875

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

RECEIVED 2280
SEP - 5 2014
NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Columbia Commercial Historic District
Other names/site number: _____
Name of related multiple property listing:

_____

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing

2. Location

Street & number: Portions of Main St., Blanding St., Taylor St., and Sumter St.

City or town: Columbia State: SC County: Richland
Not For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___national ___statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A ___B X C ___D

Elizabeth M Johnson 8/29/2014

Signature of certifying official/Title: **Date**

_____

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

Columbia Commercial Historic District
Name of Property

Richland County, S.C.
County and State

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official: **Date**

Title : **State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government**

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

✓ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:) _____

Joe Edson N. Beall 10.20.14

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private:	X
Public – Local	
Public – State	
Public – Federal	

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s)	
District	X
Site	

Structure ☐

Object ☐

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
36	18	buildings
		sites
		structures
1	1	objects
37	19	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 9

6. Function or Use
Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
COMMERCE/TRADE: Business
COMMERCE/TRADE: Financial Institution
COMMERCE/TRADE: Specialty Store
COMMERCE/TRADE: Department Store
COMMERCE/TRADE: Multiple Dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
COMMERCE/TRADE: Business
COMMERCE/TRADE: Specialty Store
COMMERCE/TRADE: Restaurant
DOMESTIC: Multiple Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)
Late 19th and early 20th Century Revivals
Art Deco
Moderne
International Style

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property: Foundation—Brick; Walls—Brick, Stone; Roof—Asphalt; Other—Terra Cotta, Glass

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Columbia Downtown Historic District is a collection of fifty-four (54) commercial buildings and two (2) objects in the central commercial core of Columbia, the county seat of Richland County and capital of South Carolina. The majority of the district encompasses the 1500, 1600, and 1700 blocks of Main Street, with a few properties in the 1100 and 1200 blocks of the cross streets of Blanding and Taylor streets, as well as two properties in the 1500 and 1600 blocks of Sumter Street. Thirty-six (36) buildings and one (1) object contribute to the historic and architectural character of the district and eighteen (18) buildings and one (1) object do not contribute to the district in their current condition. With an eclectic mix and diverse selection of Columbia's best, and sometimes only, remaining examples of many high architectural styles and national trends, the district illustrates the evolution of commercial patterns on Main Street from 1865 to 1963. These styles include Second Empire, Richardsonian Romanesque, Renaissance Revival, Art Deco, and Streamline Moderne, among others. Some buildings follow not only stylistic trends, but are also based on standardized chain store architectural models. While many of the properties have been adapted to include modern storefronts and some of the upper facades were encapsulated by slipcover treatments in the 1950s and 1960s, many have been restored and retain their historic integrity. This area retains a high density of late nineteenth- to mid-twentieth-century commercial architecture reflecting the economic growth of the city and national commercial trends after the American Civil War.

Narrative Description

CONTRIBUTING PROPERTIES

The following thirty-six (36) buildings and one (1) object contribute to the architectural and historic character of the district. Their current appearances date to the period of significance, from 1866 to 1963, and they retain a high level of historic architectural integrity. Local landmark buildings have been designated individually for their historic and/or architectural significance by the City of Columbia under its historic preservation ordinance. Unless specific dates have been noted, dates of construction have been approximated based on Drie's Bird's Eye Map of Columbia (1872) and Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps (1884-1919).[1] Within the following inventory there are also dates that appear in parenthesis following the building address/name. These dates indicate the date from which the building retains integrity and it is often different than the construction date. In some cases two dates are included, which indicates that the building retains integrity from each of those dates. In those cases the storefronts usually were altered while the upper floors were left intact and have integrity from the earlier of the two dates listed.

1A. 1500 Main Street — Sylvan Building (1871/1906)
This three-story Second Empire style building, attributed to Philadelphia architect Samuel Sloan, was constructed in 1871 as the Central National Bank. The building has a slate, five-part mansard roof with modillioned cornice, heavy quoins, and segmental-arched and pedimented dormer windows. Windows on the second level are arched and pedimented with keystones and heavy drip moulds while windows on the first level are rectangular with keystoned drip moulds. The street level has a double door corner entry and a long, rounded glass display window along Hampton Street. The Hampton Street elevation also features two main level arched entrances featuring drip moulds and iron stairs, as well as basement level entrances. The three-bay wide central pavilion along Hampton Street contains a large paired-window dormer with broken pediment on the mansard. In 1884, the building also housed a telephone company office and YMCA room. The Sylvan brothers from Helsingborg, Sweden, who had run a jewelry store at 1524 Main Street since 1897, purchased the building in 1905. They installed a decorative copper-roofed awning at the corner entrance and projecting plate glass display window with prismatic glass transoms and copper-clad belcast roof on the Hampton Street elevation and altered the entrance and floor level. Sylvan's opened at this location in 1906. This building is significant as the sole remaining example of the French Second Empire style on Main Street built after the Civil War. It has had the same tenant for over a century, is a local landmark, and was listed individually in the National Register on March 23, 1972.[2]

1B. Sylvan Brothers Clock (Corner of Main Street and Hampton Street) (1908)
The clock in front of the Sylvan Building was erected in 1908, likely by clockmaker Seth Thomas. It has four round faces ornamented with lions' heads and other late Victorian style decoration atop a single fluted Corinthian order column standing upon a pedestal with three square panels on each of the four faces. A matching clock, installed for the Standard Building and Loan Association, is located farther south on Main Street, at the corner of Washington Street. The only other similar clocks known to exist are in San Francisco, Baltimore, New Orleans, and Berne, Switzerland.[3]

[1] C. N. Drie, Bird's eye view of the city of Columbia, South Carolina 1872, (Baltimore, 1872); Sanborn Map Company, *Columbia, South Carolina.* New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1884-1919. Available at http://library.sc.edu/digital/collections/sanborn.html.
[2] National Register of Historic Places, Sylvan Building, Columbia, Richland County, South Carolina; *The State* September 22, 1897; November 2, 1961.
[3] "Columbia Street Clock, On Hampton Street, near the intersection of Main and Hampton streets, Columbia, Richland County, SC," Historic American Buildings Survey; Maxey, Russell, *South Carolina's Historic Columbia: Yesterday and Today in Photographs* (Columbia, South Carolina: The R.L. Bryan Company, 1980), p. 330.

2. 1508 Main Street and 1217 Hampton Street — Kress 5 & 10 (1935/1953)
This two-story Art Deco building opened in 1935. It was designed by Edward F. Sibbert, chief designing architect of the Kress Five and Dime Company, as a purpose-built Kress Five and Dime store. The Main Street elevation has a cream glazed terra cotta façade with rounded details, fluted pilasters, and stylized Egyptian floral motifs in orange, green, and blue ornamental terra cotta. The first floor has two recessed entrances between curved storefront windows. A marquee with stylized ornamentation and curved corners spans the width of the storefront. Immediately above the marquee are eight short two-over-two light windows and the words "S.H. Kress and Co. 5-10-25 cent store." Eight corresponding two-over-two light windows adorn the second floor. The cornice contains the name "Kress" at center, above which is a gentle-sloping pediment with stylized foliated crown in front of a flag pole. The terra cotta facade wraps onto the alley just north of the building with similar treatment. The Hampton Street elevation is yellow brick and features simpler lines. A rectilinear red marquee contains the name "S.H. Kress and Co." and a vertical red neon sign features the word "Kress." The Kress Company opened this building, its 223rd store, in June 1935. The significant mid-century addition facing Hampton Street was constructed in 1953, creating a reverse L-shaped building plan. The lunch counter, located within this addition, was the site of a civil rights sit-in in March 1960, which helped lead to the eventual desegregation of downtown lunch counters in August 1962. The store was remodeled in 1963 with the addition of new modern windows and a basement salesroom. It was rehabilitated in 1999 and currently houses a restaurant on the lower level and residences on the upper floors. It is one of the premiere examples of Art Deco architecture remaining in Columbia. It is a local landmark and was listed individually in the National Register on March 2, 1979.[4]

3. 1530 Main Street — Canal Dime Savings Bank (1895)
This three-story brick Richardsonian Romanesque building was erected in 1895 by W.B. Smith Whaley and Gadsden Shand for the Canal Dime Savings Bank. It has a granite façade and red barrel tile roof. The unaltered upper floors feature rough cut granite, rounded arches, and third floor balcony. The building housed a series of banks until 1936, when Eckerd's Drug Store and Pharmacy purchased the property. The first floor was remodeled for the drug store in that year, including the addition of a recessed storefront entry. The storefront dating to 1936 was reversed in 1999 and the building was rehabilitated to its original 1895 appearance. This building currently houses the offices of Capitol Places, a real estate development company responsible for many of the recent adaptive reuse projects on Main Street. This building is the only remaining example of Richardsonian Romanesque architecture on Main Street. It is a local landmark and was individually listed in the National Register on November 25, 1980.[5]

4. 1535-37 Main Street — Lorick and Lowrance Building (1913)
This two-story Renaissance Revival-style building was designed in 1913 by Columbia architect J. Carroll Johnson of the firm of Urquhart and Johnson as the Lorick and Lowrance Mercantile Building. It features two large segmental-arched bays with three ornately-decorated paneled pilasters and a heavy foliated cornice featuring stylized flowers, band molding, disks with laurel, scallop shells, torsade-ensconced torchère, and cartouche in a white or cream-colored glazed terra cotta. The south bay features paneling under the terra-cotta arch, while the north bay has an expanse of windows in the upper story. All of the white glazed terra cotta is highly detailed and gives the building an ornate, delicate appearance. Its primary tenant was the Lorick Bros. Hardware Company, but other businesses, such as the Copeland Clothing Company and Caldwell's clothing store, operated out of the storefronts. Retail clothing and shoe stores were typical of the building's occupants. The building originally had four identical Renaissance

[4] National Register of Historic Places, Kress Building, Columbia, Richland County, South Carolina; *The State* June 16, 1935; August 18, 1953; April 7, 1963; Paul S. Lofton, Jr., "Calm and Exemplary: Desegregation in Columbia, South Carolina," in *Southern Businessmen and Desegregation*, ed. Elizabeth Jacoway and David R. Collum (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1982), 75.
[5] National Register of Historic Places, Canal Dime Savings Bank, Columbia, Richland County, South Carolina; "Canal Dime Savings Bank," unpublished manuscript on file at Historic Columbia Foundation, 2007.

Revival bays, but only the two north bays remain today. The southern portions were demolished around 1970 for Davison's Department Store. This building continues to serve as retail space. It is a local landmark and was partially rehabilitated in 2011, through the addition of windows in its north bay.[6]

5. 1546 Main Street — Silver's 5 & 10 (1940)

This three-story building was constructed by 1872 for use as a hardware store. It was remodeled to an appearance closely resembling its current facade in 1940. It features a cornice, sign spanning the width of the building, and four horizontal stretches of six windows. R.B. and E. McKay, dealers in "fancy groceries," tea, and coffee occupied the building in the 1890s and 1900s. The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company opened its doors in June 1909. By 1919, the building was used as a five and dime store. Since 1930, it is best known as Silver's Five and Dime Store. It was heavily remodeled, including a new front with nine show windows, three entrances, a new cream and red paint scheme, and more shallow vestibule in 1928. It was updated again in 1940 to include a Minnesota granite facade on the first two floors and was expanded by four hundred feet. Rehabilitations in 2002 reversed a 1970s facade, restoring the upper levels of the building to its 1940 appearance. It is currently a floral shop.[7]

6. 1556 Main Street — McCrory's 5 & 10 (1951)

This three-story building was originally constructed in 1876 in a French Victorian style for use as the Wright's Hotel and a clothing store. It was remodeled to an appearance closely resembling its current, International Style facade in 1951. Its brick upper stories are flat and feature paired fixed windows separated by corrugated metal. A separate concrete corner facade has small square fixed windows. By 1904, McCrory's variety store occupied the lower level, while the upper levels housed the Hotel Caldwell. By 1919, the hotel was replaced with the St. Johns Hotel, which featured an upper balcony. In December 1925 a fire originating in the basement badly damaged the interior of all three stories, including the St. John's Hotel, which never reopened. The original walls of the building were retained, but the interior was completely remodeled by Rutherford-Innes Construction Company. When the building reopened in late 1926 McCrory's occupied all three levels.[8] The updates to the facade in the early 1950s according to local architect Heyward Singley's designs, included enclosing the windows, covering the walls with brick, and adding modern signage. These alterations were McCrory's attempt to remain a relevant shopping destination. In 2012, the building was rehabilitated with several alterations to Singley's design. These alterations included the addition of four single-pane windows on the corners of the north and west elevations. Previously these corners were solid block with no fenestration. The 2012 renovation also added horizontal banding of corrugated metal spanning the distance between the original window openings on the second and third floors of both the north and west elevations. Despite these changes, the building retains sufficient integrity of materials and design to convey its significance as a 1951 international style building whose form was designed by prominent Columbia architect Heyward Singley. It is a local landmark.[9]

7. 1600 Main Street and 1217-1219 Taylor Street — Manson Building (1912)

This three-story Classical Revival masonry building was designed in 1912 by the Columbia architectural firm of James B. Urquhart for use by the People's National Bank and Columbia Chamber of Commerce. It is clad in red brick with decorative circles, diamonds, and horizontal bands of Indiana limestone trim. It has three clusters of one-over-one light windows on both the second and third stories, separated by large wooden spandrels. The windows and spandrels are replacements added in the last decade. The building originally had a significant cornice, which has yet to be reinstalled. The two-story brick addition at 1217-1219 Taylor Street features a large plate glass window to the right and a single entry door to the left. It has three one-over-one light windows on the upper floor and evidence of a former cornice. In 1917,

