendleton St.
Cottage, 1710 Calhoun St.
Cottage, 1921 Henderson St.
Cottage, 2206 Wayne St.
Cottage, 2218 Gervais St.
Cottage, 2221 Gervais St.
Pace Ellington House, 614 Blanding St.
Cottage, 714 Calhoun St.
Cottage, 826 Laurel St.
Coulter House
Crawford-Clarkson House
Dozier House, Fort Jackson
Dwelling (2-story), 1415 Richland St.
Dwelling, 1914-16 Gadsden St.
Edwards Anderson House
Ehrlich-King House (Ehrlich House/Carriage House)?
English Basement (2-story), 1013 Washington St.
Fields Cottage
First Presbyterian Ch Burial Ground
Flora Barringer House
Fox Theater
French Consulate
Friday Cottage
GE Demonstration Home (Tudor Rev)
Good Shepard Episcopal
Granby Mill Building
Gray House - Dora Gray Shop
Hebrew Benevolent Society Cemetery
Heinish House
Heise Tunander Cottage
Heise-Meehan Guignard
Howe House
Huger-Trenholm-Sylvan House
Kirkland Apartments
Late Victorian House, 1422 Laurel
Lorick & Lawrence Mercantile Bldg
Matilda Evans Home
Maxcy-Gregg House
Miller House
Miller House
Myrtle Court Foundation
Nathaniel J. Fredericks
Old Dispensary (SC Dispensary Office Bldg)
Old Ebenzer Lutheran Church
Old Section, Elmwood Cemetery
Old Trinity Rectory
Olympia Mill Office
Orchard House
Palmetto Fire Engine Company (villa Tronco)
Peckham-Beard-Erlicke House
Phillips House
Plumer-Roof Cottage
Possible Wayside Hospital Site
Pressley-Spiegner House
Republic National Bank
Scott-Shell-Breedlove Cottage
Seibels-Wilson House
Sims-Stackhouse House
Site-Surrender of Columbia
Standard Oil Company
Star Music
African-American Historic Markers

In partnership with the South Carolina Department of Transportation and the Historic Columbia Foundation, the city is working to erect thirty historic markers at locations significant to the city's African-American history. The installation of a marker at the former site of the Celia Saxon School at the corner of Park and Assembly streets was the third unveiling of 2008, with other sites including Randolph Cemetery* and the Modjeska Monteith Simkins House*. (Photo: Celia Dial Saxon Elementary School)

* Listed in National Register of Historic Places

Richland County SC Historic Districts

There are 18 historic districts in Richland County representing residential areas, education institutions, plantations, commercial areas, and mill villages. Fifteen of these districts are listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Three more districts are designated locally by the City of Columbia. Other neighborhoods have indicated interest in seeking historic designation. The recent growth in neighborhoods seeking historic designation is a step forward in preserving greater parts of Columbia’s past for future generations to appreciate and enjoy.

Historic Districts Listed in the National Register of Historic Places

- Allen University Historic District *
- Bellevue Historic District *(Cottontown)*
- Benedict College Historic District *
- Columbia Canal *
- Columbia Historic District I *
- Columbia Historic District II *
- Elmwood Park Historic District *
- Forest Hills Historic District *
- Goodwill Plantation *
- Granby Mill Village Historic District *
- Old Campus District, University of South Carolina *
- Old Shandon Historic District *
- University Neighborhood Historic District *
- Waverly Historic District *(Waverly Protection Area)*
- West Gervais Street Historic District *

City of Columbia Historic Districts Not Listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

- Oakwood Court Architectural Conservation District
- Earlewood Protection Area (2005)

(See Appendix 2 - Historic Districts Map)

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Richland County. Richland County Comprehensive Plan, Cultural Resources Element (2009); City of Columbia. The Columbia Plan 2018
Design and Preservation Area Overlay Districts – City of Columbia

These design preservation districts are intended to protect and improve the quality of the environment of the City by the encouragement, recognition, maintenance, and enrichment of areas, sites, structures, and other features to protect the history of the city.

- Earlewood A - DP
- Earlewood B - DP
- Elmwood Park - DP
- Governor’s Mansion - DP
- Landmark Historic District - DP
- Melrose Heights - DP
- Oakwood Court - DP
- Old Shandon / Lower Waverly A - DP
- Old Shandon / Lower Waverly B - DP
- University - DP
- Wales Garden – DP
- Waverly – Mixed Use Corridor - DP
- Waverly – Residential Core – DP
- West Gervais Historic Commercial District – DP
- West Gervais Historic Protection Area – DP

(See Appendix 3 for Columbia Design Preservation Districts.)

Community Character Districts (CC)

Community Character (-CC) overlay districts are intended to implement the goals of City Council to minimize the possibility that demolition and construction activity within a residential community would drastically or negatively affect the existing character of a community while in the process of pursuing a design preservation overlay. The following neighborhoods have been rezoned with the -CC overlay district. Below is a list of current Community Character Districts:

(See Appendix 4 for Community Character Districts Map.)

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13 City of Columbia, Planning and Development Services
Historical Markers

There were 161 Historical Markers located in Richland County as of March 2009\textsuperscript{14}. Some of the markers have separate historic contexts on the both the front and the reverse sides. Forty-eight of the markers specifically relate to sites listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

(See Appendix 5 for Historical Markers List)

Historic properties individually listed in the National Register are ordinarily eligible for historical markers, as their status guarantees that a case has already been made for their significance. Many other places, however, either not eligible for listing in the National Register or not yet nominated through that program, are also eligible for historical markers. National or statewide significance is not a prerequisite, and many properties of primarily local significance have already been marked.\textsuperscript{15}

Unique Natural or Scenic Resources\textsuperscript{16}

**Columbia Canal and River Front Park** - This park, located along the Palmetto Trail, is located in midtown Columbia along the banks of the Broad River.

**Congaree National Park** - Located in the South East, this park has the largest old-growth floodplain forest remaining on the continent.

**Finlay Park** - Located in downtown Columbia, this is one of the most popular parks in the County. It features a manmade waterfall and stream that cascades down the landscaped terraces into the park lake.

**Harbison State Forest** - Located just 9 miles from downtown Columbia, this State forest has over 2,000-acres of wooded forest land and over 16 miles of trails for hiking and bicycling.

\textsuperscript{14} South Carolina Department of Archives and History. South Carolina Historical Markers in Richland County, 1936-Present. (March 2009)

\textsuperscript{15} South Carolina Historic Preservation Office.

\textsuperscript{16} Richland County SC. Richland County Comprehensive Plan Draft – Cultural Resources Element (2009)
The University of South Carolina Horseshoe - The Horseshoe is contained in a 4-block area on the campus of USC. It contains the McKissick Museum, 5 gardens, and 10 historic buildings arranged around a grassy area filled with brick paths and old trees.

Lake Murray - Originally constructed in the 1930s, Lake Murray is a huge attraction in the Midlands. Located in the North West, the lake is 41 miles long and 14 miles wide at its widest point. It covers an area of 78 square miles with 649 miles of shoreline.

Riverbanks Zoo Botanical Garden - This Garden boasts 70 acres of beauty with dramatic and themed gardens that showcase more than 4,200 species of native and exotic plants.

Sesquicentennial State Park - This 1,400 acre park situated in the North East boasts a 30-acre lake and many bicycle and pedestrian trails.

Archaeological Sites

Nipper Creek Heritage Preserve - This 90 acre archaeological preserve was occupied most heavily during the Archaic period, 8,000 B.C. to 2,000 B.C. It is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The value of the site lies in the stratified "layer cake" deposits, which produce information on past human lifestyles. Although the area was once one of the most heavily occupied archaeological sites in South Carolina, it is not aesthetically pleasing to the human eye because all of the information is underground.

Nipper Creek was identified to be strong National Historic Landmark candidate in the Earliest American Theme Study conducted through the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

Since 1993 the Society for American Archaeology's National Historic Landmarks Archaeology Committee, and the National Park Service (NPS) have worked together to develop a National Historic Landmark theme study on Paleo-Indian, or as it's also known here, Earliest American life in the eastern United States. The purpose of this theme study is to identify Paleo-Indian sites that best exemplify and illustrate nationally significant information about human occupation.

Longtown Tenant Sites - Chicora Foundation archaeologists recently completed data recovery at three tenant sites on the Longtown tract near Killians, SC in upper Richland County. Excavation work involved two early twentieth century privies and one mid-century well at three different tenant settlements. Thousands of artifacts are being examined, classified and tabulated. Upon

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17 Richland County SC. Richland County Comprehensive Plan Draft – Cultural Resources Element (2009)
completion, the final study report and analyses may reveal the site is eligible for National Register designation.

**Parks & Recreational Areas**

Parks and recreation areas provide many opportunities for residents and visitors. There are seven types of parks currently located within the County as defined by the Richland County Recreation Commission (RCRC). These include adult activity centers, community centers, neighborhood parks, special purpose facilities, and recreation/community complexes.

(See Appendix 6 - Parks & Recreational Opportunities Charts)

**Commercial and Entertainment Areas**

Neighborhoods comprise a solid majority of the historic assets in the county. However, the unique commercial and entertainment districts in the City of Columbia are cultural and economic hubs for both the city and the region.

**Commercial Areas**

- **Devine Street** - Devine Street is a primary corridor lined with old homes which have been converted to storefronts. A wide variety of establishments front Devine Street, ranging from retail to professional services to restaurants. With a diverse span of historic and modern architecture, and a pedestrian-friendly street front, this corridor is home not only to shoppers but also residents and walkers who live in the old neighborhoods on either side of this road.

- **Five Points** – Named for the star of streets that converge at the center of this district, 5 Points is a well-known, well-loved, and evolving district in Columbia. Due to its location and also sentimental connection to the community, this is one of the most heavily traveled locations throughout Columbia. During the daytime, 5 Points offers a variety of shopping and dining opportunities. At night, the area is home to some of the most active nightlife anywhere in Columbia, partly due to its proximity to the University of South Carolina and the adjoining neighborhoods, such as Shandon and University Hill. This proximity creates a higher volume of pedestrian and bicycle traffic here than anywhere else in Columbia. (See Appendix  for Future Five: Five Points Master Plan.)

- **Harbison** - Located in the North West, the Harbison area offers a wide variety of shopping and dining, as well as many hotels and business. The largest mall in the County is located here.