[6] Sanborn Map, 1919; City Directories, Columbia, 1930-1960, available copies at the Richland Library; *The State* July 5, 1916; August 3, 1916; October 11, 1917.
[7] Drie's Birds Eye map, 1872; Sanborn Map, 1884-1919; *The State* February 18, 1928; June 8, 1940; July 17, 1940.
[8] *The State* Dec. 21, 1925; Dec. 22, 1925; April 2, 1926; March 26, 1926; April 5, 1926; Oct. 18, 1926.
[9] "McCrory's Building," unpublished manuscript on file at Historic Columbia Foundation, 2006; *The State* September 17, 1951.

the Chamber of Commerce's Cantonment Committee raised money to establish Camp Jackson, later the U.S. Army base Fort Jackson, on the third floor of the Manson Building. The Bon Marche department store moved into the building in 1920 and contracted with architects Lafaye and Lafaye to enlarge and renovate the building. By 1927, the two storefronts adjoining the main corner store were combined into one large store and the entrance was reconfigured to face Main Street. Bon Marche vacated the building in 1933. The Works Progress Administration and Richland County Red Cross used the building in the late 1930s and early years of World War II. The storefront was remodeled in the 1940s to include marble and plate glass windows. In 1962, Berry's on Main department store opened at this location. Berry's enclosed the top two floors with a stuccoed slipcover facade and giant logo in the 1960s. In 2002, the building was rehabilitated and the slipcover facade removed, revealing the original masonry facade and details.[10]

8. 1601 Main Street — Efird's Building (1919)

This three-story masonry building was constructed about 1870, for use as a grocery store, hardware store, and boarding house. It was remodeled to an appearance closely resembling its current facade in 1919. It has a double storefront with plate-glass window displays and recessed entries. A tiled store nameplate with the words "Efird's" is located in the entry threshold. A pressed tin and copper awning tops the entry. The upper levels feature paired one-over-one windows with keystones. The cornice contains the words "19 Efird Bros 15" and small red lozenge motif. In 1915, the Efird Brothers acquired two separate storefronts for the Efird's department store. In 1919, the company added a one-hundred foot rear addition and a third story to the building and also added a new brick façade and store entrances. Efird's was located in this building until 1958 when Belk's department store purchased the property and bricked in the windows on the upper levels. In 1960, Lourie's department store acquired the building and applied a wrap-around false front. This was partially reversed in 1997 when Lourie's re-exposed the historic brick and historic windows on the upper levels. Further rehabilitation in 2011 resulted in the building returning to its 1919 appearance, with the restoration of the awnings, windows, and doorways. As Mast General Store, with apartments above, 1601 Main Street retains its historic use as a retail space. It is a local landmark and was individually listed in the National Register on October 9, 2012.[11]

9. 1607 Main Street — State/Fox Theater (1936)

A previous building at this location had been constructed between 1872 and 1884 for use as a grocery and hardware store. The Columbia Cafeteria also operated in the building from 1917 to 1932. This older building was replaced in 1936 by this three-story Art Deco movie theater, known originally as the State Theater. The building features Art Deco ornamentation and Egyptian Revival detailing. It has two pilasters topped with ornate golden masks. Two vertical strips divide the facade into three stucco-covered bays, with one-over-one windows in the second story. In 1962 the theater changed hands and became the Fox Theater. The Fox, like other Main Street theaters, was segregated by race until it was desegregated in 1963. The theater is the last of several formerly located on Main Street, and has recently been converted back to its historic use. It underwent a sensitive rehabilitation involving its facade, storefront, and windows in 2012 and is now operated as the Nickelodeon Theater. The building originally featured a large marquee that was removed at some point in the twentieth century and that was missing for many years. In 2014 a reproduction marquee was returned to the facade, providing a historically appropriate appearance. It is a local landmark.[12]

[10] "Berry's on Main," unpublished manuscript on file at Historic Columbia Foundation, 2006; Sanborn Map, 1910, 1919; City Directories, 1930-1960; *The Columbia Record* December 12, 1913; February 23, 1927; *The State* December 14, 1911.

[11] National Register of Historic Places, Efird's Department Store, Columbia, Richland County, South Carolina.

[12] "1607 Main," unpublished manuscript on file at Historic Columbia Foundation, 2006; Drie's Birds Eye Map, 1872; Sanborn Map, 1884.

10. 1613 Main Street — Lever Building (1903)
The foundation of this three-story Classical Revival building was laid in October 1902 and it was completed in 1903 by Columbia contractor C.M. Lide, Jr. for Walter D. Lever, a successful local businessman known as "Lever the Shoe Man."[13] It has a brick and terra cotta facade with a heavy cornice, elaborate entablature, and balustrade. In the terra cotta frieze the word "Lever" is flanked by swags and torches. The central two bays feature arched windows with elaborate brick arches formed by pilasters. Four small cast-iron pilasters on the lower level create a double door entry flanked by two windows. It housed Lever's Boot and Shoe Company until 1922. The second and third stories housed the Rawls Brothers Studio portrait photographers and a photography school. In the 1920s, the building was used as Draughon's Practical Business College and by the 1930s included a variety of other tenants, including a women's clothing store. A twentieth-century recessed glass storefront was removed and replaced with the current first-floor entry ca. 1980.[14] It is a local landmark and was listed in the National Register on March 2, 1979.[15]

11. 1614-16 Main Street — W.T. Grant Building (1931)
This one-story Art Deco building was constructed in 1931 for the W.T. Grant Junior Department Store. It has a flat roof and yellow brick frieze with the words "W.T. Grant Building" spanning the width of the building. The decorative cornice is covered in terra cotta tile with four-part beaded pilasters and grey, blue, and gold mosaics. W.T. Grant's chain store operated in the building from its opening on January 9, 1932 until 1959. The building was adorned with a mansard cornice and siding in the 1970s, but was rehabilitated to its original appearance in 2014. It is a local landmark.[16]

12. 1620 Main Street — Schulte-United Building (1928)
This one-story Neoclassical-Modern building was constructed in 1928 for the Schulte-United chain cigar store.[17] This building replaced an older, frame building that was occupied by the Globe Dry Goods Company from 1897 to 1928.[18] It has a flat roof and terra cotta facade. Its frieze features undecorated pilasters and small metal grates. The cornice has dentil molding and a stepped parapet with an engraved nameplate with the words "Schulte-United." This is topped by a pair of urns. Schulte-United was formed by the recently merged Schulte Retail Stores and United Cigar Stores. The store, which was likely designed by a company architect, opened in November 1928.[19] While the company quickly went bankrupt, the store continued to operate until 1954, when the H.L. Green Company department store acquired the building. The building was rehabilitated to its original appearance in 2014. It is a local landmark.[20]

13. 1621 Main Street — Robinson Building (1933)
This two-story building was constructed by 1872 as a clothing and millinery store. It was remodeled to an appearance closely resembling its current facade in 1933. It features two modified recessed storefronts and wooden paneling above, added since the late 1970s. The cornice features a slight parapet inscribed with the name "Robinson." By 1904, the building served as a fruit shop and Chinese laundry. A rear addition was constructed in 1909 as a vaudeville theater, but was remodeled in 1910 to serve as the Grand "moving picture theater." By 1920, it was a jeweler and by 1940 was occupied by Allan's women's

[13] *The State* October 1, 1902.
[14] *The State* June 17, 1979; May 27, 1981.
[15] National Register of Historic Places, Lever Building, Columbia, Richland County, South Carolina; Sanborn Map, 1904; *The State* May 12, 1903; April 16, 1922; City Directories, 1930-1960.
[16] Jennifer Betsworth, "W.T. Grant Building," unpublished manuscript on file at Historic Columbia Foundation, 2013.
[17] *The State* Sept. 30, 1928.
[18] *The State* July 29, 1897; *The State* March 11, 1928; *The State* March 16, 1928.
[19] *The State* Oct. 21, 1928; *The State* Nov. 23, 1928.
[20] Jennifer Betsworth, "Schulte-United Building," unpublished manuscript on file at Historic Columbia Foundation, 2013.

clothing. A terrazzo "Allan's" logo remains in the entrance floor. It was remodeled in 1933 for Caldwell's women's clothing store.[21]

14. 1625 Main Street — Mark's (1866)

This three-story stucco building was built in 1866 for the *Daily Phoenix* newspaper, which ran until November 1878. The building features a tall cornice, three windows with transoms and balconettes on the second story, and three windows with balconettes on the third story. The *Daily Phoenix* was established shortly after the 1865 fire to chronicle the rebuilding of the city and was an important symbol in the rebirth of the Main Street commercial district. By 1883, the building was turned into Sloan and Blakely's grocery store, with a boarding house in the upper floors. In 1886, the building was converted into the Commercial Bank. Other tenants included a millinery shop, a dentist, and the Knights of Pythias fraternal organization. It housed a wide variety of tenants, including King's Jewelry by 1948. While the building has been simplified, including the removal of its heavy cornice and second-story balcony and the alteration of the first-floor storefront to a more modern, recessed entry, it retains much of its original 1866 design.[22]

15. 1626 Main Street — Kimbrell's Building (1948)

This three-story masonry Streamline Moderne building was constructed in 1907 by William Winsett for the Southern Lutheran Publication House. It was remodeled to an appearance closely resembling its current facade in 1948. It features a flat roof and its upper stories are covered in a white scored stucco with a pleated effect. The center of the façade is emphasized by a low-relief vertical stucco design culminating in an arch. The design features a central panel paralleled by smaller, stepped pleats. Southern Lutheran Publication House operated out of the second level until 1912, when it moved to the location on Sumter Street. F.M. Kirby Five & Dime stores was located in the lower level from 1907 until 1912, when Woolworth's Five & Dime acquired the building. When Woolworth's moved locations in 1940, Haverty's, a southern furniture chain, opened a store here. As part of an effort to modernize the building, Haverty's hired Harold Saxelby to update the facade in 1948 and create one large commercial space. The building was rehabilitated to reflect its 1948 appearance in 2014.[23]

16. 1627-29 Main Street — Tots-to-Teens (1935)

This one-story, flat-roofed streamline building was constructed between 1872 and 1884 as a boots and shoes store. It was remodeled to an appearance closely resembling its current facade in 1935. It has two storefronts and simple terra cotta tile facing. It is topped with a thin, simple cornice. Webb's Art Emporium sold wallpaper, paints, and oils at the 1627 storefront from 1907 to 1922. The 1629 storefront housed a barbershop from 1904 until at least 1945, including the shop of John R. Cornwell, a prominent local African American barber and entrepreneur. The facade was modernized in 1935 by Perry-Browne for its electric appliance retail store. Tots-to-Teens moved in by 1960. A new storefront was installed in 2011, resulting in a shallower entry, and the building continues to serve as retail space.[24]

17. 1631 Main Street — Habenicht Building (1937)

This two-story Art Moderne building was constructed in 1865 for use as a brewery and liquor store. It was remodeled to an appearance closely resembling its current facade in 1937. The building has a streamlined appearance with a single, centered, segmental arched window and fluted pilasters. The front entry has a recessed double door entry, plate glass windows, and terrazzo flooring. The 1960s renovation included a new plate glass entryway. Owned by the Seegers and Habenicht families since its construction, the building was later used as a clothing store and the Habenicht-MacDougall Sporting

[21] Drie's Birds Eye Map, 1872; Sanborn Map, 1884, 1919; City Directories, 1930-1960; *The State* March 10, 1909; January 2, 1911; November 12, 1933; City of Columbia Survey Files.
[22] "1625 Main Street," unpublished manuscript on file at Historic Columbia Foundation, 2013.
[23] Jennifer Betsworth, "Haverty's Furniture Store," unpublished manuscript on file at Historic Columbia Foundation, 2013.
[24] Drie's Birds Eye Map, 1872; Sanborn Map, 1884, 1919; City Directories, 1914-1960; *The State* August 22, 1907; July 25, 1910; May 1, 1935;

Goods store. It was substantially renovated in 1913, 1937, and the 1960s. It was restored to its 1930s appearance in 2013 and currently serves as office space. It is a local landmark.[25]

18. 1633-35 Main Street (1937)

This two-story building was constructed by 1873 as a liquor store and saloon. It was remodeled to an appearance closely resembling its current facade in 1937. The building has two storefronts and four star medallions in the entablature. Also owned by the Seegers and Habenict families, it operated as a liquor store until at least 1899.[26] By 1902, it was used as a shoe store and millinery.[27] In 1910, the building was used by a Labor Union Hall. By 1920, the Ebenezer Lutheran Church's Friendship Hall was located in 1633 Main and Bruns and Little Druggists operated in the 1635 storefront. By 1940, Irene Walker's Hat Shoppe opened at 1633 and Tiny Tots Toys opened at 1635 by 1950. By 1937, the show windows were enlarged and black Vitrolite glass panels were added to the storefront. The second-floor windows were enclosed and covered in stucco sometime between 1967 and 1977.[28]

19. 1637 Main Street (1937)