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19 Richland County SC. Richland County Comprehensive Plan Draft – Cultural Resources Element (2009)

20 Richland County SC. Richland County Comprehensive Plan Draft – Cultural Resources Element (2009); City of Columbia. The Columbia Plan 2018 – Cultural Resources Element.
**The Vista** - The Vista is considered Columbia’s Arts & Entertainment District. Named for the magnificent view it provides of the Congaree waterfront, this area is traditionally known as the land that surrounds Gervais Street as it runs from Assembly Street to the river. This area was once home to Columbia’s industrial district, including both warehousing and manufacturing establishments. The largely intact and important architectural legacy from those eras has been preserved through the adoption of the West Gervais Historic District. (See Section III, Cultural Resources Preservation for more information on the renaissance of this area.)

**Columbia’s Main Street & City Center** - The historic and present day, City Center serves a vital role as home to many of the major businesses and institutions for both the community and the state of South Carolina. The revitalization of The Vista set the stage for the renaissance of the entire Columbia City Center. During the last 10 years, Columbia’s Main Street has experienced signs of revival including residential, retail, and high-rise developments. The appearance has also been improved making it more pedestrian friendly and aesthetically pleasing. Main Street is the location of many historical buildings including the State House located at the corner of Main and Gervais Streets.

**Garden District** - The Garden District, as proposed by the Historic Columbia Foundation, will tie the Foundation’s house museums together in a coherent and visual manner. This new district will also accent the City’s own Landmark District because the two districts will overlap. With many of the details still being worked out, the ideas for this new district have not been set in stone; however, the Garden District should be a compelling new tourist destination as well as a draw for residents.

**The Village at Sandhill** - Located in North East Richland County, the Village at Sandhill offers a mix of shopping, dining, entertainment, working and living, all in one exceptionally beautiful and convenient location.

(See Appendix 7 - Unique Commercial Areas)
Entertainment Areas

There are nine entertainment areas the county has identified:

Colonial Center  
Finlay Park  
Five Points after Five  
Koger Center  
Marionette Theatre  
State Fair Grounds  
Township Auditorium  
USC Longstreet Theatre  
Vista Live at Five

(See Appendix 8 - Entertainment Areas Map)

Unique Residential Areas

Arsenal Hill - Part of a two-mile square grid, which defined Columbia's original city limits in 1786, the neighborhood known today as Arsenal Hill was one of the first residential areas. As in the past, the location of Arsenal Hill offers its residents panoramic views of the east, south, and west along with close proximity to the state capitol.

Arthurtown - Approximately 70 years old, this small community located just outside the Columbia City limits in the South East, was founded by African Americans who came to the South when white plantation owners suffered financial loss after the Civil War.

Elmwood Park - Located in the heart of Columbia, Elmwood Park combines charm with the convenience and excitement of downtown living. The neighborhood retains the feeling of life from Columbia’s past with streets lined with century old trees that neighbors enjoy while strolling by beautifully restored homes and gardens. This neighborhood includes many historic homes and schools. This neighborhood is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Lake Carolina - This area includes 6 miles of shoreline, a 200-acre lake, a YMCA, and one of the finest school districts in the State. It is a wonderful collection of interconnected, traditional neighborhoods.

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21 Richland County SC. Richland County Comprehensive Plan Draft – Cultural Resources Element (2009), Page CR-15
22 Richland County SC. Richland County Comprehensive Plan Draft – Cultural Resources Element (2009)
Old Shandon - This neighborhood, incorporated in 1904, was annexed into the City of Columbia in 1913. Due to its concentration of older homes, some built as early as the late 19th century, Old Shandon is now both a national and local historic district.

Olympia/Granby Mills Apartments - Located near USC, these historic cotton mills were originally constructed in the 1890s. The Olympia Mill and Village District and the Granby Mill Village Historic District both have national historic designation from the National Register of Historic Places.

Waverly Place - Located in the heart of the City of Columbia, this neighborhood was incorporated into the City in 1913. Listed in the National Register of Historic Places since 1989, its 192 primarily residential buildings blend Victorian architecture and 1930’s bungalows with new construction.

Educational Institutions

Public Schools - Richland County has 49 elementary schools, 15 middle schools, and 13 high schools. The majority of these are located in School Districts One and Two. However, of the total there 5 elementary schools, one middle school and one high school located in the Lexington/Richland School District Five.

Colleges and Universities - There are nine colleges and universities in the county:

- Allen University *
- Benedict College *
- Columbia College
- Columbia International University
- Lutheran Theological Southern Seminary *
- Midlands Tech. College (Beltline Campus)
- South University (Extension Campus)
- University of Phoenix (Extension Campus)
- University of South Carolina (Old Campus Historic District *)

* Listed in National Register of Historic Places

(See Appendix 9 – Educational Institutions List)
Religious Institutions

With hundreds of religious centers representing numerous denominations, faiths, and religions in the area, community religious centers provide an opportunity for many to worship.

(See Appendix 10 – Religious Institutions)

Historical Cemeteries, Graveyards and Churchyards

There are three historical cemeteries located in Richland County that are designated landmarks:

- Elmwood Cemetery *
- Randolph Cemetery *
- Goodwyn Cemetery **

* National Register of Historic Places
** Richland County Landmark

There are numerous other cemeteries, graveyards or churchyards where historic political figures or Confederate soldiers are buried that are potentially eligible for historic designation, including:

- Old Richmond Presbyterian Churchyard (Wateree)
- First Baptist Church Cemetery (Columbia)
- First Presbyterian Church Graveyard (Columbia)
- State House Grounds (Columbia)
- Trinity Cathedral Cemetery (Columbia)
- St. Johns Episcopal Churchyard (Congaree)

Events, Activities and Exhibitions

Cultural heritage events, activities and exhibitions can create a sense of pride and belonging in local citizens. Cultural resources or assets are an effective way to engage with the local community. Projects based around heritage create a unique learning environment where children and adults can learn. Heritage activities stimulate the senses, spark imagination and interest in human stories, and provide a taste of the past that people can get their hands on, see, smell, touch and hear.
Museums and Exhibitions

Museums and other exhibits also help people understand the places in which they live and the stories of the people who lived there before them. They also offer a wide range of activities and themes. Here’s a list of some of the major museums in the county:

The South Carolina State Museum is a comprehensive museum with exhibits in science, technology, history and the arts. It is the state’s largest museum and one of the largest museums in the Southeast.

The Columbia Museum of Art features changing exhibits throughout the year. Located at the corner of Hampton and Main Streets, the museum offers amazing art, lectures, films and guided tours.

EdVenture is the South’s largest children’s museum. Its state-of-the-art facility is located next to the South Carolina State Museum on Gervais Street. This delightful museum allows children to explore and learn while having fun.

McKissick Museum is located on the University of South Carolina campus. The museum features changing exhibitions of art, science, regional history and folk art.

The Confederate Relic Room and Museum showcases a relic collection from the Colonial period to the space age. The museum houses a wonderful collection of relics from the South Carolina confederate period.

The Cayce Historical Museum interprets the architectural, social and cultural heritage of Old Saxe-Gotha, Granby, Cayce and West Columbia areas of the capital city. Exhibits emphasize periods of Colonial trade, Native Americans, agricultural development and transportation from the 18th Century to the present.

The Lexington County Museum provides guided tours of a 19th Century farmhouse and its outbuildings. The museum depicts everyday life in pre-Civil War Lexington County.

The South Carolina Law Enforcement Officers Hall of Fame displays exhibits on historical and contemporary aspects of law enforcement in South Carolina.

25 City of Columbia, The Columbia Plan 2018, Cultural Resources Element
Festivals and Community Events

Richland County has many community events and festivals that celebrate the heritage and diverse culture of the region. These community activities promote community involvement and encourage citizens to interact together which can inspire and motivate visitors.

(See Appendix 11 – Events and Festival Listings)

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26 Richland County SC. Richland County Comprehensive Plan Draft – Cultural Resources Element (2009)
HISTORIC SURVEYS AND CONTEXTS OVERVIEW

Significant historic resource surveys conducted in Richland County over more than three decades were reviewed to learn about current historic landmarks and identify potentially eligible historic properties that may be worthy of preservation. These surveys and other historic contexts are presented in chronological order.

What a Historic Resource Survey?

Historic resource surveys help communities understand about the types of resources they have so they can better plan for the preservation and development of areas that contain historic resources. Surveys can also educate and raise awareness, directing attention to those resources.

A historic resource survey identifies and gathers data on the historical and physical character of a definable area, such as a neighborhood, through fieldwork and historical research. A survey provides a local base of information about community history and architecturally and historically significant structures.

Surveys create a photographic and written record of historic places and they form the basis for many preservation-related decisions. Survey files are maintained as a permanent record to assist in evaluating properties for nomination to local, state and federal registers and facilitating decision-making about the potential impact of public and private projects affecting historic properties.

Two specific levels of historic surveys exist: **Reconnaissance** and **Intensive** level surveys. While both types involve research into a community's history, architecture and fieldwork, they differ in the level of effort involved. **Reconnaissance** level surveys are typically referred to as “windshield surveys,” in which descriptive information about buildings, structures, sites or objects are analyzed primarily through architecture and date of construction. An **Intensive** level survey generally involves detailed research, thorough inspection and documentation of all historic properties within the survey boundaries. Intensive level surveys also provide an assessment as to the potential eligibility of the resource to be listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

(See Appendix 13 [Richland County Cultural Resources Survey](#) for an inventory of surveys completed 1974 to present.)
Thematic Surveys

These types of surveys focus on certain buildings and objects grouped by theme rather than geography. There were several thematic surveys in Richland County, including:

- **Resources Associated with Segregation in Columbia, South Carolina, 1880 – 1960** (Appendix 13)
- **Textile Mills in South Carolina Designed by W. B. Smith Whaley, 1899-1903** (Appendix 14)
- **Equalization Schools in South Carolina 1951-1959** (Appendix 15)
- **The Rosenwald School Building Program in South Carolina, 1917-1932** (Appendix 16)

Historic Contexts

Other historic contexts used to compile the Cultural Resources Inventory included both the individual and multiple resource area nomination forms submitted to the National Register of Historic Places. These documents contained historic context beyond the specific property or district included in the nominations. These documents contain a wealth of fascinating historic facts.

**SC Statewide Survey of Historic Properties - Index**

The survey records are available through the Research Room at the South Carolina Archives and History Center. All major multi-property surveys conducted since 1974 are reviewed below in chronological order.

**Architectural Survey of Four Historic Districts for the City of Columbia (1973)**

Need information about this survey. Get from City.
Central Midlands Historic Preservation Survey \(^1\) (1974)

The Central Midlands Regional Planning Council conducted a series of surveys that included historic properties in Richland County. If there is a need for photographic images of specific historic sites in the county, there is a report with a map and photos on file for review.

Columbia’s Commercial Heritage (1977)

This survey and study as an intense evaluation of more than 446 buildings in and around Main Street in downtown Columbia. It provided the first systematic listing of all existing commercial structures in the study area old enough to be of potential historic interest. Buildings were evaluated in terms of their historic or architectural value.

Columbia Multiple Resource Area (1978)

The Columbia multiple resource nomination consists of 25 individual properties of historic and architectural significance which are located in the city limits of Columbia. These 25 properties joined a list of 31 individual sites and historic districts in Columbia already listed in the National Register. Viewed as a unit, these multiple resource properties presented a comprehensive view of the historical and architectural development of Columbia at that time.

- 1210-1214 Main Street* (Capital Café Building)
- 1644 Main Street* (Tapp’s Department Store)
- 303 Saluda Avenue*
- Arcade Building*
- Alston House* (McDuffie’s Antiques)
- B. B. Kirkland* (Hinson Feed and Seed)
- Bethel A.M.E. Church*
- Bishop’s Memorial A.M.E. Zion Church
- Brown Building**
- Claussen’s Bakery*
- Columbia High School
- Columbia Mills Building*
- Consolidated Building*
- S.C. Dispensary Building
- Dovilliers-Manning-Magoffin House*
- Eau Claire Town Hall / Survey Publishing Company Building*
- Ebenezer Lutheran Church*

\(^1\) South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Properties
Ensor-Keenan House*
Greyhound Bus Depot*
Heslep House*
Kress Building* (S.K. Kress)
Logan School*
Lyles-Gudmundson House*
McCord House*
Moore-Mann House*
National Loan and Exchange Bank Building* (Barringer Building)
West Gervais Street Historic District*
Wardlaw Junior High School*
St. Peter’s Roman Catholic Church*
Taylor House*
Palmetto Compress and Warehouse Co. Building*
U.S. Courthouse*
W. B. Smith Whaley House* (Dunbar Funeral Home)
Wallace-McGee House*
Zimmerman House*
Zimmerman School*

* National Register of Historic Places
** Note: Not approved on the nomination form

Blythewood – Town (and vicinity) (1980 / 1982)

The survey includes 22 sites, was conducted by the Central Midlands Regional Planning Council 1980 – 1982, and a Town of Blythewood street map.

Congaree Vista Historical Inventory (1981)

This historical inventory of the Congaree Vista was conducted in 1981 by the Central Midlands Regional Planning Council (Fox). Ninety-three (93) sites were surveyed in areas along Assembly, Calhoun, Devine, Gadsden, Gervais, Green, Lady, Laurel, Lincoln, Park, Pulaski, Richland, and Washington Streets. (See Physical Development of Columbia 1786-1941 survey site forms.). The study included a map showing National Register properties and non-historic structures. It also included an intensive street map showing proposed city landmarks, and existing districts.
Columbia – USC (1983)

This survey was conducted by the Central Midlands Regional Planning Council (Fox) and the University of South Carolina. A total of 188 sites were surveyed primarily in the neighborhood east of the University of South Carolina (USC) campus, with a few outlying sites. This survey was executed in order to reevaluate sites that had been designated in 1965 as composing a design protection area under the Columbia Landmarks Ordinance but for which no data had ever been compiled.

History of Five Points Area (1984)

This survey only includes two sites, but includes a history of the Five Points Area (duplicated in the Physical Development of Columbia report).

The Physical Development of Columbia (1985)

This survey, conducted by the Central Midlands Regional Planning Council, includes histories of the following areas: Congaree Vista, West Gervais Street, Waverly, Valley Park- Old Shandon, Five Points, Hyatt Park-Eau Claire, Elmwood Avenue, and Wales Garden. Site forms for these areas actually come from a number of surveys conducted over a span of years, 1973-1986. There is a separate report file for Five Points from 1984 but the history is a duplicate of what is in this report.

University of South Carolina Design Preservation Area (1985)

This survey included 40 sites located in the old campus area, including survey areas south of Green and west of Sumter. The study was conducted by the Central Midlands Regional Planning Council.

Lower Richland County Multiple Resource Area (MRA) \(^2\) (March 1986)

The Lower Richland County MRA is a product of a comprehensive historical and architectural survey of approximately 115 properties in rural Richland County, conducted between June 1980 and April 1984, by the Central Midlands Regional Planning Council.

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\(^2\) Lower Richland County Multiple Resource Area (MRA). National Register of Historic Places Inventory Nomination Form (March 1986)
The MRA contains 17 individual properties located in Lower Richland County which illustrate life in that area of the county from ca. 1795 until ca. 1935. These properties include plantation residences, slave houses, summer cottages, farmhouses and farmsteads, a grist/sawmill and cotton gin, a mill pond and canal irrigation system, a country school, churches, a mercantile store, and a bank.

At the time of the survey, Lower Richland was described as a combination of sand hills, expansive alluvial low grounds and swamps. Most of the acreage was in an undeveloped condition at the time of the survey "just as it was when Cherokee and Catawba Indians hunted wild game there." This is a list of the properties surveyed:

- Barber House*
- Claudius Scott Cottage*
- Farmers and Merchants Bank Building*
- Good Hope Baptist Church*
- Goodwill Plantation*
- Grovewood* (Weston House)
- Hopkins Graded School* (Old Hopkins School)
- Hopkins Presbyterian Church* (Hopkins Methodist Church)
- J.A. Byrd Mercantile Store*
- John J. Kaminer House*
- Keziah Goodwyn Hopkins Brevard House*
- Laurel wood*
- Magnolia* (Waverly Place)
- Oakwood* (Trumble Cottage)
- Richland Presbyterian Church*
- St. Thomas Protestant Episcopal Church*
- Zion Protestant Episcopal Church

* Currently listed on the National Register

Columbia – Waverly (1987)

This survey, conducted the Applied History Program, Department of History, University of South Carolina, included 163 sites in the Waverly neighborhood. The study also includes histories of the following areas: Congaree Vista, West Gervais Street, Waverly, Valley Park-Old Shandon, Five Points, Hyatt Park-Eau Claire, and Elmwood. Site forms for these areas were derived from a number of surveys conducted over a span of years, 1973–1986.

The Elmwood Park neighborhood survey covered a 0.042 square mile area. The survey includes Elmwood Park history and 380 sites, including their location numbered on a map with corresponding photographs. Survey area boundaries: 0.042 sq mi; West: Seaboard Coastline RR bed west of Wayne St; North: W. Confederate Ave; South: Elmwood Ave.; East: Main St.

Granby Mill Village Historical and Architectural Inventory (August 1990)

The survey was conducted in an area covering .1065 square miles bounded by Lincoln Street to the east; Catawba Street to the north; Gist Street to the west and Heyward Street to the south. A total of 162 sites were surveyed:

- 103 multi-family houses
- 52 single family houses
- 4 churches
- 1 mill office
- 1 athletic field and community center

(See Appendix 17 - Granby Mill Village Inventory List)

In addition to the sites listed in the inventory, ancillary features such as outbuildings, fences and landscape plantings were also recorded on survey forms for those properties which retained those elements.3

The Granby Mill Village, with boundaries along Gist, Catawba, and Heyward Streets and the Seaboard Railroad, was determined potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places in 1989 by the State Historic Preservation Office. The mill village has since been listed in the National Register. There were also accompanying Design Review Guidelines resulting from the survey that the consulting firm recommended should be applied and enforced.

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

Multiple Property Submission (August 1990)

William Burroughs Smith Whaley (1866-1929) was one of the most prominent figures of the South Carolina textile industry at the beginning of the 20th century, both for his mill designs and his ownership/management of several mills. Textile mills designed by W.B. Smith Whaley in Richland County include:

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Richland Cotton Mill 4 (1894-1895)
Granby Cotton Mill (1896-1897)
Olympia Cotton Mill 5 (1899-1900)
Capital City Mill (is this the same as Columbia Mill?)

(See Appendix 14 - Textile Mills in South Carolina Designed by W. B. Smith Whaley, 1989-1903)

Historic Resources of Congaree Swamp National Monument (June 1991)
This survey identified dikes, cattle mounds and bridges constructed with little or no formal training or workmanship by early farmers. The cattle mounds and dikes are significant under the National Register criterion for their association with the agricultural settlement period 1740 - 1900. All three property types are the only surviving examples of agricultural adaptation to a swamp environment in the state of South Carolina. The majority of the address restricted properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places were identified originally in this survey.

This survey and plan was conducted 1991-1993. Overseen by John M. Bryan, an art history professor at the University of South Carolina, the survey included 33,000 structures, 3,000 of which were surveyed intensely. The Historic Preservation Plan is currently employed by the City of Columbia as a guide to preserving historical structures and districts in the City. This was the last city-wide survey completed. Phase I: (S): Taylor St; (N): Cola City limits; (W): Broad River; (E): Forest Acres city limits; Phase II: (N): Taylor St.; (S): Heyward St./ Southeastern Beltway; (W): Congaree River; (E): Ft. Jackson/ Southeastern Beltway. Excluded: Fort Jackson, Elmwood Park Neighborhood, and Granby.

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4 The Richland Mill was individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1983.
5 The Olympia Mill listed in the National Register of Historic Places
Lower Richland County Historical and Architectural Survey (September 1993)

This survey included a total of 278 properties. The study lists historic sites in the lower Richland County area and includes National Register evaluations. Survey area boundaries: Northern boundary: From west to east, SC Highway 262, or Leesburg Rd, beginning at its intersection w/US 324; bordering Ft. Jackson on the south to its intersection with US 601; then north following US 601 to Kershaw Co. line; then east along the co. line to Wateree River. Eastern boundary: Wateree River (Sumter Co. line) beginning at the Kershaw Co. line to the Congaree River. Southern boundary: (east to west) Congaree River (Calhoun Co. line) beginning at the Wateree River to where the Congaree River is crossed by US 324. Western boundary: (south to north) US 324 beginning at the Congaree River to SC 62. Excluded the Congaree Swamp National Monument and McEntire Air National Guard Base.


This survey, completed in 1995 by David Blick (Historic Columbia Foundation), included three sites. The report includes forms and photographs.


The South Carolina Constitution of 1895 legally established a dual system of racially segregated schools. Conditions for African-American students and teachers remained inadequate from 1895 until the 1960s. The year 1954 was chosen for the closing date of this historical context because this was the year of the landmark United States Supreme Court decision in Brown v. the Board of Education, which legally ended segregation in public schools in the United States. In part, the properties included in this multiple resource area (MRA) were identified in the Lower Richland County Historical and Architectural Survey (September 1993).