This two-story cast-stone streamline building was constructed between 1872 and 1884 as a grocery store. It was remodeled to an appearance closely resembling its current facade in 1937. It features round-headed pilasters and a fluted cornice. It has three steel casement windows set among layered intervening stone panels, three bowed-stone sills, and decorative stylized sheath of west motifs in the upper level and a 1930s storefront on the lower level. From 1904 to 1906, it was occupied by E.T. Hendrix, dealer in fancy groceries. By 1910, it was used as a music store and became a women's clothing store by 1935. The building was heavily remodeled in 1937 according to plans drawn by architect J. B. Urquhart. Cabaniss Co. Women's Wear occupied the building from 1937 until the 1950s. By 1960, it housed the women's clothing store Lisbeth Wolfe.[29]

20. 1644 Main Street — Tapp's Department Store (1940/1952)

This five-story Depression Modern building was constructed as the Tapp's Department Store in 1940 and updated in 1952. It features a white stucco and dark tremolite stone facade with little ornamentation. It has vertical bands of windows, a clock face, and a sign with the word "Tapp's" in large letters James L. Tapp constructed a new department store in 1940 in the Depression Modern style in an effort to modernize his business. The store was enlarged with two more stories added in 1952. E. Paul Behles of New York City designed the interior and advised the Columbia architectural firm of Lafaye, Lafaye and Fair on the design of the exterior. It was rehabilitated in 2003 and now serves as an arts center and apartment complex. The building is a local landmark and was listed in the National Register on March 2, 1979.[30]

21. 1645 Main Street (ca. 1880)

This two-story brick building was constructed by 1872 for use as a liquor store. It has three second-story windows with transoms and heavy arches. Above the windows are three small medallions and the shadow from a former cornice. It features a modified corrugated metal storefront with an entry to the left. In 1895, it became a grocery store and by 1901 it also housed a dressmaker on the second floor. By

[25] Staci Richey, "1631 Main Street: Seegers-Habenict Building," unpublished manuscript on file at Historic Columbia Foundation, 2011; *The Columbia Record* May 6, 1937; *The Daily Phoenix* January 18, 1866.
[26] *The State* August 17, 1899.
[27] *The State* June 4, 1902.
[28] "1633 Main Street," unpublished manuscript on file at Historic Columbia Foundation, 2006; Drie's Birds Eye Map, 1872; Sanborn Map 1884-1910; *The State* October 16, 1922; *The Columbia Record* May 6, 1937; "Low-flying aircraft over Main Street, with view of Main looking South," July 12, 1967, Russell Maxey Photograph Collection.
[29] Drie's Birds Eye Map, 1872; Sanborn Map, 1884; *The State* February 21, 1904; September 25, 1906; May 1, 1910; August 10, 1937; August 11, 1937; City Directories, 1935-1960.
[30] National Register of Historic Places, 1644 Main Street, Columbia, Richland County, South Carolina.

1928, it was converted to the Friendly Bakery. In late 1934 it was converted into a Piggly Wiggly grocery store, the third in Columbia. By 1960, it was the Singer Sewing Machine Company.[31]

22. 1649 Main Street (1941)
This two-story building was constructed by 1872 for use as a grocery store. It was remodeled to an appearance closely resembling its current facade in 1941. It features three small square openings under a large window composed of glass block. It remained a grocery store associated with E.T. Hendrix until 1925. From at least 1928 until the 1970s, it was used by Ruff Hardware. The first-floor storefront has been partially enclosed since the 1970s. The building is currently vacant.[32]

23. 1720 Main Street (1912)
This three-story masonry building was constructed by 1912 for use as L. W. Dickerson & Co.'s Furniture store. The second and third floors feature rusticated brick surrounds, arched windows with articulated sills, and a cornice with an arch at the center. The parapet has small peaked projections on either end and in the stepped center. It was used primarily as a series of furniture stores, including Rustin's and an early location for Haverty's in 1917. A storefront remodeling in 1976 resulted in an arched entryway flanked by paired columns and a thick cornice. To either side of the entry are sets of five windows and an additional corner column. The upper floors retain their 1912 appearance.[33]

24. 1722-24 Main Street — Bouchier Building (1913)
This three-story Second Renaissance Revival building, designed by the Columbia architectural firm of Wilson and Sompayrac, was constructed in 1913 for use as a furniture store. It features a white glazed terra cotta facade with intact foliated storefront surrounds (one larger and one smaller), each with a blank name tablet. Five large segmental-arched (two-story high) window bays with keystones on the upper floors and heavy glazed terra cotta detailing including foliated banderol surrounds and pilasters adorn the upper floors. The windows on the upper levels remain intact with their copper mullions, muntins, and spandrels. The second floor features a classical glazed terra cotta balustrade. It also has a denticulated cornice with descending lotus bud pendant decorations flanking and between each window bay. From 1938 to 1940, the Tapp's company used the building for its electronic and toy departments while waiting for its new building to be completed. In the 1940s, the building was occupied by the Dixie Military Store and Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company. In the 1950s, it housed the Sears, Roebuck and Company Toy Department and the Palmetto Insulating and Home Service Company. Since the 1970s, the plate-glass storefront has been replaced, resulting in a shallower entry. This building is a local landmark and was listed in the National Register on November 25, 1980.[34]

25. 1726-28 Main Street — Evrytania Building (1938)
This two-story Art Deco building was constructed in 1938 by James Siokos. The word "EVRYTANIA," which is a Greek province and also means "stronghold," is inscribed at the top under an arched parapet. The building also features inscribed floral stonework and three large multi-paned fixed metal windows. It originally included a Masonic lodge room used by Acacia lodge No. 94, on the second floor. Since the

[31] Drie's Birds Eye Map 1872; Sanborn Map, 1884-1919; City Directories, 1930-1960; *The State* November 10, 1895; September 8, 1901; December 15, 1930; October 20, 1934.
[32] Drie's Birds Eye Map, 1872; Sanborn Map, 1884; City Directories, 1930-1970; *The State* March 28, 1907; June 25, 1941.
[33] "The 1700 Block of Main Street," unpublished manuscript on file at Historic Columbia Foundation, 2008; City Directories, 1930-1960; *The State* April 9, 1912; May 23, 1917; *The Columbia Record* February 22, 1976; **"**Store Building—Columbia,**"** in **"**A Few Selections from the Work of C.M. Lide Contractor, Columbia, So. Carolina," [Columbia, S.C.: C.M. Lide, n.d.].
[34] National Register of Historic Places, 1722-24 Main Street, Columbia, Richland County, South Carolina; "The 1700 Block of Main Street," unpublished manuscript on file at Historic Columbia Foundation, 2008; City Directories, 1910-1950.

1970s, the first-floor has been reconfigured from two recessed entry plate-glass storefronts to the current central-entry storefront.[35]

26. 1730-32 Main Street — Brown Building (1901)
This three-story masonry Classical Revival building was designed in 1901 by the Columbia architectural firm of Sams and Carter (James Hagood Sams and Avery Carter) for the C.O. Brown and Brothers Hardware Company. It has an ornate bracketed upper cornice and central projecting bracketed pediment, corner pilasters, and pedimented third story windows. The date "1901" is engraved in the pediment and on the frieze between the brackets is the name "Brown." The 1732 storefront was used as a grocery store and pharmacy in the early 1910s. The building was also used as a loan and insurance company in the 1920s and 1930s. The hardware company remained at the 1730 storefront until 1950. A storefront remodel between 1973 and 1979 enclosed the recessed plate-glass storefront, resulting in the current bricked-in bays with first-floor windows, thin pilasters, and a central entry. This building is a local landmark.[36]

27. 1736-38 Main Street — Boyne Building (1901)
This three-story Italianate building was also designed in 1901 by the Columbia architectural firm of Sams and Carter for Thomas A. Boyne, shoe merchant. It features four pilasters with composite capitals, a heavy cornice with an arched central pavilion, and a second-story cast-iron balcony. It also features a second-story door with a transom and arched pediment. The first floor is entirely composed of glass, but with cast-iron fluted Corinthian piers. It was originally used as a shoe store, grocery store, and boarding house. By 1910, the boarding house became the McLean Hotel and the 1738 storefront was used by E.F. Hudgins for his drug store. The 1736 storefront was used by a candy company by 1925 and the Elite Cafe by 1932.[37] The Broadway Bar and Grill opened in 1942 at the 1738 storefront.[38] By the 1950s, it was converted to a commercial office building. In 1979, all of the upper-level windows were filled in, the balcony was removed, and the first floor was enclosed. Later facade work reopened the windows, added a new plate-glass storefront, and reinstalled a balcony, making the building more closely resemble its original design. The building is perhaps most recognized for housing the popular Elite Epicurean Restaurant until 1997.[39]

28. 1116 Blanding Street — Marlboro Apartments (1911)
This three-story brick brownstone apartment building was designed by the architectural firm of James B. Urquhart and completed in 1911. It features projecting polygonal bays on either end of the facade, a painted metal cornice, and tan belt course dividing each story. Each floor has ten windows. The Marlboro Apartments leased out six rooms to boarders. This brownstone-style building, though ubiquitous in other cities, is uncommon in Columbia. The building was converted into offices in 1983.[40]

29. 1200 Blanding Street — Greyhound Bus Depot (1938-1939)
This two-story Streamline Moderne building was designed by architect George D. Brown of Charleston, West Virginia based on plans prepared for Greyhound by noted industrial designer Raymond Loewy in 1933 at a cost of $75,000. The island-style bus station has rounded corners, with three horizontal bands made of blue stucco, glass block, stainless steel, and blue and ivory Vitrolite mirrored panels. The entry has a rounded aluminum marquee and vertical neon sign. The builders, W.H. Artley builders of

[35] "The 1700 Block of Main Street," unpublished manuscript on file at Historic Columbia Foundation, 2008; *The State* April 14, 1938; *The State* May 8, 1938; *The State* May 11, 1938.
[36] "The 1700 Block of Main Street," unpublished manuscript on file at Historic Columbia Foundation, 2008; City Directories, 1901-1950; *The State* February 28, 1936; Zoning Permit #85-23, July 19, 1985.
[37] *The State* June 19, 1932.
[38] *The State* August 2, 1942.
[39] "The 1700 Block of Main Street," unpublished manuscript on file at Historic Columbia Foundation, 2008; City Directories, 1901-1950; City of Columbia Survey Files.
[40] "Marlboro Apartment Building," unpublished manuscript on file at Historic Columbia Foundation, n.d.; City Directories, 1930-1960; *The State* March 3, 1921; Zoning Permit #83-1467, June 27, 1983.

Savannah, constructed similar bus terminals in Charleston and Savannah. It was praised as modern and highly efficient, serving up to five buses at a time. It operated as a bus depot from its opening on December 16, 1939 to the 1980s. It is significant primarily as the best remaining example of the Streamline Moderne architectural style in Columbia. It was listed in the National Register on December 28, 1989.[41]

30. 1213 Blanding Street — Palmetto Fire Station/Villa Tronco (1866)
This two-story Italianate building was constructed in 1866 as a fire station. The brick building has a heavy cornice, an arched parapet, upper story windows, a single entry door to the left, and a large central arched garage door. It was rebuilt using the previous fire house's chimney bricks with the assistance of Union soldiers from the New York Metropolitan Fire Department. The Palmetto Fire Company, formed in 1848, continued to use the building as Columbia Fire Department Station No. 2 until 1921. It was briefly used as a Sears, Roebuck and Company warehouse. In 1941, the building was converted into an Italian restaurant by the Tronco family, who enclosed the original wide entrance for horse-drawn fire equipment. In the 1970s, the upper facade was stuccoed over, but the entire facade was reversed to its original appearance in the early 1980s. Further facade work in 2012 restored many of the building's other original elements. It is significant as the only remaining nineteenth-century firehouse in Columbia and as the city's first Italian restaurant. The building is a local landmark.[42]

31. 1215-1217 Blanding Street (1940)
This one-story streamlined building was constructed in 1940 as a grocery store. It features fluted pilasters and a thin cornice. It was used as men's clothing store and cleaners before being annexed by Villa Tronco in 1981.[43]

32. 1519 Sumter Street — Powell's Furniture Company (1920)
This two-story Classical Revival building was built in 1920 to house the Home Light and Power Company. Constructed of yellow brick, which has been painted grey, the building has decorative stone work and terra cotta trim, detailed columns on the first floor, a cornice over the second-story windows, and a stepped parapet. Windows on the side have been enclosed. The building became Jenkins Auto Parts Service in 1927. The Knights of Columbus occupied the upper story of the building in 1928, when Sears, Roebuck and Company opened an automotive parts branch in the rear. From 1938 until 1954, the Jenkins Automotive Warehouse was located in the back of the building. A rear addition in 1945 and alleyway provided valuable access to the warehouse and loading docks. In 1960, Warren Powell acquired the building for his furniture store.[44]

33. 1619 Sumter Street — Lutheran Publishing Company (1912)
This four-story Beaux Arts Classical Revival building was designed by the Columbia architectural firm of James B. Urquhart and constructed in 1912 for the South Carolina Lutheran Synod. It features a limestone-accented brick facade with piano nobile configuration, a rusticated limestone-faced ground level with two segmental-arched entrances flanking a triple window, a tripartite (Palladian) composition on the upper floors with engaged Ionic columns and a classical pediment with roundel (oculus), second-story balconies, quoins, and a limestone-capped stepped parapet atop an attic (fourth) story. The Lutheran Synod had operated a printing shop at 1626 Main Street since 1903. It outgrew its space and constructed a new print shop on the lot immediately behind it. The Board of Publishing operated a printing company