Arcadia Lakes / City of Forest Acres (October 2001)

In late October 2001, the consultants—using City of Columbia maps and a City of Forest Acres map—conducted an extensive windshield survey over a two-day period. They drove every street and road in both cities and photographed several outstanding examples of post-World War II domestic architecture. As a result of the survey, discussion with a few residents and research into the history of both cities, the consultants determined that potential historic districts could not be identified in either city. Several outstanding early and mid-twentieth century dwellings stand in each city.
The purpose of the survey was to identify historic resources, record their locations and evaluate their significance in a local, statewide and national context. This project, coupled with the survey of lower Richland County and the city-wide survey of Columbia, both of which took place in 1992 and 1993, will complete the overall comprehensive architectural inventory of the county and promote a richer understanding of the region’s historical and architectural development.

The survey area consists of the unincorporated area north of the City of Columbia and Fort Jackson, and the incorporated areas of Blythewood, Arcadia Lakes and Forest Acres. The survey area included only the portion of the incorporated area of Irmo in Richland County and covered approximately 315 square miles bounded by the county boundary border as the north, east and west boundaries of the survey area.

Of the 818 properties recorded in the Upper Richland County Survey, inclusive of commercial, residential, institutional, and industrial, the SC Department of Archives and History determined the following properties were eligible for individual listings in the National Register of Historic Places.

Abney House (1428 Blythewood Rd.)
Ballentine House (1239 Blythewood Rd.)
Dubard House (2101 Cedar Creek Rd.)
Frank Brown House (617 Langford Rd.)
James Sands House (244 Ida Ln.)
Pet Sites House (1311 Pet Sites Rd.)
Stephen Smith, Jr. House (West end of Lever Rd.)
Pine Grove School (Piney Woods Ln.)

(See Appendix 18 - Upper Richland County Survey National Register Evaluations)

Since the survey, several properties have now been designated a historic property at the local or federal level.

Listed in National Register of Historic Places Properties
Pine Grove School, Irmo
John Jacob Calhoun Koon Farmstead, Ballentine

1 Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc. Upper Richland County South Carolina Historical and Architectural Inventory (June 2002)

2 Olympia Mill and Village were also recorded in this survey.
**Designated Historic Landmarks**

- Zion United Methodist Church, Blythewood
- Johannes Steven Eleazer House, Chapin
- Sesquicentennial State Park, Columbia
- Beulah United Methodist Church, Blythewood
- Cedar Creek Methodist Church
- Graddick House, 213 Graddick Rd., Blythewood
- Oak Grove United Methodist Church, Cedar Creek area

* Currently listed in National Register of Historic Places

Of the 436 properties surveyed, 3 were already in the National Register and 7 more were previously determined to be eligible. Eight other properties were determined to be potentially eligible for the National Register. (See Appendix 19- [Upper Richland County Survey Inventory for Potentially Eligible Properties](#))

**Olympia Mill Village**

This survey is a component of the Historic Resources Survey of Upper Richland County. The purpose of the survey was to evaluate the potential for including the mill village in the National Register of Historic Places. The area surveyed consisted of approximately .35 square miles located south of downtown Columbia and included the original Olympia Mill property, bounded on the northeast by Bluff Road, by Granby Lane on the southeast, by Vulcan Materials quarry property and a portion of Olympia Avenue on the southwest, and by Heyward Street on the north. Three hundred and eighty-two buildings were surveyed and included in the inventory:

- 354 houses (300 of which were homes for mill workers and contained either 3, 4, or six rooms and were 1 or 2 stories high)
- 1 boarding house (1101 Olympia Ave.)

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3 Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc. Historic Resources Survey of Upper Richland County: Olympia Mill Village (June 2002)
• 1 union hall (unusual, fortress-like 2-story structure, this hall features over-sized, brick buttresses and concrete block)

• 1 armory* (art deco design elements, such as stepped pilasters*)

• 2 churches (St. Mark’s Luther Church and Bible Church of God)

• 4 outbuildings

• 1 school (Olympia School; with the exception of the 1938 gymnasium, the school burned in Nov. 2001)

• 1 mill (Olympia Mill)**

• 9 stores/commercial buildings (22 Bluff Rd., 140 Bluff Rd., 504-506 Bluff Rd., 500 Bluff Rd., 760 Maryland Rd.)

* Listed in the National Register of Historic Places at the time of the survey.
** Determined eligible and subsequently listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

(See Appendix 20 - Olympia Mill and Village Survey Inventory.)

Resources Associated with Segregation in Columbia, South Carolina, 1880 – 1960 (January 2005)

Properties surveyed were significant for their association with segregation in Columbia, South Carolina from 1880 to 1960. A preliminary list of potential properties for inclusion in a multiple property nomination on segregation in Columbia, South Carolina was developed by the students in History 792 (Introduction to Historic Preservation) taught in the University of South Carolina’s graduate Public History Program in the Fall 2003 semester. Researchers in the Fall 2003 class also conducted two oral interviews with individuals who resided in Columbia during the 1940s, 1950s, and 1960s in order to verify the history of segregation associated with the identified properties. Building upon this initial research and in the consultation with staff members of the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, students in the Fall 2004 course defined a set of five properties to be individually nominated with the submission of the multiple property document. Resources associated with Segregation surveyed included:

Allen University Historic District* (1520 Harden St.)
American Legion of South Carolina (1705 Hampton St.)
Arcade Building* (Historic Arcade Mall, 1332 Main St.)
Benedict College* Historic District

Multiple Property Documentation Form, National Register of Historic Places. Resources Associated with Segregation in Columbia, South Carolina, 1880-1960
Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church* (1528 Sumter St.)
Carver Theatre* and Varsity Sandwich Shop (1519 Harden St.)
Columbia City Hall* (historically the U.S. Post Office and Court House – 1737 Main St.)
Good Samaritan Waverly Hospital* (2204 Hampton St.)
House of Peach Synagogue* (The Big Apple* – Corner of Hampton and Park Streets)
Kress Building* (1508 Main St.)
Ladson Presbyterian Church* (1720 Sumter St.)
Modjeska Montieth Simkins House* (2025 Marion St.)
National Loan and Exchange Bank* Building (Barringer Building – 1338 Main St.)
North Carolina Mutual Building* (1001 Washington St.)
Randolph Cemetery* (western terminus of Elmwood Ave.)
South Carolina State Hospital, Mills Building* (2600 Bull St.)
Supreme Court of South Carolina* (1231 Gervais St.)
Tapp’s Department Store* (1642-1646 Main St.)
Union Depot* (401 Main St.)
Waverly Historic District*
Woodrow Memorial African Methodist Episcopal Church* (Bishop’s Memorial A.M.E. Church – 2221 Washington St.)

* Listed in National Register of Historic Places

Note: While all the properties listed here are associated with segregation in Columbia, South Carolina, each was previously listed on the National Register of Historic Places for other reasons, such as architectural significance, or its association with African-American heritage more generally.

Historic American Building Survey / Historic American Engineering Record / Historic American Landscapes⁵

Heritage Documentation Programs (HDP), part of the National Park Service, administers HABS (Historic American Buildings Survey), the Federal Government’s oldest preservation program, and companion programs HAER (Historic American Engineering Record), HALS (Historic American Landscapes Survey), and CRGIS (Cultural Resources Geographic Information Systems). Documentation produced through the programs constitutes the nation’s largest archive of historic architectural, engineering and landscape documentation. These programs create new documentation each year and digital images continue to be added to their online collections at http://lcweb2.loc.gov/ammem/collections/habs_haer/.

⁵ The Library of Congress. Historic American Buildings Survey
The collections document achievements in architecture, engineering, and landscape design in the United States and its territories 1933 – present through a comprehensive range of building types, engineering technologies, and landscapes. They include public buildings, churches, residences, bridges, forts, barns, mills, shops, rural outbuildings, and any other kind of structure of which there are good specimens extant. This is a list of historic buildings in the collections not already listed in the National Register of Historic Place:

- Fisher-Bachman House, 1615 Blanding Street, Columbia
- Central National Bank, Hampton and Main Streets, Columbia
- Columbia Street Clock, on Hampton Street, near intersection of Main, Columbia
- Crawford-Clarkson House, Bull and Blanding Streets, Columbia
- Fort Jackson, Cold Storage Plant, East Side Parade Ground, Columbia vicinity
- Fort Jackson, Division Store House No. 5, Shop Road, Columbia vicinity
- Fort Jackson, Garage, Marion Avenue at Clebune Street, Columbia vicinity
- Richard O’Neal, Jr. House, 1028 Elmwood Avenue, Columbia

Chicora Foundation Tenant Research at Longtown, Richland County

Chicora Foundation archaeologists recently completed data recovery at three tenant sites on the Longtown tract near Killians, SC in upper Richland County. Excavation work involved two early twentieth century privies and one mid-century well at three different tenant settlements. Thousands of artifacts are being examined, classified and tabulated. This site may be potentially eligible for national register designation. (See Appendix 21 – Chicora Foundation – Longtown Tenant Settlement Study Conclusions)

Equalization Schools in South Carolina 1951-1959 (2008) 6

This is a study of the schools constructed as part of South Carolina’s school equalization program to maintain racially-segregated public schools. The Nationally-recognized educational consultants worked with local and county school architects to design these new “equalization” schools based on postwar thinking about educational processes and architecture. The study identifies the following school as eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places: Florence Benson Elementary School (black), 1953, Columbia.

(See Appendix 15 - Equalization Schools in South Carolina 1951-1959)

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6 Rebekah Dobrasko. Equalization Schools in South Carolina 1951-1959
The Rosenwald School Building Program in South Carolina, 1917-1932 (2008)  

One-third of black children in the South in the first half of the twentieth century passed through the doors of a Rosenwald school. Unfortunately, many of these schools of hope have disappeared from the landscape. Between the periods 1917-1918 to 1927-1928 more than 60% of the total philanthropic contributions to African-American Education in Richland County were from the Rosenwald Fund.

A school was not a Rosenwald school just because the Rosenwald Fund gave it money. The Rosenwald Fund also designed the school buildings themselves. The Fund wanted to ensure that monies went for the construction of modern school buildings for rural African-American children in the South that could serve as models for all rural schools.

Pine Grove School was only school in Richland County that was determined eligible for the National Register. This property is currently listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

(See Appendix 16 - The Rosenwald School Building Program in South Carolina, 1917-1932)
Data and information about cultural and historical assets Richland County that is located in various systems at the national, statewide and local level.

**Local Resources**

**Cultural Heritage Resource Inventory and Directory**

In February 2009 Richland County South Carolina launched Phase I of a new project to inventory, manage, evaluate and promote the county’s cultural heritage resources. The overarching goals of the project were to:

- Create searchable database of cultural heritage assets
- Educate the county’s citizens to the historical resources present
- Help preserve the quality of life, heritage, and culture of Richland County
- Advance heritage tourism as an economic development tool.

The county contracted with a consultant who had an online application already developed known as HeritageExplorer® that could be customized to maintain an online cultural heritage resource inventory.

Phase I of the HeritageExplorer® project included inputting historic properties into the cultural heritage inventory database:

- Richland County Listings in the National Register of Historic Places
- Richland County Landmarks
- City of Columbia Landmarks

The data inputted into HeritageExplorer® in Phase I was also used to build a dynamic interactive online directory of the county’s heritage assets at:

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HistoricRichlandCountySC.com
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Planning Sectors

To facilitate planning for heritage preservation surveys and the inventory, the county was subdivided into four planning areas. The following boundaries are arbitrary, the goal being to divide the country into manageable units for architectural history and archaeological field surveys. Whenever possible, planning area boundaries follow major transportation corridors.

**Columbia & Downtown:** City Limits

**Lower Richland County:** Hopkins, Horrell Hill, Gadsden, Eastover, Garners Ferry, Congaree, Wateree

**Northwest Richland County:** Ballentine, Spring Hill, Irmo, Harbison, Peak, Chapin, White Rock

**Northeast Richland County:** Blythewood, Cedar Creek, Elgin

Phase I included the development of a Cultural Heritage component to inventory (store) and retrieve information on the historic and cultural heritage sites in the county. The cultural heritage inventory, powered by HeritageExplorer®, is maintained and supported by the Richland County Conservation Commission.

Richland County Internet Mapping Service

The following data layers are available via the Richland County Internet Mapping Service containing information on cultural heritage resources:

- National Register Listings (Name, Landmark Status, Address)
- Historic Landmarks (Name, Landmark Status, Address)
- Historical Markers (Number, Name, Year Installed, Address – if available, Photograph)
- Parks (Name, Address)

The user of the Internet Mapping Service must have an address or parcel number to do a map search. Otherwise, the user has to click individual markers (from any specified data layer) on the map to get information about it.
Digital Aerial Photography

Richland County has some fairly current digital photography that should reveal if there are still (standing) structures on a specific property.

Property Assessments - Richland County has an online database of property records where properties can be searched by address or tax map number. Below is the information in this system that would be beneficial to anyone researching a specific property.

- Architectural Style
- Current Ownership
- Zip Code
- Tax Map Number
- Vacant or Improved
- Recent Improvements (Cost)
- Tax Relief (Tax Credit)

Other Potential Future County Resources

Richland County GIS has been working in conjunction with the Digital Activities Center and Map Library at the University of South Carolina's Thomas Cooper Library to acquire, scan, rectify and mosaic historical aerial photographs of Richland County from 1939, 1959, 1970 and 1981. To date, we have completed the process for the 1939 and 1959 photographs. These images can be seen and overlain with all of the county's current GIS data on our Internet Mapping Service site. In addition, full county images from 1996, 2000, 2004 and 2007 are available on this site for viewing.

The rectification and mosaic process for the 1970 and 1981 photographs are in progress and the results will be placed on the website upon completion.

3D Model of Richland County within GoogleEarth - In 2001, Richland County GIS developed a 3D model in a selected area of downtown Columbia. Since this model was created, there have been significant advances in 3D representations. Richland County GIS has begun to research and plans to develop a 3D model of Richland County.

Building facades of urban areas and other attributes will be used in order to have a better representation of reality. In the suburban and rural areas, current building footprints inside of the GIS database will be extruded into 3D. When warranted, new 3D buildings will be constructed using the Google Sketchup application. This application enables simple development of 3D objects that can then be imported into Google Earth, and can then be viewed by anyone around the world.
Statewide Resources

South Carolina Inventory of Historic Properties

The South Carolina Inventory of Historic Properties includes information on over 40,000 historic buildings, structures, sites, objects, and landscapes. The inventory is a continually evolving record of South Carolina’s architectural and historic resources. Nominations for South Carolina properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places are also available for reading in the Reference Room at the South Carolina Archives and History Center (http://archives.sc.gov/). The National Register nomination files are more extensive than the Inventory of Historic Properties files. Information on Historic Properties in South Carolina, listed by county, can be researched online at:

http://www.state.sc.us/scdah/hhistpropinfo.htm

South Carolina’s Rosenwald School Buildings Database

This online database is an initial effort by the state to make South Carolina’s Rosenwald School records more accessible. It is a synthesis of information from a number of sources including

- The Rosenwald Fund Papers housed at the Fisk University Archives;
- The South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Properties cards;
- Personal interviews; and
- Other local and state documentary sources.

The database will evolve as more information is collected. If you have questions or would like to contribute information about any of the buildings, please contact Brad Sauls at (803) 896-6172.

The database also includes links to National Register of Historic Places nominations when these are available and links to the School Insurance Photographs made between ca. 1935 and 1952 by the state of South Carolina to help in insuring public school buildings.

Please note that at this time, the State Historic Preservation Office possesses copies of Rosenwald Fund Cards for 486 schools, shops, and teachers’ homes, while the Rosenwald Schools Initiative website (http://www.rosenwaldschools.com/index.html) records a total of 500.

1 State of South Carolina. Archives and History. South Carolina’s Rosenwald School Buildings Database

http://www.state.sc.us/scdah/afamer/rosenintro.htm
ArchSite²

The South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) makes information about cultural resources and/or historic properties available to consultants and government agencies through ArchSite, the National Register files, and the South Carolina Statewide Inventory of Historic Properties. ArchSite is a Geographic Information System that enables researchers to quickly determine if any significant cultural resources are recorded within a specific project area. The following data layers are available in ArchSite:

- National Register-listed properties
- Buildings and structures that are eligible for the National Register (surveyed after 1990)
- Areas surveyed for cultural resources (primarily since November 1998)
- County-wide historic architectural survey data for 13 counties
- Civil War earthworks thematic survey data

This online cultural resource information system combines data from the state's archaeological and built heritage to provide researchers with an online source for cultural resource information. The system allows specific users to access data on historic sites all across the state, including archaeological sites, National Register sites, and areas surveyed for historic properties. Individuals identified as state and local professionals who need access for planning and stewardship activities are eligible for subscriber access to the system which allows access to archaeological site data and restricted National Register properties in addition to the non-restricted data layers available to the public.

Palmetto Conservation Foundation

Palmetto Conservation Foundation (PCF), a statewide non-profit, provides professional and technical assistance to South Carolina communities to conserve their natural and cultural resources, preserve historic landmarks, and promote outdoor recreation through trails and greenways. The Foundation has helped to protect 20,000 acres of endangered land, built 250 miles of trail for public use, and protected 550 acres of Revolutionary War battlefields. They currently have an ongoing partnership with the Richland County Conservation Commission to administer the county's Historic Preservation Grants and Conservation Easements programs.

South Carolina Conservation Credit Exchange³

South Carolina law allows donors of conservation easements to take a tax credit. Property owners who cannot benefit from the tax credit have the ability to trade and sell them. Palmetto

² South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). [http://archsite.cas.sc.edu/ArchSite](http://archsite.cas.sc.edu/ArchSite)
Conservation Foundation, in partnership with financial analyst, Robin Underwood, has launched a new project, the South Carolina Conservation Credit Exchange, to provide a market for credit owners to connect with credit buyers. Sellers receive income for unusable tax credits, and buyers save money on their state income taxes. In addition, Palmetto Conservation receives a percentage of the transaction fee to continue its efforts to conserve the state’s vast natural resources.

National Resources

National Historic Landmarks Program

This online database offers public access to basic information about historic landmarks, including location, property type, resource type, statement of significance, and condition (if available; including recent restorations), and photos.

National Register Information System (NRIS)

This application is being replaced by NPS Focus. The National Register Information System (NRIS), an older National Park Service database containing the National Register of Historic Places listings is a good place to look for Multiple Property Submission (MPS) covers.

National Register of Historic Places – NPS Focus

The National Park Service is currently digitizing their National Register of Historic Places listings and making information available to the public online (http://nrhp.focus.nps.gov/).

The above website is an online directory of listings that can be searched by state and county. At the time of this writing the database included the same information now available in the National Register Information System (NRIS) system. It does not currently include digital photographs or nomination forms for Richland County, South Carolina listings.

Library of Congress - American Memory – Built in America Collection

The Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) and the Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) collections are among the largest and most heavily used in the Prints and Photographs Division of the Library of Congress. The collection contains measured drawings and photographic images of 34 Richland County properties. (See Appendix Library of Congress - HABS-HAER Collection)

In the Richland County Comprehensive Plan - Cultural Resources Element, the county aims to promote the awareness, enhancement, and protection of cultural resources to enhance the character of the community and promote a higher quality of life. Here are a few of the key implementation strategies included in the plan:

- Maintain a current comprehensive list of historic structures and sites in the county;

- Apply for the status of a Certified Local Government (CLG), a statewide program managed by SHPO that recognizes local governments that have established a preservation program, including identification and protection of historic sites, and creates partnerships at the local, state and federal levels to provide funding, training, and technical assistance.

- Use conservation easements and comparable preservation programs while working with local and regional conservation organizations to educate local government on cultural resource preservation opportunities and policies.

Richland County Conservation Commission (RCCC)

Historic Preservation Grants, Standards and Guidelines - The Richland County Conservation Commission (RCCC) has a historic preservation grant program in place to help landowners and non-profit organizations restore historically significant buildings and sites in Richland County. This program, now in its fourth year, has provided significant funds to preserve culturally and historically significant buildings in Richland County. In order to determine what is a historically significant property, buildings or sites must first be declared a Richland County Landmark. These properties or structures are significant to local, state or national culture/history or are significant as outstanding examples of a certain style or type of architecture.

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1 Richland County: Richland County Comprehensive Plan – Cultural Resources (2009 Draft)
Any building or site that is on the National Register of Historic Places, has been deemed eligible for the National Register, or was listed by the Richland County Bicentennial Committee (1981) is automatically a landmark.²

The RCCC has established guidelines³ for preservation work undertaken as a part of the RCCC Historic Preservation Grant Program. These guidelines are based on the Secretary of Interior’s Standards for Historic Preservation established by the National Park Service. Grantees must adhere to these rules while working on any historic property.

Conservation Grants Program - The Conservation Commission offers a Conservation Grants Program for local communities for FY2010 to protect their natural resources, improve water quality and promote active living recreational opportunities. Conservation objectives must support green space recreation, stream corridors, water quality improvements, trail development, wildlife habitat and public access. Eligible communities, non-profits, and municipalities must outline their goals, partnerships and management of the proposed properties.

Richland County Historic Landmarks Program - The Richland County Historic Landmarks Program is administered by the RCCC. Properties are eligible for landmark designation provided they meet the following criteria:

1. Demonstrate an association with significant events or people in the history of the community, state or nation; or
2. Embody a distinctive style of architecture or method of construction, represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values; or
3. Are likely to yield important information in prehistory or history.