[41] National Register of Historic Places, Greyhound Bus Depot, Columbia, Richland County, South Carolina; *The State* December 15, 1939.
[42] "Palmetto Fire Engine Company House," unpublished manuscript on file at Historic Columbia Foundation, n.d.; *The State* February 1, 1921; John D. Jansen, *Going to Blazes: A 200-year Illustrated History of the Columbia, South Carolina, Fire and Rescue Service* (Evansville, IN : M.T. Publishing, 2005), 18; Zoning Permit #80-13, June 12, 1980; City of Columbia Survey Files.
[43] City Directories, 1940-1981; *The State* October 25, 1940.
[44] "Powell's Furniture Company," unpublished manuscript on file at Historic Columbia Foundation, 2008; *The State* August 21, 1928.

and bookshop on the first floor and the Glenwood apartments on the upper floors. In 1951, the Glenwood was replaced with the Sir John Hotel. Although new windows were installed in the early twenty-first century, the facade retains much of its original integrity.[45]

34. 1116-18 Taylor Street (ca. 1915)
This two-story Classical Revival building was constructed sometime between 1910 and 1919 and was used for a wide variety of purposes, including a beauty parlor, jewelry store, interior decorator, and insurance companies. It features a bracketed cornice, paired upper-level windows, and a large expanse of windows on the storefront, which have been added since 1976. The masonry facade has been painted cream with red details. It is currently operated by the Oliver Gospel Mission.[46]

35. 1120-24 Taylor Street (ca. 1915)
This two-story building was constructed sometime between 1910 and 1919 as railroad company and insurance offices. It also features the bracketed cornice which continues onto 1116-1118 Taylor Street. It features three distinct storefronts. The western storefront (1120) has been enclosed and has a central entry. The central storefront (1122) has an off-center entry and plate-glass display windows. The eastern storefront (1124) has a central entry with flanking windows. The second-story windows have been replaced, but are in their original openings. Unlike 1116-18 Taylor Street, the upper-level brick remains largely unpainted. It was used as real estate offices, insurance companies, and a beauty salon.[47]

36. 1216-1218 Taylor Street (ca. 1915)
This two-story brick building was constructed sometime between 1910 and 1919, likely in 1915. The 1216 storefront was used as a grocery store and later as Hillman's Sporting Goods. The 1218 storefront was used as a sewing shop, cafe, loan company, and liquor store. Each storefront features central and off-center entrances, paired windows, and a metal cornice. Both storefronts have been modified through the addition of late twentieth-century plate glass windows and doors.[48]

NON-CONTRIBUTING PROPERTIES

The following eighteen (18) buildings and one (1) object do not contribute to the architectural character of the district. They have either been reconstructed or significantly altered after the period of significance (1865-1963), or do not currently exhibit architectural integrity from the period of significance.

a. 1504 Main Street — "Neverbust" (2000)
This twenty-five foot welded steel chain sculpture inscribed with the word "Neverbust" was installed over an open green space between 1500 Main Street (Sylvan Building) and 1508 Main Street (Kress Building) in 2000 by Columbia artist Blue Sky. It makes an artistic statement that symbolically connects the Sylvan Building to the rest of the block.[49]

b. 1520 Main Street (2006)
This four-story building was constructed in 2006 and serves as condominiums.

c. 1534 Main Street (2002)
This two-story building was constructed in 2002 and serves as the offices for the *Free Times*.

[45] Jennifer Betsworth, "Haverty's Furniture Store," unpublished manuscript on file at Historic Columbia Foundation, 2013; Sanborn Map, 1919; City Directories, 1930-1960; *The State* February 6, 1914; September 8, 1931.
[46] Sanborn Map, 1910, 1919; City Directories, 1930-1960; City of Columbia Survey Files.
[47] Sanborn Map, 1910, 1919; City Directories, 1930-1960; *The State* October 6, 1914; September 25, 1921.
[48] Sanborn Map, 1910, 1919; City Directories, 1930-1960; *The State* July 3, 1915; March 7, 1917; April 15, 1922.
[49] Blue Sky Gallery, http://www.blueskyart.com/gallery.php?artwork=art_4f4d3ed42c89d&name=neverbust, accessed April 10, 2014.

d. 1538 Main Street (1958)

This two-story building was constructed by 1872 as a restaurant and saloon. It features a recessed entryway with terrazzo flooring and a blue ceramic tile slipcover facade. It continued to operate as a series of restaurants until 1920, when it became a clothing store. By 1958, the building was operated by Butler's Shoe Store, which likely altered the facade in that year. Though the slipcover was added during the period of significance it lacks architectural distinction in its own right, has deteriorated over time, lacks historical signage, and in its current condition does not contribute to the historical or architectural significance of the district.[50]

e. 1544 Main Street (1996)

This two-story building was constructed by 1872 as a book and stationery store. It features a recessed entryway and a stucco slipcover facade with three small false pedimented windows. By 1916, it was converted to a candy store and operated as a restaurant until about 1940, when it became a shoe store. A slipcover facade, which obscured the second-story windows, was added by 1950 and the building was altered to its current appearance in 1996. This building does not contribute, as the existing facade post-dates the period of significance.[51]

f. 1545 Main Street (c. 1985)

This three-story building was constructed between 1872 and 1884 as a hardware store. It features a slipcover facade with an elaborate mural depicting false architectural features. It was altered between 1898 and 1904, with the addition of a third level and conversion to the Bank of Columbia. By 1909 the building was occupied by Columbia Drug Company.[52] In 1925 it underwent a substantial interior and exterior renovation to convert it for use by Mangel's New York Waist House, which operated at that location until 1982. The 1925 renovation was designed by Columbia architects Lafaye & Lafaye with work carried out by Columbia-based general contractors Rutherford-Innis Construction Company and Mechanics Contracting Company.[53] An original Mangel's entry is still located on the Taylor Street elevation. The windows on the Taylor Street elevation were enclosed in 1951.[54] While the slipcover facade covering both the Main and Taylor Street elevations may date from 1951, the mural was added at a later date, some time after Mangel's closed in 1982, and the building does not convey its historic use or appearance from the period of significance. The storefront windows and entranceway on the Main Street elevation also appear to have been replaced after the period of significance.

g. 1212 Taylor Street

This lot is currently a parking area. It is owned by the City of Columbia.

h. 1608 Main Street (1941)

This two-story building was constructed by 1872 and was used as a hardware store. It features a modified recessed storefront with terrazzo floor entryway and a paneled slipcover facade. Before 1941 the property comprised two street addresses, 1606 and 1608 Main Street. The 1606 storefront was renovated in 1932 and Malloy's Parlor, a soda and ice cream shop, opened there that year.[55] In 1929 Berry's Slipper Shop began operating at the 1608 storefront. In 1941 Berry's annexed the 1606 address in order to expand their floor selling space and at that time the facade was remodeled with the addition of a white marble slipcover, awning, and "Berry's" signage. While the slipcover remains, it is non-descript and in poor

[50] Drie's Birds Eye Map, 1872; Sanborn Map, 1884; City Directories, 1930-1960; *The State* January 27, 1903; February 24, 1920; August 22, 1958.
[51] Drie's Birds Eye Map, 1872; Sanborn Map, 1884; City Directories, 1930-1960; *The State* May 22, 1919; January 1, 1920; April 3, 1996; *The State Magazine* January 1, 1950.
[52] *The State* April 25, 1909.
[53] *The State* August 3, 1925; *The State* August 29, 1925; *The State* February 25, 1982.
[54] Drie's Birds Eye Map, 1872; Sanborn Map, 1884, 1904; City Directories, 1930-1960; *The State* January 5, 1951.
[55] *The State* July 1, 1932.

condition. It has also lost the distinctive "Berry's" signage and no longer conveys its historic use or appearance.[56]

i. 1611 Main Street — King's (1970)

This two-story building was constructed between 1872 and 1884 for use as a bakery, but was remodeled to its current appearance between 1967 and 1973. It has a pierced gold facade framed in black with the words "King's Jewelers" centered in large white and black lettering. By 1895, it was O.E. Thomas's drug store. In 1917, the Perry-Mann Electric Company occupied the building and added a dramatic one story rear addition for an electric supply warehouse with a sprinkler system. In 1940, the building was converted to a jewelry store, which included the complete modernization of the building and the addition of full display windows by contractor C.M. Lide. Hamilton's Jewelers installed a new storefront of structural glass and aluminum. By May 1964, Hamilton's went out of business and King's Jewelers occupied the building in August. The current slipcover facade was added at some point during the 1970s. This building does not contribute, as the existing facade post-dates the period of significance.[57]

j. 1612 Main Street (ca. 1950)

This two-story building was constructed by 1898 and was used as a furniture store. It features a modified recessed storefront and a paneled slipcover facade. By 1903, it was used as C. H. Baldwin & Son's coffee store, a shoe store, and later as a millinery shop. By 1950 the address featured two storefronts, with National Shirt Shops and Reed's occupied the building. At some point between 1949 and 1957 National Shirt Shops took over the entire building and added the slipcover facade that remains today. While the slipcover was applied during the period of significance, it lacks distinction, has deteriorated over time, and lacks historical signage. In its current condition, therefore, the building does not contribute to the significance of the district.[58]

k. 1634 Main Street (1988)

This two-story building was constructed between 1872 and 1884 as a grocery and dry goods store, but was remodeled to its current facade in 1988. It features a stucco facade and four bays with arched windows in the second story. By 1904 it became a clothing store. J.C. Penney's opened a store in the building by 1925 and modernized it in 1937. Maxwell's furniture store acquired the building by 1959 and remodeled it again in the 1960s. This building does not contribute, as the existing facade post-dates the period of significance.[59]

l. 1638 Main Street

This lot is currently vacant. It is owned by the City of Columbia.

m. 1639 Main Street (ca. 1960)

This two-story building was constructed by 1872 and by 1884 was serving as a tinware and crockery shop.[60] In 1908 the storefront transitioned to C.D. Kenny Co. Tea Store and by 1910 an open, two-story

[56] Drie's Birds Eye Map, 1872; Sanborn Map, 1884-1919; City Directories, 1930-1960; *The State* June 29, 1941 ; *The State* Sept. 11, 1941 ; *The State* Sept. 14, 1951 ; "Main Street, Berry's Building," 1949-1951, John Hensel Photograph Collection.

[57] Drie's Birds Eye Map, 1872; Sanborn Map, 1884; City Directories, 1930-1960; *The State* November 1, 1899; May 2, 1895; September 26, 1917; February 20, 1940; May 9, 1940; May 15, 1940; May 15, 1964.; August 28, 1964; "Low-flying aircraft over Main Street, with view of Main looking South," July 12, 1967, Russell Maxey Photograph Collection; "Main Street views with tall street lights, color," November 6, 1977, Russell Maxey Photograph Collection; Zoning Permit #70-564, June 18, 1970.

[58] Sanborn Map, 1898; City Directories, 1930-1960; *The State* February 24, 1900; March 22, 1903; July 14, 1914; "National Shirt Shops," ca. 1957, Russell Maxey Photography Collection; "Main Street, Berry's Building," 1949-1951, John Hensel Photograph Collection.

[59] Drie's Birds Eye Map, 1872; Sanborn Map; *The State* September 3, 1925; July 26, 1959; July 22, 1988; *The Columbia Record* May 20, 1937.