² Source: Richland County Conservation Commission Historic Preservation Guidelines
³ Richland County: Richland County Conservation Commission. Historic Preservation Standards and Guidelines
American Revolution Bicentennial Landmarks

Selections for the American Revolution Bicentennial Landmark designation were made during a three year survey of more than 500 structures on the basis of evidence of architectural or cultural significance conducted by the Central Midlands Planning Council and the Richland County Bicentennial Committee in conjunction with the South Carolina Department of Archives and History’s statewide Historical Survey program.

City of Columbia

Historic and Cultural Buildings Commission (1963)

The first move toward developing a comprehensive preservation plan for the City of Columbia initiated in 1963 when City Council authorized the creation of the Historic and Cultural Buildings Commission. The Commission had the authority to review and approve applications for zoning permits within the city’s (then) three historic districts.

Cooledge Report (1967)

Members of the local chapter of the American Institute of Architects cataloged and classified structures of architectural and historic importance. Their study was reinforced by Dr. Harold N. Cooledge, the architectural historian of Clemson University. The 1967 Cooledge Report was a visual architectural survey classifying into 4 categories some 214 sites and structures within a 10 block area surrounding the State Capitol Building. Although the survey did not provide historical documentation, it did serve to give architectural definition to a progression of styles and designs in the city by a professional architectural historian. The Cooledge Report became the basis for decisions made by the Historic and Cultural Buildings Commission.

Columbia Urban Design and Historic Preservation Study (1974)

By 1974 the Commission realized a more efficient mechanism was required to effectively solve preservation problems and retain the city’s historical character. Preservation efforts were hampered by statutory limitations which consequently resulted in more than 30% of Columbia’s historical properties being demolished between 1966 and 1974.4

The City of Columbia and the S.C. Department of Archives and History initiated the Columbia Urban Design and Historic Preservation Study which advanced sensible preservation aims within a broad framework of needed improvements by unifying urban design elements for the central city.

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4 Columbia Multiple Resource Area
The Study distinguished the city’s historical character through street beautification improvements that visually link recognized landmarks and special historic districts. The study recommended creating a Landmarks Commission to serve as an educational, technical, coordinating and regulatory body for preservation and urban design.

Realizing that many architectural styles and periods were represented in Columbia’s central business district, the city and the SC Dept. of Archives and History funded an inventory and evaluation of older commercial buildings in the city center in 1977, Columbia’s Commercial Heritage, an extensive evaluation of more than 446 buildings was prepared by Phelps H. Bultman (Columbia architect and preservationist). This was the first such tabulation ever undertaken presenting an informed evaluation of the buildings, rating them in terms of their historic and/or architectural merit, intrinsic or potential.


At the request of the Commission, Dr. John M. Bryan, professor of art history at the University of S.C., conducted a city-wide inventory and evaluation of Columbia’s significant structures 1991-1993. This survey included more than 33,000 structures. About 3,000 structures were surveyed intensely. The Historic Preservation Plan is currently being used by the City of Columbia as a guide to preserving historical structures and districts in the City.

City of Columbia Comprehensive Plan (1998)

The Comprehensive Plan of 1998 was a product of the combined efforts of Columbia’s citizens, Planning Staff, Planning Commission, and City Council. It was created to help address the problems and desires of the community and reflect how they wanted Columbia to grow and change. When adopted in 1998, the Comprehensive Plan identified several guiding principles, some of which support the preservation of cultural or historic resources, including:

- Linking Columbia’s multi-faceted cultural amenities and creating a sense of place, where the center city is a part of every neighborhood;
- Protecting, maintaining and enhancing quality neighborhoods, by promoting programs that ensure greater community participation and empowerment.
The Columbia Plan 2018 – Cultural Resources Element

The Columbia Plan serves as a guide for the future growth and development of Columbia. Throughout the plan, there are policy recommendations that support urban design & historic preservation. These include:

- Work to ensure that development is fitting with the character of neighborhoods and design districts to create the atmosphere desired for those unique locations;
- Develop and implement design guidelines based upon community input corresponding with the character and considerations for districts and neighborhoods;
- Actively create walkable urban centers & neighborhoods through committed design review & emphasis;
- Encourage new and notable architectural designs that are innovative and have significant elements, appropriate with their context;
- Encourage the restoration or maintenance of properties in historic neighborhoods through Low-Income Rehabilitation Programs for low income residents.

(See Appendix 25 - City of Columbia – The Columbia Plan 2018 Cultural Resources, page 135)

City of Columbia Design Preservation (Landmarks) Designation

Design Preservation is the name for the zoning control placed on historic properties or historic areas of the city in order to preserve their historic appearance and protect them from destruction. Design preservation can take several forms.

1. A Landmark is an individually designated building that is worthy of preservation because of its great importance to the City and its people, its association with important individuals or historic events or because its design or architectural style is unique or outstanding (State House, City Hall, and First Baptist Church are examples).

2. A Landmark District is a geographic area that is a distinctive area of the city that collectively contains a number of landmark and other historic buildings. (The area surrounding the Hampton Preston and Robert Mills Houses for example.)

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6 City of Columbia. Design Preservation (Landmarks) Designation Implications for Property Owners.
3. An Architectural Conservation District is a geographic area of the city that collectively contains a number of buildings constructed in a similar architectural style or sharing a simple time period of construction. (Elmwood Park is an example).

4. A Historic Commercial District is a geographic area of the City that collectively contains a number of buildings constructed in a similar architectural style or sharing a single time period of construction originally built for commercial purposes. (West Gervais Street is an example).

5. A Protection Area is a geographic area that contains some historic buildings or landmarks, but contains a large number of either non-historic or marginal buildings also. (The Arsenal Hill area and the Old Shandon/Lower Waverly District are examples).

Non-historic or non-contributing buildings and vacant lots may be included in a district because of their close proximity to historic landmarks or buildings. New construction or major exterior changes to non-historic buildings are regulated because of potential negative impact they may have on the historic character of a district.

**Historic District Design Guidelines**

- Cottontown/Bellevue DRAFT Guidelines
- Earlewood Protection Area Design Guidelines
- Melrose Heights/Oak Lawn Architectural Conservation District Design Guidelines
- Old Shandon/Waverly Protection Area Design Guidelines
- Oakwood Court Architectural Conservation District Guidelines
- University Hills Architectural Conservation District Guidelines
- Waverly Protection Area Design Guidelines
- Wales Garden Architectural Conservation District Guidelines
- West Gervais Historic Commercial District Design Guidelines

(Click on any listed above to view Guidelines)

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7 City of Columbia. [http://columbiaplanningandzoning.net](http://columbiaplanningandzoning.net)
City of Columbia New Historic Districts (Since 2005)\textsuperscript{8}

\textbf{Waverly Protection Area} was established in 2005 to protect Columbia’s first suburb. The core of the neighborhood is a mix of Bungalow, Queen Anne, Shotgun, and Vernacular structures which maintains its unique urban-residential feel.

In June 2007, the \textbf{Oakwood Court Architectural Conservation District (ACD)} was established. Recommended by Dr. John Bryan as an area worthy of designation, Oakwood Court is characterized by a variety of architectural styles including Tudor and Colonial Revival, as well as small Bungalows.

\textbf{Wales Garden Architectural Conservation District} officially adopted design guidelines in April 2008. This neighborhood has examples of Colonial and Tudor Revival, in addition to Bungalows.

\textbf{Earlewood} was designated a Protection Area by City Council in 2005. Popular architectural styles in Earlewood include Bungalow, late Victorian, and Transitional Cottage housing. To date, Earlewood is the largest local historic district.

\textbf{Cottontown} is in the process of applying for local historic designation status. The proposed \textbf{Cottontown Architectural Conservation District} area is known for its rich history, lovely landscaping, and historic architecture. The dominant architectural styles are Colonial Revival, Tudor, and Bungalow.

\textbf{City of Columbia Design and Character Conservation Districts} \textsuperscript{9}

\begin{itemize}
  \item Cottontown - CC Exp. 08/20/2010
  \item Earlewood A - DP
  \item Earlewood B - DP
  \item Elmwood Park - DP
  \item Forest Hills - CC Exp. 08/06/2010
  \item Governor’s Mansion - DP
  \item Heathwood - CC Exp. 12/03/2010
  \item Hollywood/Rose Hill - CC Exp. 08/20/2010
  \item Landmark Historic District - DP
  \item Melrose Heights - DP
  \item Oakwood Court - DP
\end{itemize}


\textsuperscript{9} City of Columbia. http://columbiaplanningandzoning.net
Old Shandon / Lower Waverly A - DP
Old Shandon / Lower Waverly B - DP
Shandon - CC Exp. 08/20/2010
Sherwood Forest - CC Exp. 08/06/2010
University - DP
Wales Garden – DP
Waverly – Mixed Use Corridor - DP
Waverly – Residential Core – DP
West Gervais Historic Commercial District – DP
West Gervais Historic Protection Area – DP
Whaley Street - CC Exp. 08/06/2010

Community Character Zoning Overlays

The Community Character zoning overlay affects residentially zoned or used properties only and
requires review of:

- Demolition of structures 50 years or older
- Relocation of structures 50 years or older
  - New construction on newly subdivided lots

Neighborhoods currently protected by the Community Character zoning overlay:

- Cottontown*
- Forest Hills
- Heathwood
- Hollywood/Rosehill
- Shandon
- Sherwood Forest
- Whaley Street

* Cottontown was working through the historic designation process. Check to the current status.
Community Character District

A new zoning overlay district called the CC, short for Community Character was recently created to minimize the possibility that demolition and construction activity within a residential community would drastically or negatively affect the existing character of a community while in the process of pursuing a design preservation overlay. Once the CC overlay is applied to a neighborhood, it remains in place long enough to allow the neighborhood to determine whether a design or historic district is appropriate.

Bailey Bill - The "Bailey Bill" was passed by the state legislature in 1992 to give local governments the option of granting property tax abatement to encourage the rehabilitation of historic properties. Very few communities enabled the legislation, and even fewer utilized it beyond one or two projects, as it was confusing and difficult to interpret, plus the investment threshold was too high for many projects to qualify. Following amended state legislation in 2004, Columbia's City Council also adopted a local amended version of the bill in July of 2007. Qualifying properties now only have to make a 20% (rather than 50%) investment based upon the assessed value of the structure for an abatement period of 20 years (rather than 10 years). Several property owners have taken advantage of the improved bill to rehabilitate historic structures, including the Olympia Mill restoration.

The Bailey Bill tax abatement amendment for eligible historic properties was adopted in 2008 as well as Community Character Protection Measures.

(See Appendix 26 - Historic and Community Character Districts Map)

(See Appendix 27 - City of Columbia Interactive Map of Historic and Design Districts)

Town of Blythewood

The Town of Blythewood received Certified Local Government (CLG) status in 2008. The CLG program, managed by SHPO, recognizes local governments that have established a preservation program, including identification and protection of historic sites, and creates partnerships at the local, state and federal levels to provide funding, training, and technical assistance.

City of Forest Acres

Although settled in the 18th century, there are no structures or locations included on the National Register of Historic Places located in the City of Forest Acres. However, Bethel United Methodist Church is of historical significance since it has existed on its present site since the 1850's. A survey of
the Forest Acres area by the S.C. Department of Archives and History has found no designated historical sites within the immediate area.

**Palmetto Conservation Foundation**

PCF is a statewide non-profit that assists South Carolina communities to grow and prosper while maintaining local character and quality of life. PCF’s mission is to conserve South Carolina's natural and cultural resources, preserve historic landmarks, and promote outdoor recreation through trails and greenways. The Foundation has helped to protect 20,000 acres of endangered land, built 250 miles of trail for public use, and protected 550 acres of Revolutionary War battlefields.

**Historic Preservation Grants**

As consulting staff to the Richland County Conservation Commission, PCF created and administers the Historic Grants Program. This program is the first of its kind in the state, providing funding for preservation and restoration of historically significant buildings in the county. Entering its 3rd year of grants, the Commission has awarded over $500,000 for 14 different projects.

**Conservation Program Assistance**

PCF offers technical assistance in establishing conservation programs to South Carolina local governments. They currently have an ongoing partnership with the Richland County Conservation Commission to administer the county’s Conservation Easement program.

**Cottontown / Bellevue Historic District Neighborhood Association**

The Cottontown / Bellevue Historic District Neighborhood Association was established in the late 1970’s to promote city living by improving neighborhood and community relations and by protecting the neighborhood and community from deterioration.

The neighborhood, bounded by Elmwood Avenue, Main Street, Grace Street, and Bull Street in Columbia, is a district of both commercial and residential properties. Today, the district remains as an intact example of one of the earliest planned suburban residential neighborhoods in Columbia whose appearance has been largely unaltered by the passage of time.

On December 14, 2008, property owners in Cottontown / Bellevue voted to approve design guidelines and boundaries for an architectural conservation district. The goal of historic designation is to preserve the existing fabric and ensure that new development is complementary in design.
Columbia Development Corporation (CDC)

The Columbia Development Corporation has assisted economic development in Columbia through public-private partnerships and business development for more than 25 years. Created in 1983, the CDC made its mark on Columbia guiding the 20-year redevelopment of the Congaree Vista, the former warehouse and railroad district, into a premiere arts and entertainment destination. The Vista set the stage for the renaissance of the entire Columbia City Center that is underway today. Now the Columbia Development Corporation serves a huge area of the city including the Vista and Five Points entertainment districts and the Devine Street shopping district. They also serve the most vibrant downtown neighborhoods including Shandon, Olympia, Rosewood, and many others. Here are some of the current CDC Partnership Projects:

**Commercial and Entertainment Districts**

- **The Congaree Vista** – This revitalized railroad and warehouse district that was once a bustling cotton warehousing district and commercial railroad terminal is Columbia's Arts, Entertainment, and Convention District. ([http://www.citycentercolumbia.sc/](http://www.citycentercolumbia.sc/))

- **5 Points** – From ox carts to streetcars, to modern modes of transportation, this commercial area has never lost its charm and appeal for more than 75 years. Today 5 Points is an eclectic village with over 40 restaurants and bars and boutique shopping, live music, festivals, and outdoor entertainment. 5 Points is next to the University of South Carolina and surrounded by some of the city’s best neighborhoods ([http://www.fivepointscolumbia.com/](http://www.fivepointscolumbia.com/)).

- **Main Street** - Main Street is a vibrant and growing center of commerce with over 30,000 people working here each day. Apartments and condos above stores and cultural venues like the Columbia Museum of Art, the SC State House and government offices create a vibrant and historic place to visit or do business ([http://www.citycentercolumbia.sc/](http://www.citycentercolumbia.sc/)).

**Retail and Commercial Corridors**

- **Devine Street** - Columbia’s Devine Street, located in the heart of the historic Shandon area offers a variety of upscale specialty shopping, dining, entertainment, service, and commercial businesses in a neighborhood environment.

- **Waterfront District** - The Congaree River borders this area where a plan has been crafted to redevelop 500 acres as the Innovista Waterfront District. A waterfront park, development sites, the USC Baseball Stadium and lots of residential development will predominate this new frontier.

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1 City of Columbia. The Columbia Plan 2018
Canal Front Park - Canal Front will feature a pedestrian connector under the beautiful, historic Gervais Street Bridge, an open corridor to the Historic Canal Hydroelectric Plant, and green space for recreating and dining.

**Historic Columbia Firehouse** - The Columbia Fire Department Headquarters was widely touted as the most advanced fire department in the country in 1952. Now CDC is a member of a partnership to create a mixed use project including retail, office and residential units.

**701 Whaley Street** - Constructed as a store in 1903, the building was later expanded and became the Pacific Community Association Building. Renovations are now underway for this project to become mixed use office and retail space.

**GranDevine** - The restoration of a historic school in Shandon, the oldest of Columbia’s neighborhoods. Close-in location near the Devine Street shopping corridor and the university, the GranDevine is top of the mark for in-town flats. This property is historic, yet modern with amenities suitable for young urban professionals and baby boomers seeking convenience.

**HISTORIC COLUMBIA FOUNDATION (HCF)**

Historic Columbia Foundation (HCF) was founded in 1961 by a group of preservationists who were intent on saving the Ainsley Hall House, known today as the Robert Mills House. In 1967 the restored 1823 residence opened to the public as a house museum. Also that year, Historic Columbia Foundation became the steward of the Woodrow Wilson Family Home, which had been operating as a shrine to our nation’s 28th president since 1932. Five years later, the organization gained stewardship of the Hampton-Preston Mansion and in 1978, the Mann-Simons Cottage.

The Richland County Council, by agreement dated December 6, 1994, contracted with the Foundation for operation and management of the Woodrow Wilson Home and the Hampton-Preston Mansion. During the existence of the agreement, the County Council designates two representatives to serve on the Foundation Board of Trustees in compliance with Foundation Bylaws. Terms are four years.

A city leader in heritage tourism, HCF manages several other historic house museums and their associated artifacts and provides museum tours, walking tours and guided bus tours of these cultural and historical assets.
The Historic Columbia Foundation (HCF) Tour Sites

Robert Mills House and Gardens
Hampton-Preston Mansion
Mann-Simons Cottage
Woodrow Wilson Home

Other Historic Sites Managed by HCF that are not open for tours but are available for special occasions and events.

Modjeska Simkins House
Seibels House
The Big Apple (House of Peace Synagogue) *

*This property currently closed for renovation.

Recent and Ongoing HCF Initiatives

Connecting Communities Through History Project (August 2008) - The Institute of Museum and Library Services’ Museums for America program recently awarded Historic Columbia Foundation a grant to research and document six historic residential neighborhoods within the city center. The following neighborhoods are part of the two-year project: Arsenal Hill, Cottontown, Heathwood, Hollywood/Rose Hill, Lower Waverly, and Old Shandon.

Historic Garden District – HCF has plans for a 21-block garden district bounded by Taylor, Calhoun, Marion, and Barnwell Streets and surrounding some of the best examples of the city’s historic homes. In the 1800s, the area contained some of the South’s most revered gardens, but they fell into disrepair after the Civil War and in the mid-20th century were abandoned and plowed under. Historic Columbia is resurrecting those gardens with public walks, interpretive signs and docents highlighting a different era of landscaping at each of the five properties. The project is projected to be a 10-year, multi-million dollar endeavor. The Garden District, as proposed by HCF, will tie the Foundation’s house museums together in a coherent and visual manner. This new district will also accent the City’s own Landmark District because the two districts will overlap.

Upon completion, the project will make Columbia the nation’s first city to illustrate and interpret a century of landscaping - 1820-1920. The Garden District’s walkways will help connect the downtown areas of USC, Main Street, the proposed Bull Street neighborhood at the site of the
State Hospital campus, and the Waverly neighborhood, including Allen University and Benedict College.

Moving the Historic Mance House  (March 2008) - Once the home of no fewer than five presidents of Allen University, this building formerly stood at the corner of Pine and Hampton streets. Deemed as a contributing structure within the National Register of Historic Places-listed Waverly District, the Mance House was relocated within the historic community in order to accommodate a new dormitory at Allen University.

Restoration of Randolph Cemetery  (February 2008) - As part of the ongoing project to restore Randolph Cemetery, the Committee for the Beautification and Restoration of Randolph Cemetery, the Downtown Columbia Cemetery Task Force, the City of Columbia and the State of South Carolina unveiled a historic marker at the entrance to the site. Founded in 1871, Randolph Cemetery is the only site in the country where more than ten Reconstruction-era African-American legislators are interred.

Historic Columbia Foundation Proposed Landmark List  (January 2005) - Historic Columbia Foundation developed a list of buildings that meet the requirements for designation as local landmarks in the City of Columbia. The Landmark List is used to identify buildings that are not currently protected and could be in danger of demolition or changes that alter the historic fabric of the structure. Each year, working with building owners, Historic Columbia Foundation works to move these buildings from the proposed list to a city landmark. Get this list – is it the same list as the City of Columbia Landmarks List?

South Carolina State Hospital Site  (December 2008) - Located in the heart of South Carolina's capital city, this 178-acre site once operated as a city within a city for the state's mentally ill. Containing two of Columbia’s most significant and visible historic landmarks, the Robert Mills-designed Asylum Building (circa-1828) and the Babcock Building (circa-1858), the site includes no fewer than ten additional structures eligible for local and national designation, as well as significant natural and archaeological resources. For sale through NAI Avant, the historic institutional campus has great potential for development, but must also be protected as one of our greatest local historic resources.

CHICORA FOUNDATION

Chicora Foundation archaeologists have recently completed data recovery at three tenant sites on the Longtown tract near Killians, SC in upper Richland County, SC. The work involved excavation of two early 20th Century privies and one mid-century well at three different tenant
settlements. Work is now progressing on the report and thousands of tenant artifacts are being examined, classified, and tabulated for the study.