[60] Drie's Birds Eye Map, 1872; Sanborn Maps 1884, 1888, 1893, 1898.

porch was added to the rear of the building.[61] By 1918 there was also a one-story addition attached to the rear of the building.[62] It now features a modified recessed entry and paneled slipcover facade. By 1904, it became a grocery and dry goods store. In the 1960s, it housed the Home Credit Loan Company. The slipcover facade was applied at an unknown date, possibly around 1960, but lacks distinction or quality of materials, has deteriorated, and in its current condition the building does not contribute to the significance of the district.[63]

n. 1643 Main Street (ca. 1960)

This two-story building was constructed by 1872 as a boots and shoes store. It features a modified recessed entry and wooden slipcover facade. It was operated by M. Ehrlich and Sons "Old Reliable Shoe Store," a wholesale and retail boot, shoes, and feathers store. By 1940, it became Lisbeth Wolfe's women's wear. The slipcover facade was applied at an unknown date, possibly around 1960. Although the slipcover was possibly applied during the period of significance, it lacks architectural distinction and in its current state the building does not contribute to the overall significance of the district. This building does not contribute to the architectural significance of the district.[64]

o. 1209 Blanding Street (1963)

This two-story mid-century modern building was constructed in 1963 as the Investor's Building. It is constructed of brick and features a plate glass facade on the lower level and large picture windows divided by thin pilasters on the second story. The building provided insurance services and loans. While the building was constructed during the period of significance, it does not contribute to the historical or architectural significance of the district.[65]

p. 1700 Main Street (ca. 1970)

This one-story building was constructed by 1872 and originally contained a grocery store, but was renovated to its current appearance in the 1970s. It features a corner entry, plate-glass windows, and metal covering on the upper portion of the facade. By 1904, it contained a dry goods store. In 1927, Cohen's chain store came to the building. In the 1940s, it housed a plate glass store. The building was reduced to a single story by 1973. This building does not contribute, as the existing facade post-dates the period of significance.[66]

q. 1704 Main Street (ca. 1985)

This two-story brick building was constructed between 1884 and 1888 for use as a grocery and harness store, but was renovated to its current facade in the 1980s. It features a double door entry with fanlight and sidelights in an arch with a keystone, flanked by six-over-six windows. The second story features a tripartite window flanked by six-over-six windows, a dentil cornice, and rooftop balustrade. By 1904, it housed a dry goods store. In 1919, it operated a department store. From 1928 to the 1950s, it was home to a Sears, Roebuck and Company department store.[67] The building was renovated in the 1980s to its current appearance. This building does not contribute, as the existing facade post-dates the period of significance.[68]

[61] Sanborn Maps 1904, 1910; *The State* Aug. 21, 1908.
[62] Sanborn Maps 1918, 1950, 1956.
[63] Drie's Birds Eye Map, 1872; Sanborn Maps 1884, 1888, 1893, 1898; City Directories, 1930-1960.
[64] Drie's Birds Eye Map, 1872; Sanborn Map; City Directories, 1930-1960.
[65] City Directories, 1962-1963.
[66] "The 1700 Block of Main Street," unpublished manuscript on file at Historic Columbia Foundation, 2008; Drie's Birds Eye Map, 1872; Sanborn Map, 1884, 1904; "1700 block of Main, Jefferson Furniture Company visible," April 22, 1973; Russell Maxey Photograph Collection.
[67] *The State* December 23, 1928.
[68] "The 1700 Block of Main Street," unpublished manuscript on file at Historic Columbia Foundation, 2008; Drie's Birds Eye Map, 1872; Sanborn Map, 1884-1919.

r. 1710 Main Street (1999)

This two-story building was constructed by 1872 as used as a boot and shoe store, but was remodeled to its current facade in 1999. It features a modified storefront with an entry to the right, three arched windows in the second story, and a geometric cornice. By 1951, Krell Astor Household Appliances acquired the building. This building does not contribute, as the existing facade post-dates the period of significance.[69]

s. 1712-16 Main Street (ca. 1980)

This one-story building was constructed by 1872 for use as a grocery store, but was recently remodeled to its current facade. It features a pedimented entry, a second entry to the left, five windows, quoins on the corners, and a projecting cornice. By 1901, it housed a fruits and produce company and the African American YMCA. Ruff Hardware occupied the building from 1910 until 1928. It was remodeled in 1940 following a fire and was likely reduced to a single story building by that year. In the 1950s, this building also housed Krell Astore Household Appliances before becoming a bar and loan company by 1958. Its facade changed again by 1958, featuring a flat roof-line. The building has been heavily remodeled since the late 1970s, likely in the 1980s, when it was converted into offices. This building does not contribute, as the existing facade post-dates the period of significance.[70]

[69]"The 1700 Block of Main Street," unpublished manuscript on file at Historic Columbia Foundation, 2008; "1710 Main Street," unpublished manuscript on file at Historic Columbia Foundation, 2006; Drie's Birds Eye Map, 1872; Sanborn Map, 1884; "Main Street; Rustin Furniture Company," John Hensel Photograph Collection, 1949-1951; Zoning Permit #98-002012, November 24, 1998.

[70]"The 1700 Block of Main Street," unpublished manuscript on file at Historic Columbia Foundation, 2008; Drie's Birds Eye Map, 1872; Sanborn Map, 1884; *The State* April 17, 1940; "Main Street; Rustin Furniture Company," John Hensel Photograph Collection, 1949-1951; "Main Street South from Laurel, with Snow and Christmas Decorations," Russell Maxey Photograph Collection, December 1958.

8. Statement of Significance

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

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

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

- [ ] A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- [ ] B. Removed from its original location
- [ ] C. A birthplace or grave
- [ ] D. A cemetery
- [ ] E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- [ ] F. A commemorative property
- [ ] G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)
Commerce
Architecture

Period of Significance
1865-1963

Significant Dates

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Columbia Commercial Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places at the local level of significance under Criterion A for commerce and under Criterion C for architecture. The assemblage of buildings north of the State House within the 1500, 1600, and 1700 blocks of Main Street and its cross-streets reflect the significance of the Main Street corridor as a commercial center and represent the densest concentration of buildings with integrity from Main Street's height as one of Columbia's central business districts. This collection of buildings illustrates broad patterns in Columbia's social history, including the transformation from locally-owned specialty stores and dry goods stores to national chains, five and dime stores, and department stores. These shops were a social and economic center for Columbia from the end of the Civil War until the Civil Rights Movement. The popular national chain stores on Main Street were not only the city's main shopping destinations, but their lunch counters were also the site of student sit-ins and racial integration in the early 1960s precisely because these commercial spaces were viewed as a modern-day public square. The selected blocks included in this nomination represent the best surviving and densest commercial streetscapes on Main Street, and they include many architectural styles that are no longer found elsewhere in the city, such as Second Empire, Richardsonian Romanesque, Streamline Moderne, and Art Deco. The district also reflects the continuous and ongoing attempts of business owners to update their storefronts in order to stay conform to shifting architectural styles and meet the evolving expectations of their customers. Many of these remodeled storefronts were designed by prominent local architects or by nationally-known company architects. This portion of Main Street is a remarkable collection of former specialty shops, variety stores, department stores, banks, and housing. These buildings represent not only twentieth-century construction but also many mid-to-late nineteenth-century buildings that were adapted to remain relevant in changing times, especially by updating their facades. The period of significance (1865 to 1963) covers the construction date of the oldest buildings in the district up to the date of the last significant remodel to a contributing building in the district. It also begins with the rebuilding and commercial growth of the city immediately following the Civil War and concludes with the economic decline and racial integration of Main Street in 1963.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Commerce

Columbia was planned in 1786 as the capital of South Carolina on a two square mile grid that had been Colonel Thomas Taylor's plantation called "The Plain." The city's planners intended for Assembly Street to become the primary business district for the town and they laid it out as the widest north-south thoroughfare. By 1860, however, Richardson Street (officially renamed Main Street in November 1892) had developed into the thriving commercial core for the city, perhaps because it was situated on higher ground than Assembly Street. Unfortunately, nearly all of the antebellum buildings on Main Street, stretching from the State House to Upper Street (today's Elmwood Avenue), were lost to fire in February 1865 when much of Columbia's commercial core burned. The fires that raged through the antebellum commercial district occurred in the closing months of the American Civil War as part of the Carolina's Campaign. Stoked by high winds, smoldering cotton bales that lined the streets, and likely by intentional incendiarism, the main conflagration occurred on the night of February 17 and early morning of February 18, 1865 during the evacuation of the city by Confederate forces and the city's occupation by United States military personnel. As a result of the destruction the city council, in the fall of 1865, forbade new

wood buildings on Main Street, allowing only the construction of more fire-resistant brick buildings. Almost immediately, the people of Columbia began rebuilding their main shopping corridor using many of the same architectural styles that had prevailed before the war. The earliest known surviving buildings on Main Street and its cross-streets date to late 1865 and early 1866, including the Habenicht building at 1631 Main Street, the Palmetto Engine Company at 1213 Blanding Street, and the *Daily Phoenix* Building at 1625 Main Street. The fire house was reconstructed from the rubble of the previous fire house, while the imposing three-story *Daily Phoenix* building symbolically rose from the ashes of a decimated city. This period of intense and rapid rebuilding reflects the renewal and reinvention of Columbia following its partial devastation during the Civil War.[71]

Although most buildings have since had significant modern alterations to their facades, especially at the storefront level, the historic core of several such buildings dates to the Reconstruction period (1865 - 1877) and by 1872 many retail buildings once again lined Main Street. These buildings often had the dual function typical of commercial areas, with the lower storefront levels serving as retail space, while the upper levels were rented out to professionals and tenants, or used as hotel and boarding space. Often these early retail spaces were used as locally-owned grocery stores, dry goods stores, hardware stores, and other, more specialized functions. The west side of the 1600 block of Main Street remains essentially intact from this period, though its Reconstruction-era storefronts were altered in the twentieth century as a result of attempts of store owners to remain relevant shopping destinations. The streetscape by the 1890s was full of two-story masonry buildings demonstrating what a 1977 architectural survey of Main Street called a stylistic mix "characterized by a conscious eclectic approach to building design: selection of the best of the past and combination of these often-disparate elements into a new synthesis, usually resulting in highly inventive and original designs."[72]

Columbia's population continued to grow, from 9,298 in 1870 to 15,353 in 1890.[73] In Columbia, as in many other American cities, "by the turn of [the twentieth] century Main Street had become a densely packed intermingling of buildings, buggies, trolleys and people - the civic and commercial heart of the American city."[74] In addition to the many stores found on these three blocks of Main Street, and especially the cross-streets, there was also a mix of banks, churches, government buildings, transportation, and other public services typical of downtown areas. Main Street was truly the economic and civic heart of the city.

Columbia's retail economy boomed, resulting in the development of specialized department stores and affordable chain variety stores. Main Street wholly adopted these new trends in shopping, which began to replace local specialty shops. Department stores such as Belk and Tapp's sold fashionable merchandise and luxury goods. Chain stores such as Woolworth's and W.T. Grant's enjoyed considerable success by purchasing in bulk and selling items in high volume at low prices. From 1915 to 1958, Columbia had more than twenty-five department stores in the downtown area, many of which were located on Main Street. These stores often combined multiple storefronts into one open retail space or replaced existing buildings with larger buildings. Chain stores and department stores spread quickly across the nation, standardizing the retail shopping experience. Local competitors such as Tapp's also established themselves on Main Street, providing essentially the same goods and services. These large anchor stores were the key to the

[71] National Register of Historic Places, Historic Resources of Columbia, Columbia, Richland County, South Carolina; John Hammond Moore, *Columbia and Richland County: A South Carolina Community, 1740-1990* (Columbia, SC: University of South Carolina Press, 1993), 46, 212, 249.
[72] Drie's Birds Eye Map, 1872; Bultman Coulter Gasque Associates, "Columbia's Commercial Heritage: An Inventory and Evaluation of Older Commercial Buildings in the City Center," Columbia, SC: City of Columbia and South Carolina Department of Archives and History, 1977), 3.3.
[73] Katherine H. Richardson, "Columbia, South Carolina: A Historical Overview," in John M. Bryan and Associates, "City-Wide Architectural Survey and Historic Preservation Plan" (Columbia, SC, 1993), 53.
[74] Richard Longstreth, *The Buildings of Main Street: A Guide to American Commercial Architecture* (Walnut Creek, CA: Alta Mira Press, 2000), 7.

continued economic vitality of the district, making Main Street an important destination for shoppers even as streetcar suburbs began to relocate residents away from downtown.[75]

The first major wave of façade improvements and new construction began in the 1930s, reflecting the pressure felt by store owners to remain current in a depressed economy. Chain stores strove for standardized appearances across the nation and local stores competed by modernizing themselves. Main Street staples, many of which had a national presence, such as S.H. Kress & Co. and Woolworth's, could be found behind new modern storefronts in Columbia. Some of these streamlined buildings, including Kress, were designed by company architects as new purpose-built stores to entice shoppers. Others were older buildings with significant alterations, which generally included the addition of modern storefronts on the lower levels, while the upper levels remained untouched. These modernized, standardized, storefronts occupied many spaces along these three blocks of Main Street in the first half of the century.

After World War II the growth of the suburbs and American's increasing reliance on the automobile posed a challenge to the social and economic centrality of many American Main Streets, and this trend was evident Columbia. Not only had the growing Five Points shopping area gained popularity, but the city's first shopping center opened on Rosewood Drive in May 1954, followed by Cayce's Parkland Plaza a year later. To compete, stores again updated their appearance to conform to new modern designs in an attempt to improve their image and appeal to customers. This included adding air conditioning, enclosing window openings on the upper stories, and installing slipcover facades, which encapsulated or obscured earlier facades. This slipcovers typically involved the application of stucco, tile, or pre-fabricated panels. Stores such as Berry's and McCrory's were among the first to apply these type of updated facades. Lourie's (formerly Efird's) and Berry's on Main (Manson Building) followed in the early 1960s with the addition of stucco facing and giant logos. Some of these slipcovers have since been removed, revealing the original fenestration, while others have attained historic significance in their own right. [76]

Although Main Street had begun faced increased competition by the 1950s, it was still the economic and civic center of the city, and therefore was the ideal theater for Civil Rights protests. It was here, in the figurative city-center and modern town square, that protestors knew their voices would be heard by the largest audience. In 1960, African American students across the South began a strategy of using nonviolent sit-ins at chain store lunch counters as their primary tactic and focus for gaining equal rights. Inspired by the "Greensboro Four," who sat at a Woolworth's lunch counter in North Carolina, African American students from Columbia staged an eight-minute sit-in at the Woolworth's and Kress lunch counters on March 2, 1960. The next day, two hundred students sat for two hours at ten downtown stores.[77] The demonstrations and picketing posed an economic threat to downtown merchants and, as a result, eight downtown chain variety stores voluntarily integrated their lunch counters on August 21, 1962. These were clustered primarily in the 1500 and 1600 blocks of Main Street and included Woolworth's, Kress, Walgreens, Eckerds, Silvers, H.L. Green, W.T. Grant, and Roses.[78] Theaters and other downtown businesses also integrated and, by the summer of 1963, in advance of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, many Main Street retailers had relented to pressure and desegregated their facilities. The retail shops on Main Street had therefore played a valuable role in furthering the goal of racial integration and promoting equal rights in Columbia.[79] It was precisely because the Main Street corridor was viewed as the economic and

[75] Godfrey Montague Lebhar, *Chain Stores in America: 1859-1962* (New York: Chain Store Publication Corporation, 1963), 23; Richard W. Longstreth, *The American Department Store Transformed, 1920-1960* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 2010), 8; National Register of Historic Places, Efird's Department Store, Columbia, Richland County, South Carolina.
[76] Moore, *Columbia and Richland County*, 405; Richard Mattson, "Store Front Remodeling on Main Street," *Journal of Cultural Geography* 3 (1983): 45-48.
[77] Aldon Morris, "Black Southern Student Sit-In Movement: An Analysis of Internal Organization," *American Sociological Review* 46 (1981): 764; Lofton, "Calm and Exemplary," 75.
[78] *The Columbia Record* January 22, 1964; *The State* August 25, 1962.
[79] Lofton, "Calm and Exemplary," 79.

social center of the city that Civil Rights activists chose it as a strategic venue for their protests. By the mid-1960s, as suburban malls began to displace Main Street, however, this type of protest because less viable. These new shopping centers, far removed from the city center and the seat of political power, were also deemed "private property" in a series of court decisions, which held that protestors could be barred from these locations, something that was not possible along Main Street.[80]

Despite the success of the Civil Rights Movement, and major architectural updates to accommodate stores such as Lourie's and Berry's on Main, the 1960s saw the eventual economic decline of Main Street. The lack of parking, the rise of the strip mall, and the increasing Civil Rights activity on Main Streets across America encouraged many consumers to shop at the new suburban shopping centers. Shoppers preferred to shop closer to home, in stores with longer opening hours, a more diverse choice of small and large stores, plenty of parking, and less political activism. Mid-price department store branches in suburban malls as well as increasing numbers of discount department stores and specialty high-end department stores replaced the central downtown locations.[81] In Columbia, Main Street was eclipsed in 1961 by the opening of the Richland Mall in Forest Acres, which included branches of formerly popular downtown stores such as F. W. Woolworth, Berry's on Main, Eckerd Drugs, and Sylvan Jewelers.[82] Malls became the new economic and social core for communities such as Columbia, replacing the formerly concentrated commercial center with a series of dispersed shopping malls. These suburban shopping destinations were even modeled after urban Main Streets with the physical layout and pedestrian walkways typical of downtowns, but without the social unrest of urban commercial centers.[83] This consumer shift away from downtown and towards suburban shopping malls marked the end of a century of economic vitality and architectural adaptation along Columbia's Main Street.

Although Columbia's Main Street experienced a period of inactivity, it has recently been the focus of a concentrated revitalization effort. In the early 2000s, Capitol Places, a real estate development company, rehabilitated many of the larger buildings on Main Street. These successful adaptive reuse projects included not only the reestablishment of retail spaces, but also the return of the upper floors to their original residential use. The opening of Mast General Store at 1601 Main Street and the Nickelodeon Theater at 1607 Main Street, combined with facade improvement grants from the City of Columbia and other financial incentives, inspired continued development. Several restaurants and other commercial spaces have opened in formerly vacant buildings and have drawn consumers back to downtown. This revival of Main Street and return to its historic fabric represents another phase in the long history of the district's attempts to stay relevant and attractive to the city's shoppers in the twenty-first century.

Architecture

The Columbia Commercial District is also significant for its architecture. The diversity of the district's built environment reflects the evolution of architectural styles and trends over a century and, ultimately, its long-term success as a commercial corridor. At first, as the city's commercial core was rebuilt following the massive fire of February 1865, new buildings were often designed along national trends. As shopping needs changed, the buildings were adapted to remain current. Many buildings were simply updated with new facades according to vernacular versions of the latest architectural styles. As shop owners remodeled their storefronts in the 1920s and 1930s, therefore, their style choices generally reflected the then-popular Art Deco and streamlined styles, some of which remain evident today. The district contains, however, an eclectic mix of numerous architectural styles that spans from the late nineteenth- to mid-

[80] Lisbeth Cohen, "From Town Center to Shopping Center: The Reconfiguration of Community Marketplaces in Postwar America" *American Historical Review* 101 (1996): 1050-1081.
[81] Lisbeth Cohen, "Buying Into Downtown Revival: The Centrality of Retail to Postwar Urban Renewal in American Cities," *The ANNALS of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* 611 (2007): 88, 92.
[82] Moore, *Columbia and Richland County*, 405; Warner M. Montgomery, *Images of America: Forest Acres* (Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2010), 79-80.
[83] Cohen, "From Town Center to Shopping Center," 1053.

twentieth century and the district contains many of the city's best examples of commercial and high-style architecture, including Italianate, Second Empire, Richardson Romanesque, Art Deco, Depression Modern, and Streamline Moderne. It also reflects the standardization of the American shopping experience through the addition of slipcover facades. Tracing the evolution of commercial buildings on Main Street reveals a complex story about the commercial development of Columbia in the century between the end of the Civil War and the rise of the suburban shopping mall. Nine of the high style buildings (17% of the district) have previously been listed individually in the National Register for their architectural value.

The most common contributing architectural styles found on Main Street and its cross-streets are Classical Revival, Art Deco, and Art Moderne. Each of these styles has several examples scattered throughout the district, which makes the district more cohesive.

Classical Revival design is based on the Greek and Roman principles of symmetry and balance. These buildings often have flat roofs with parapets, projecting cornices, wide friezes, pediments over doors and windows, pilasters, and classical ornamentation such as swags. Examples of Classical Revival architecture in this district include the Manson Building at 1600 Main Street, the Lever Building at 1613 Main Street, the Brown Building at 1730-32 Main Street, and the Powell Building at 1519 Sumter Street. The Lever Building features a wide frieze with swag details and a balcony parapet. The Brown Building has pediments over the third-story windows, a pedimented parapet, and projecting cornice. Each of these buildings is symmetrical and proportional, with an emphasis on the entablature.

Art Deco buildings are characterized by their rectilinear shape, verticality, and overall geometric qualities. They often feature stylized ornamentation, low relief decorations, terra cotta facing, and exotic details drawn from Egyptian and Mayan Revival styles. Zig-zags, sharp lines, geometric shapes, and stylized floral patterns are common motifs in Art Deco design. The Kress Building at 1508 Main Street is perhaps the city's best remaining Art Deco building, demonstrating many Art Deco design elements, including terra-cotta floral motifs and fluted pilasters. The State/Fox Theater at 1607 Main Street features Egyptian Revival details, fluted pilasters, and a heavy emphasis on the building's verticality. The W.T. Grant Building at 1614-16 Main Street and the Evrytania Building at 1726-28 Main Street also have sharp lines and stylized features typical of the Art Deco style.

Art Moderne is similar to Art Deco, but is more subdued and streamlined. These buildings have softer corners, smoother surfaces, and minimized ornamentation. Examples of this style are the Habenicht Building at 1631 Main Street, 1626 Main Street, 1637 Main Street, and 1215-17 Blanding Street. These buildings also have fluted pilasters, but little other ornamentation, resulting in an otherwise smooth surface. While Art Moderne evokes design elements similar to the more ornate Art Deco style, these buildings are simpler.

The Main Street Commercial Historic District also contains other architectural styles that are rarely found elsewhere in the city. Second Empire buildings, such as the Sylvan Building at 1500 Main Street, feature a mansard roof, quoining, and arched windows. Richardsonian Romanesque buildings, such as the Canal Dime Savings Bank at 1530 Main Street, are characterized by rugged stone facades, low arches, short towers, and heavy massing. Beaux Arts buildings, such as the Lutheran Publishing Building at 1619 Sumter Street, often feature classical design elements, monumental columns, and projecting pedimented pavilions. Streamline Moderne buildings, such as the Greyhound Bus Depot at 1200 Blanding Street, often feature glass and aluminum or stainless steel ornamentation and have rounded corners, smooth, curved surfaces, and horizontal bands. While this list is not exhaustive, it highlights a few of the district's strong examples of high-style architectural trends that are not evident in other portions of Columbia.

The Main Street area is also architecturally significant as a concentrated collection of the work of important local and national architects. Prolific local architects include W.B. Smith Whaley, Gadsden E. Shand, Wilson and Sompayrac (Charles Coker Wilson and Edwin D. Sompayrac), James B. Urquhart, J. Carroll Johnson, Lafaye and Lafaye (George E. and Robert S. Lafaye), Sams and Carter (James

Hagood Sams and Avery Carter), and Heyward Singley. Many nationally known architects were also brought to Columbia, including George D. Brown of West Virginia, Samuel Sloan of Philadelphia, and Edward F. Sibbert, the head architect of the Kress Five and Dime Company. The intense concentration of architect-designed buildings on Main Street and its cross-streets reflects the district's ongoing commercial value throughout the period of significance.

As the most intact portions of Columbia's primary historic commercial core, the Columbia Commercial Historic District should be listed in the National Register for its contributions to commerce and architecture at the local area of significance. This eclectic collection of buildings reflects a century of economic expansion and architectural development in the state's capital. It is a lasting symbol of Columbia's renewal after the Civil War and the growth of the city from 1865 to 1963.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Primary Sources

City of Columbia Survey Files. Available at City of Columbia Planning and Development Services.

City of Columbia, Zoning Permit Files. Available at City of Columbia Planning and Development Services.

City Directories, Columbia. 1910-1981. Available copies at the Richland Library.

The Columbia Record (Columbia, SC) 1913-1976.

The Daily Phoenix (Columbia, SC) 1866.

Drie, C.N. "Bird's Eye View of the City of Columbia, South Carolina." Drawn and Published by C. Drie [Baltimore, 1872]. Library of Congress Geography and Map Division, Washington, D.C. http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g3914c.pm008840

John Hensel Photograph Collection, 1949-1951. University of South Carolina. South Caroliniana Library. http://library.sc.edu/digital/collections/hensel.html

Russell Maxey Photograph Collection. Richland Library Digital Collections. http://digital.tcl.sc.edu/cdm/landingpage/collection/rmaxey

Sanborn Map Company, *Columbia, South Carolina.* New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1884-1919. Available at http://library.sc.edu/digital/collections/sanborn.html.

The State (Columbia, SC) 1895-1996.

Secondary Sources

Betsworth, Jennifer. "Haverty Furniture Store." Historic sites research files, Department of Cultural Resources, Historic Columbia Foundation, Columbia, SC, 2013.

_____. "Schulte-United Building Historic sites research files, Department of Cultural Resources, Historic Columbia Foundation, Columbia, SC, 2013.

_____. "W.T. Grant Building." Historic sites research files, Department of Cultural Resources, Historic Columbia Foundation, Columbia, SC, 2013.

Bryan, John M. and Associates. "City-Wide Architectural Survey and Historic Preservation Plan for Columbia, South Carolina." Columbia, SC, 1993.

Bultman Coulter Gasque Associates, with Gertrude O. Seibels and E. Grenville Seibels, II. "Columbia's Commercial Heritage: An Inventory and Evaluation of Older Commercial Buildings in the City

Center." Columbia, SC: City of Columbia and South Carolina Department of Archives and History, 1977.

Cohen, Lisbeth. "Buying Into Downtown Revival: The Centrality of Retail to Postwar Urban Renewal in American Cities." *The ANNALS of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* 611 (2007): 82-95.

_____. "From Town Center to Shopping Center: The Reconfiguration of Community Marketplaces in Postwar America." *American Historical Review* 101 (1996): 1050-1081.

"A Few Selections from the Work of C.M. Lide Contractor, Columbia, So. Carolina," [Columbia, S.C.: C.M. Lide, n.d.].

Jansen, John D. *Going to Blazes: A 200-year Illustrated History of the Columbia, South Carolina, Fire and Rescue Service.* Evansville, IN : M.T. Publishing, 2005.

Lebhar, Godfrey Montague. *Chain Stores in America: 1859-1962.* New York: Chain Store Publication Corporation, 1963.

Lofton, Paul S., Jr. "Calm and Exemplary: Desegregation in Columbia, South Carolina." In *Southern Businessmen and Desegregation*, edited by Elizabeth Jacoway and David R. Collum, 70-81. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1982.

Longstreth, Richard W. *The American Department Store Transformed, 1920-1960.* New Haven: Yale University Press, 2010.

_____. *The Buildings of Main Street: A Guide to American Commercial Architecture.* Walnut Creek, CA: Alta Mira Press, 2000.

Mattson, Richard. "Store Front Remodeling on Main Street." *Journal of Cultural Geography* 3 (1983): 41-55.

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

Morris, Aldon. "Black Southern Student Sit-In Movement: An Analysis of Internal Organization." *American Sociological Review* 46 (1981): 744-767.

National Register of Historic Places Nominations
1644 Main Street, Columbia, Richland County, South Carolina.
1722-24 Main Street, Columbia, Richland County, South Carolina.
Canal Dime Savings Bank, Columbia, Richland County, South Carolina.
Efird's Department Store, Columbia, Richland County, South Carolina.
Greyhound Bus Depot, Columbia, Richland County, South Carolina.
Historic Resources of Columbia, Columbia, Richland County, South Carolina.
Kress Building, Columbia, Richland County, South Carolina.
Lever Building, Columbia, Richland County, South Carolina.
Sylvan Building, Columbia, Richland County, South Carolina.