**EAU CLAIRE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (ECDC)**

Call County Planning and Find if they are doing anything related to historic sites or heritage preservation.
## SWOT Analysis for Sustainable Cultural Resource Management

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strengths</th>
<th>Weaknesses</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Richland County South Carolina is a community with a diverse and rich history</td>
<td>1. Many residents do not know the history or heritage of the community</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Favorable support for historic preservation at the local and state levels</td>
<td>2. Lack of understanding among some sectors of the public, including historic building owners, about landmark designation</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Historic landmark programs are in place in both the county and the City of Columbia</td>
<td>3. Varying levels of information are available on known historic buildings and sites</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Tax Incentives are in place that can help rehabilitate historic structures</td>
<td>4. Cultural resources preservation plans and initiatives need to be integrated into an integrated countywide plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Conservation Easement program in place to help preserve cultural heritage resources, including historic buildings, sites or landscapes</td>
<td>5. Lack of current up-to-date information on existing historic landmarks and potentially eligible historic sites</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Grants program in place to help restore historically significant (landmark) buildings and sites</td>
<td>6. Areas within the county have not been surveyed to identify potential heritage buildings or sites</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Historic Preservation Standards and Guidelines in place to guide preservation work on historic landmarks</td>
<td>7. Lack of adequate funding to meet identified objectives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Existing inventory(^1) contains previous survey and other supporting information on known historic sites which will help facilitate, enhance, and promote heritage preservation efforts.</td>
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\(^1\) HeritageExplorer® [http://HistoricRichlandCountySC.com](http://HistoricRichlandCountySC.com)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opportunities</th>
<th>Threats</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Effective management of heritage assets</td>
<td>1. Properties identified in future historic surveys as potentially eligible for the National Register may be overlooked and nomination not completed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Creation of an integrated countywide Cultural Resources Management Plan</td>
<td>2. Some existing historic buildings or sites may be in immediate danger of being torn down, altered or their historic architectural elements lost</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Use future historic surveys to help identify potentially eligible properties for local and national historic designation</td>
<td>3. Historic assets located in rural portions of the county may have been overlooked in previous historical surveys</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Complete the inventory of cultural heritage resources</td>
<td>4. Potential historic resources have not been identified or documented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Provide information for strategic and detailed planning by surveying existing and potentially eligible cultural resources</td>
<td>5. Short-term decisions of owners, occupiers or users of historic buildings and sites can jeopardize heritage value through inappropriate development, use, maintenance or refurbishment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Focus heritage preservation efforts on strategic priorities</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. Build a broad base of support for new heritage initiatives by working collaboratively with communities and municipalities</td>
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<tr>
<td>8. Plan historic surveys so the level of effort and the kinds of information obtained are consistent with the heritage preservation needs of the county</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Many opportunities exist to increase the delivery of heritage information</td>
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Goal 1 - Encourage the preservation of historic structures and sites

Implementation Strategies:

1. Develop an integrated county-wide Cultural Resources Management Plan that outlines goals and strategies that protect identified cultural heritage assets, including:
   a. An outline of cultural heritage management principles
   b. Specific management plans to protect identified cultural places
   c. Strategies for limiting the impact of development on cultural places during construction
   d. The roles and responsibilities of property owners and contractors
   e. A complete inventory of heritage sites and buildings

2. Conduct a reconnaissance survey of all known historic landmarks to determine the current condition and status of these structures.
   a. Solicit information from neighborhood associations at publicly held meetings
   b. Conducting research into the general historical development of the community or survey area
   c. Develop a bibliography of the principal resources consulted during the survey and preparation of the Survey Report
3. Conduct a comprehensive countywide survey or a series of surveys that will identify all historical, architectural, archaeological, and cultural resources in the County.

   a. Heritage resource surveys will be planned so the level or effort and the kinds of information obtained are consistent with the County’s heritage preservation needs
   b. Integrate data from all surveys into the preservation planning process
   c. Evaluate all potentially eligible properties to determine their eligibility for designation as a Richland County landmark or the National Register of Historic Places
   d. All properties that meet eligibility requirements to become a local or national landmark will be input into HeritageExplorer
   e. Results of the survey(s) will be made available to local governments and the county’s residents
      i. HistoricRichlandCountySC.com
      ii. Promotional package or brochure

4. Maintain a current comprehensive list of historic structures and sites in the County in HeritageExplorer

   a. Continue to inventory known heritage resources including local landmarks or properties with national historic designation using the Richland County HeritageExplorer online database.
   b. Use the HeritageExplorer to maintain information about a property’s current condition, renovation requirements/costs/obstacles, and available space (commercial, office or residential).
   c. Conduct a reconnaissance survey to assess all inventoried historic buildings and sites and all buildings and sites cited in previous surveys as potentially eligible for listing in the National Register
      i. Define the survey criteria
      ii. Record and document all sites that meet the survey criteria for inclusion by taking color digital photographs, county approved survey site forms and mapping
iii. Attempt to collect historical information, including photographs depicting what the structure or site looked like in the past, on individual sites within the survey area from property owners, current residents and long-time residents of the community who no longer reside at the site.

iv. Supplement collected information with other general historical data collected from local research facilities (state and local libraries)

d. Support Columbia’s proposed update of City-Wide Architectural Survey and Historic Preservation Plan (also known as the Bryan survey) to ensure neighborhoods and structures that were not previously listed are cataloged and preserved.

i. Collaborate on data collection

ii. Use HeritageExplorer® to manage data and information collected on historic buildings and sites

5. Apply for the status of a Certified Local Government (CLG), which is a partnership at the local, state, and federal levels to promote historic preservation. A benefit to becoming a CLG is eligibility for grants to preserve, protect, and enhance historic structures.

a. Enforce appropriate state or local legislation for the designation and protection of historic properties. This means passage of a historic preservation ordinance that meets state guidelines for CLGs.¹

Goal 2 - Continue to process of nominating historic properties for listing on the National Register

Implementation Strategy:

1. Inform citizens of the process of having a structure nominated for the National Register of Historic Places. County officials should assist with and participate in this process.

2. Encourage public participation in the local historic preservation program, including the process of recommending properties for nomination to the National Register.

3. Continue to gather information about unidentified heritage resources through direct contact with community and neighborhood associations.

4. Develop an ongoing process to enter any available information from nomination forms, previous surveys, or new studies into HeritageExplorer®

5. Use HeritageExplorer® to build property specific information on historic buildings and sites that are potentially eligible for National Register nomination.

6. Nominate cultural resources that meet requirements to the local, state, and National Historic Registers.

7. Use HistoricRichlandCountySC.com website to promote historic buildings and sites

(See Appendix 28 - HeritageExplorer® Overview)

Goal 3 – Encourage local and regional communication and coordination of cultural issues

Implementation Strategy:

1. Collaborate with local municipalities within Richland County to preserve cultural heritage assets.

2. Collaborate with regional historical commissions and boards remaining current on all cultural issues in the Midlands.

Goal 4 – Continue to develop and enhance parks and recreation areas within the county

Implementation Strategy:

1. The National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) recommends 6.25 to 10.5 acres of open space per 1,000 people. According to the RCRC, Richland County currently has 3.66 acres per 1,000 people, including school sites (minus the City of Columbia). An additional 628 acres will be necessary to reach minimum NRPA standards. In accordance with national standards, the County should focus on the development of new parks and recreation facilities in areas where there are currently none, specifically on the outer edges of the County.

2. Purchase HeritageExplorer® Natural Sites and Parks component to inventory scenic landscapes, parks, recreation, and trails in the County
a. Import all existing digital information

b. Develop an interactive website with GoogleMap capability to promote these sites to the citizens, students and visitors.

c. Add an interactive, database-driven calendar to the website to promote cultural events.

Goal 5 – **Encourage public investment in cultural preservation projects**

**Implementation Strategies:**

1. Inform the public about the HistoricRichlandCountySC.com website that contains Richland County historic attractions and landmarks.

2. Encourage public participation in the local historic preservation program, including the process of recommending properties for nomination to the National Register.

3. Use HistoricRichlandCountySC.com to promote Richland County Historic Preservation Grants and Conservation Easement programs.

4. Develop and promote a program which encourages property owners to donate cultural resources to agencies or organizations that will preserve them.

Goal 6 – **Support policies and incentives that encourage the preservation of cultural resource opportunities**

**Implementation Strategy:**

1. Use conservation easements and comparable preservation programs while working with local and regional conservation organizations to educate local government on cultural resource preservation opportunities and policies.
Goal 7 - Build community awareness of local preservation efforts

Implementation Strategy:

1. Promote awareness and education of the County’s goals and achievements.
   a. Develop a media kit to promote awareness, interest and support
   b. Expand web-based information
   c. Publish a brochure on Richland County historic treasures
2. Promote a wide variety of community involvement in historic preservation issues.
3. Encourage development of partnerships with civic and community groups.
4. Encourage residents to take advantage of South Carolina’s 25% State Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credit that provides tax credit to private homeowners who wish to undertake a substantial ($15K within 36 months) rehabilitation of his or her National Register-listed property.
5. Continue to use Conservation Easements to protect significant historic, archaeological and cultural resources.
6. Encourage residents to take advantage of Local, State and Federal Tax Incentives for Conservation Easements

Goal 8 - Help develop a school heritage education program

Implementation Strategy:

1. Encourage the development of a county-wide school heritage education program.
2. Promote the use of HeritageExplorer® as an integral part of the education program.
3. Work with school systems to develop educational strategies for K-12 students, including providing materials in a resource directory on the HistoricRichlandCountySC.com website.
CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLAN

APPENDICES

1) City of Columbia Landmarks Map (II - p. 20)

2) City of Columbia Historic Districts Map (II - p. 24)

3) City of Columbia Design Preservation Districts Map (II - p. 25)

4) City of Columbia Community Character Districts Map (II - p. 25)
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13. Resources Associated with Segregation in Columbia, South Carolina, 1880 – 1960 (II – p. 36)
15. Equalization Schools in South Carolina 1951-1959 (II – p. 36, 48)
16. The Rosenwald School Building Program in South Carolina, 1917-1932 (II – p. 36, 49)
17. Granby Mill Village Inventory List (II – p. 41)
18. Upper Richland County Survey National Register Evaluations (II – p. 43)
19. Upper Richland County Survey Inventory for Potentially Eligible Properties (II – p. 43)
20. Olympia Mill and Village Survey Inventory (II – p. 46)
21. Chicora Foundation – Longtown Tenant Settlement Study Conclusions (II – p. 48)
22. Richland County Conservation Commission Project Highlights (III – p. 55)
23. Richland County Historic Preservation Standards and Guidelines (III – p. 55)
24. Richland County Conservation Grant Program (III – p. 55)
26. Historic and Community Character Districts Map (III – p. 62)
27. City of Columbia Interactive Map of Historic and Design Districts (III – p. 62)
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