Richey, Staci. "1631 Main Street: Seegers-Habenict Building." Unpublished manuscript, 2011. On file at City of Columbia, Planning and Historic Preservation Division, Columbia, SC.

Unpublished manuscripts on file at Historic Columbia Foundation with no authors cited. Historic sites research files, Department of Cultural Resources, Historic Columbia Foundation, Columbia, SC.

"1607 Main," 2006
"1625 Main Street," 2013
"1633 Main Street," 2006
"The 1700 Block of Main Street," 2008
"1710 Main Street," 2006
"Berry's on Main," 2006
"Canal Dime Savings Bank," 2007
"McCrory's Building," 2006
"Oliver Gospel Mission," 2008
"Palmetto Fire Engine Company House," n.d.
"Powell's Furniture Company," 2008

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

____ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
____ previously listed in the National Register
____ previously determined eligible by the National Register
____ designated a National Historic Landmark
____ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #_____
____ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
____ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

_x___ State Historic Preservation Office
____ Other State agency
____ Federal agency
____ Local government
____ University
_x___ Other
Name of repository: __Historic Columbia Foundation, Columbia, SC

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approximately 18 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Datum if other than WGS84:_____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 34.005386° Longitude: -81.035257°
2. Latitude: 34.005608° Longitude: -81.034493°
3. Latitude: 34.006191° Longitude: -81.034728°
4. Latitude: 34.006375° Longitude: -81.034136°
5. Latitude: 34.006557° Longitude: -81.034227°
6. Latitude: 34.006439° Longitude: -81.034615°
7. Latitude: 34.006773° Longitude: -81.034833°
8. Latitude: 34.006831° Longitude: -81.035013°
9. Latitude: 34.007433° Longitude: -81.035321°
10. Latitude: 34.007648° Longitude: -81.034680°
11. Latitude: 34.008350° Longitude: -81.035016°
12. Latitude: 34.008178° Longitude: -81.035600°
13. Latitude: 34.009181° Longitude: -81.036098°
14. Latitude: 34.009108° Longitude: -81.036339°
15. Latitude: 34.009405° Longitude: -81.036486°
16. Latitude: 34.009252° Longitude: -81.036926°
17. Latitude: 34.007909° Longitude: -81.036372°

18. Latitude: 34.007620° Longitude: -81.037271°

19. Latitude: 34.007258° Longitude: -81.037313°

20. Latitude: 34.006611° Longitude: -81.037017°

21. Latitude: 34.006134° Longitude: -81.036648°

22. Latitude: 34.006259° Longitude: -81.035697°

Or
UTM References
Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☐ NAD 1983

1. Zone: Easting: Northing:

2. Zone: Easting: Northing:

3. Zone: Easting: Northing:

4. Zone: Easting : Northing:

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary of the nominated district is shown as the thick red line on the accompanying sketch map that marks the property lines of the included parcels. The boundary lines follow the rear property lines of the properties included in the district.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The nominated district includes 36 contributing properties, 1 contributing object, 16 non-contributing properties, and 1 non-contributing object located along Main Street, Blanding Street, Taylor Street, and Sumter Street. The boundaries include all of the parcels associated with these buildings and objects. The section of Main Street included within the boundary represents the densest and most intact concentration of commercial architecture that remains within the Main Street corridor. Though the historic commercial district was once larger, extending south and encompassing the 1200, 1300, and 1400 blocks of Main Street, those sections have experienced substantial demolition and new construction that leaves them incapable of conveying their historic significance.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: _Jessie Childress, with assistance from SHPO staff

organization: __Historic Columbia Foundation _____
street & number: _1601 Richland St. _____
city or town: _Columbia_____ state: __SC_____ zip code:__29210____
e-mail_ _jesschildress21@gmail.com_____
telephone:__520-275-4814_____
date:__April 30, 2014_____

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Columbia Commercial Historic District

City or Vicinity: Columbia

County: Richland State: South Carolina

Photographer: Cait Costello

Date Photographed: April 2, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

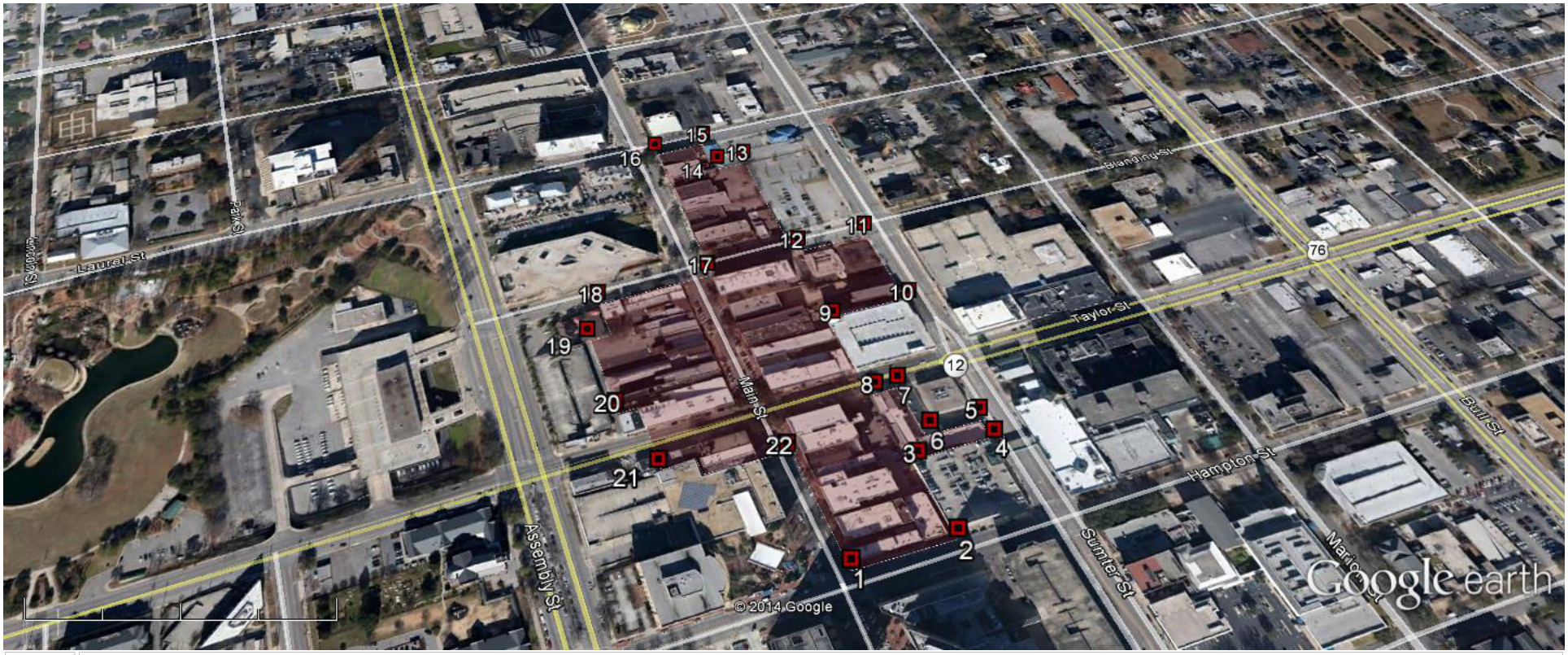
1 of 56	1500 Main Street, Sylvan Building and Sylvan Brothers Clock
2 of 56	1508 Main Street, Kress 5 & 10
3 of 56	1217 Hampton Street, Kress 5 & 10
4 of 56	1530 Main Street, Canal Dime Savings Bank
5 of 56	1535-37 Main Street, Lorick and Lowrance Building
6 of 56	1546 Main Street, Silver's 5 & 10
7 of 56	1556 Main Street, McCrory's 5 & 10
8 of 56	1556 Main Street, McCrory's 5 & 10, oblique
9 of 56	1600 Main Street, Manson Building
10 of 56	1217-1219 Taylor Street, Manson Building
11 of 56	1601 Main Street, Efird's Building
12 of 56	1607 Main Street, State/Fox Theater
13 of 56	1613 Main Street, Lever Building
14 of 56	1614-16 Main Street, W.T. Grant Building
15 of 56	1620 Main Street, Schulte-United Building
16 of 56	1621 Main Street, Robinson Building
17 of 56	1625 Main Street, Mark's
18 of 56	1626 Main Street, Kimbrell's Building
19 of 56	1627-29 Main Street, Tots-to-Teens
20 of 56	1631 Main Street, Habenicht Building
21 of 56	1633-35 Main Street
22 of 56	1637 Main Street
23 of 56	1644 Main Street, Tapp's Department Store
24 of 56	1645 Main Street

Columbia Commercial Historic District | Richland County, S.C.
Name of Property | County and State

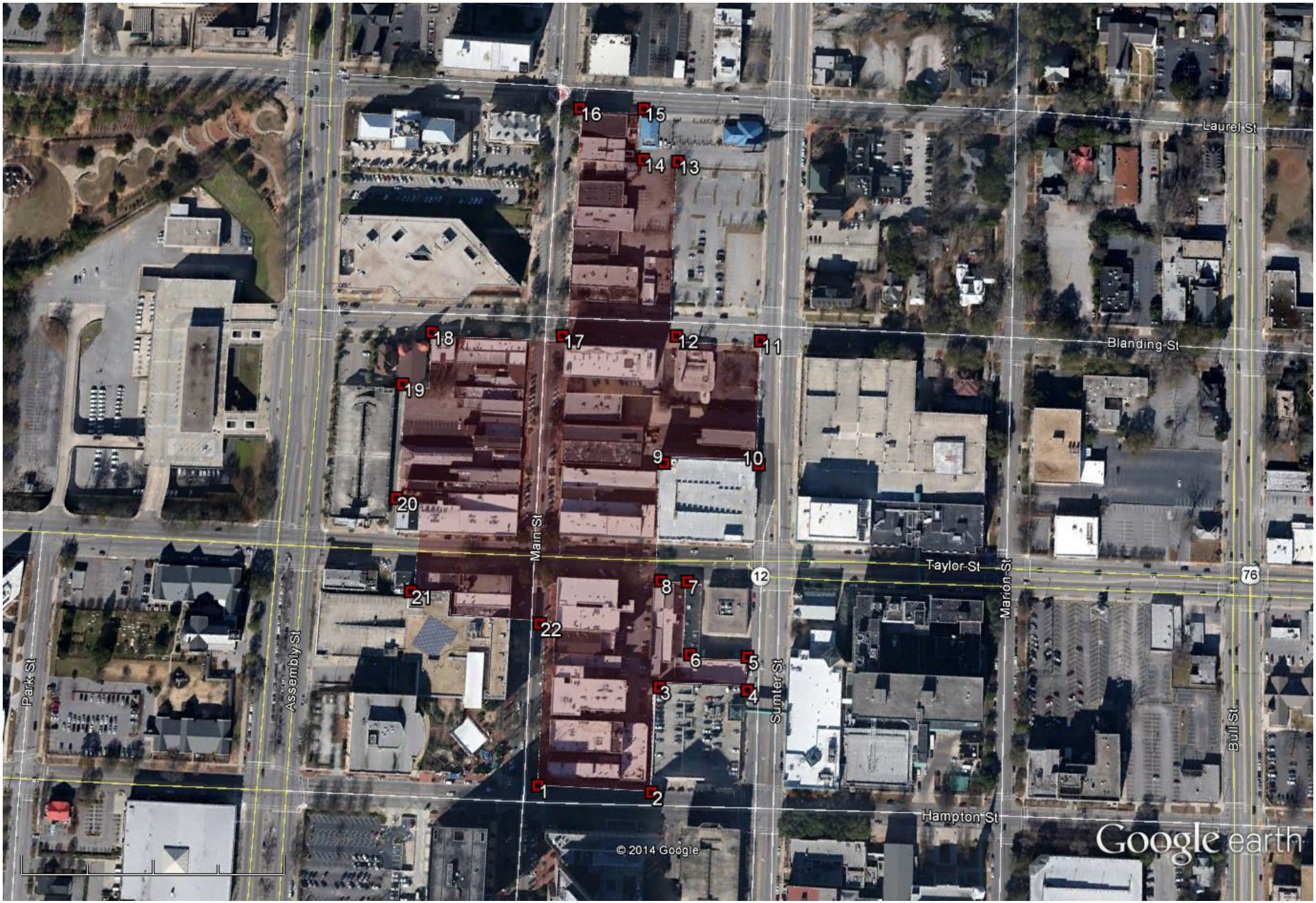
25 of 56 1649 Main Street
26 of 56 1720 Main Street
27 of 56 1722-24 Main Street, Bouchier Building
28 of 56 1726-28 Main Street, Evrytania Building
29 of 56 1730-32 Main Street, Brown Building
30 of 56 1736-38 Main Street, Boyne Building
31 of 56 1116 Blanding Street, Marlboro Apartments
32 of 56 1200 Blanding Street, Greyhound Bus Depot
33 of 56 1213-1217 Blanding Street, Palmetto Fire Station/Villa Tronco
34 of 56 1519 Sumter Street, Powell's Furniture Company
35 of 56 1619 Sumter Street, Lutheran Publishing Company
36 of 56 1116-18 Taylor Street
37 of 56 1120-24 Taylor Street
38 of 56 1216-1218 Taylor Street
39 of 56 1506 Main Street, "Neverbust"
40 of 56 1520 Main Street
41 of 56 1534 Main Street
42 of 56 1538 Main Street
43 of 56 1544 Main Street
44 of 56 1545 Main Street
45 of 56 1545 Main Street, oblique
46 of 56 1608 Main Street
47 of 56 1611 Main Street, King's Jewelers
48 of 56 1612 Main Street
49 of 56 1634 Main Street
50 of 56 1639 Main Street
51 of 56 1643 Main Street
52 of 56 1209 Blanding Street
53 of 56 1700 Main Street
54 of 56 1704 Main Street
55 of 56 1710 Main Street
56 of 56 1712-16 Main Street

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

LAUREL ST
BLANDING ST
TAYLOR ST
HAMPTON ST
MAIN ST
SUMTER ST
27
26
25
24
23
s
r
q
p
o
30
31
28
22
21
n
m
19
18
17
16
14
13
10
i
9
8
20
l
k
15
12
11
j
h
7
29
33
34
35
f
4
6
g
36
5
e
d
c
3
b
2
a
1A
1B
32
1:1,250
1 inch = 104 feet
0 25 50 100
Feet
This map was prepared by:
City of Columbia - GIS Division
Friday, May 16, 2014



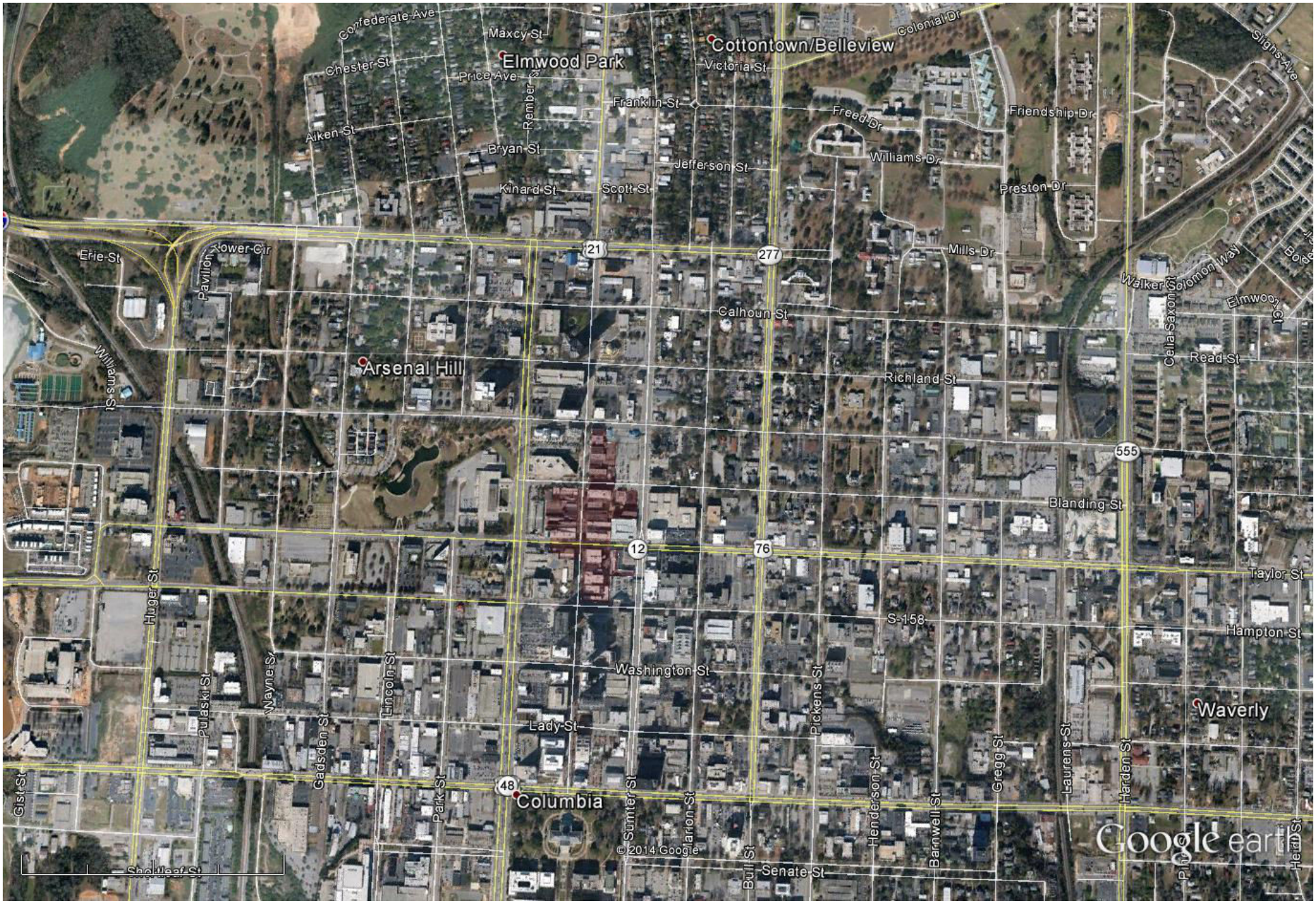
Columbia Commercial Historic District
Coordinates: 1:34.005386°, -81.035257°, 2:34.005608°, -81.034493°, 3:34.006191°, -81.034728°, 4:34.006375°, -81.034136°, 5:34.006557°, -81.034227°, 6:34.006439°, -81.034615°, 7:34.006773°, -81.034833°, 8:34.006831°, -81.035013°, 9:34.007433°, -81.035321°, 10:34.007648°, -81.034680°, 11:34.008350°, -81.035016°, 12:34.008178°, -81.035600°, 13:34.009181°, -81.036098°, 14:34.009108°, -81.036339°, 15:34.009405°, -81.036486°, 16:34.009252°, -81.036926°, 17:34.007909°, -81.036372°, 18:34.007620°, -81.037271°, 19:34.007258°, -81.037313°, 20:34.006611°, -81.037017°, 21:34.006134°, -81.036648°, 22:34.006259°, -81.035697°



Google earth

feet 1000

meters 500



Google earth

miles 1

km 2

SYLVAN BROS.
SYLVAN BROS.
BEST
Revitalization of Main Street
FREE
USA TODAY
KRESS
KRESS

KRESS

KRESS & CO. 5 - 10 - 25 CENT STORE

COWBOY
Brazilian Steakhouse

COWBOY
Brazilian Steakhouse

COWBOY
Brazilian Steakhouse

COWBOY
Brazilian Steakhouse

COWBOY
Brazilian Steakhouse

VALET PARKING ONLY 5:00 PM TO 12 MIDNIGHT

KRESS
S. H. KRESS & CO.
1217
1217

1530
A B
CAPITOL PLACES
Apartment Rental Office
US DEVELOPMENT
LIVE DOWNTOWN
Historic Canal Dime Savings Bank
CARTER
OPEN

CORAL'S
LADIES FASHIONS
EASTER SALE
LADIES SUITS
2nd Floor
SUITE B for Lease
Low introductory rate
$10 per sq foot
3,120 total sq ft
• Office or Retail
• 13' Ceilings, Open Space
• Kitchenette & Private Office
• Gas Fireplace
• Security System
1537MainStreet
703-447-466
Brokers Welcome
Carolina
Nails
1537
FedE

SOMETHING SPECIAL FLORIST
1546
Drake's
DUCK-I

BEST
Revitalization
of Main Street
FFP 985
Jeep

SOMETHI

CAVALIER'S MEN'S SHOP
Special

1217
1219 Taylor
One Columbia for Arts & History
NO PARKING ANY TIME

MAIN
1601
1607 MAIN STREET
JEWISH
FILM FESTIVA
MAR30THRU A

NICKELODEON

BOYHOOD 2 8
SEVEN BRIDES FOR
SEVEN BROTHERS 530

NICK

NICKELODEON

BOYHOOD 2 8
SEVEN BRIDES FOR
SEVEN BROTHERS 530

1607 MAIN STREET

NICKELODEON.ORG

1607

2 HR PARKING
9:00 AM
TO 5:00 PM
MON - FRI
607-609

4RUNNER

4X4

LAKE NORMAN
1157
NORTH CAROLINA

LEVER
ARM
15 MINUT
DROP OF
AND
PICK UP
ONLY

W. T. GRANT BUILDIN
GOOD LIFE CAFE
1614A

SCHULTE-UNITED
Café MICHAEL'S
1620
CITY CENTER PARKING
RESERVED PARKING

ROBINSON

ARMY NAVY STORE

1621 ARMY NAVY STORE

ARMY NAVY STORE

SALINA CAFE DELI & RESTAURANT

GYROS BURGERS WINGS

FREE WI-FI

GYROS-BURGERS-WINGS

SALINA CAFÉ AND RESTAURANT

MARKS

15 MINUTE DROP OFF AND PICK UP ONLY

SALINA CAFÉ AND RESTAURANT

OPEN

PARADISE ICE

Artisan Sorbets & Frozen Custards

SHOE REPAIR

SHOE Oakley's cobbler shop REPAIR

SHOE REPAIR

29

1627

OPEN

A

PARADISE ICE

Artisan Sorbets & Frozen Custards

PARADISE ICE

TURTLE CREEK COFFEE

30 MIN PARKING 9:00 AM TO 5:00 PM MON - FRI

Shoe Repair
1631
2 HR PARKING
9:00 AM TO 5:00 PM MON - FRI 631-633
BFZ 245

s&s
art supply
1633 Main Street
s&s
art supply
T.O.Thompson
JEWELRY REPAIR
2 HR PARKING
9:00 AM TO 5:00 PM MON-FRI 631-633
COBALT LT
FSB 256

2.50 CLEANERS
1637
CLEANER
ALTERATION
All Work
Done
on
Premises
Cleaners
T.O.Thompson
JETTA
BKD 863

TAPP'S
TAPP'S
Main
NO
TURN
ON RED

Jeff Morris
Furniture & Appliance
1645
OPEN
Five Star
MATTRESS
MATTRESS SALE!
UPTOWN
TAILORS
1645-B Main St.
252•7667
Jeep
327 ODN
TAHOE
FTG 232

UPTOWN
TAILORS
1645 B Main St
252-7667
SY'S

LAW OFFICES
1720
1716
LOADING ZONE
30 MIN PARKING

WilliamDouglas
PROPERTY MANAGEMENT CO.
AVAILABLE
NAI Avant
800-254-0100
AVAILABLE
NAI Avant
800-254-0100

EVRYTANIA
COMPASS

BROWN
ERA
REALTY

NO
TURN
ON RED
7AM-6PM
Al-Amir
MEDITERRANEAN CUISINE
FDC

SIERRA

1220

Villa Ivonca
RISTORANTE
PRINTING!
downtown printers
1213
1215
freebirds

POWELL
FURNITURE
POWELL
FURNITURE
RESERVED
PARKING ONLY
UNAUTHORIZED VEHICLES
WILL BE TOWED AWAY
AT OWNER'S EXPENSE
NO PARKING
TOWING ENFORCED
RESERVED
PARKING
ONLY
RESERVED
PARKING
ONLY
RESERVED
PARKING
ONLY
MUSTANG

CGL
1619
Facilities
1619

WELLS FARGO

THE OLIVER GOSPEL MISSION

TRAINING CENTER COMMUNITY SERVICE CENTER

1116

CALI'S
CAFE
VEGETARIAN
SMOOTHIES
OPEN
1124
Kiki's
Barber Shop
Phone

For S
or LEA
Details:
803-422-867
1218
1216
Kane
Office Technologies
Phone # 256-4466
1214

SYLVAN BROS.
SYLVAN BROS.
SYLVAN BROS. JEWELERS
SYLVAN BROS. JEWELERS
WATCHES
ROLEX
HOME TRADITIONS
USA TODAY

1520
1520
WINE DOWN
frame of mind

freetimes

1534

freetimes presents ...
anastasia
& FRIENDS
an art gallery

Available
FREE
JSD 270

Drake's
DUCK-IN

Columbia
Conservatory of Dance
252-0555
William Starrett • Mariclare Miranda

William Starrett
Conservatory of Dance

NEW YORK
STYLE
MEN'S & BOY'S
FASHION FOR LESS

KING'S

JEWELERS

WE BUY GOLD AND DIAMONDS

FDC

ALTIMA

25SL

SOLID GOLD

BEST
Revitalization
of Main Street

POWERBALL
$060
MILLION
MEGA MILLIONS
030
MILLION

2 HR
PARKING
9:00 AM
TO 5:00 PM
MON - FRI
610&608

IRR 270

Take 10
SAFETY SERVICES
Ph: 803-767-4430
www.take10safety.com
TOYOTA
TUNDRA
FLEX

PREMIUM CIGARS
The Cigar Box
SMOKING LOUN
1639 MAIN ST.
OPEN
Romeo y Julieta
MONTECRU
ONYX
RESERVE
2 HR PARKING
9:00 AM TO 5:00 PM - FRI
SENTRA
AJR 333

WIGS
ESTYLING - WEAVING HAIR
1643 MAIN
BHM 199

THE NAIL CLINIC
SCHOOL OF MANICURING
1209
Cats BARBER
Styling Shop
252-5530

DONT
WALK

1704
RESERVED PARKING
$500 FINE

WALKER

Savalis Restaurant & Lounge

1708 MAIN ST.

Coca-Cola

Coca-Cola

COLORADO

BLAZER

CHEVROLET

1716
1712 - 1714
AVAILABLE
Avanti
254-0100
ROB LAPIN