

# HISTORIC ELMWOOD PARK



## A WALKING TOUR

A Guide to the Homes and a  
History of the Elmwood Park  
National Register District

## HISTORIC ELMWOOD PARK

*This booklet is divided into two tours. Tour #1 begins at Logan School, 815 Elmwood Avenue. Tour #2 begins at Wardlaw School, 1003 Elmwood Avenue. To combine the tours, begin with #1, which ends at Roy Lynch Park, and proceed down Abbeville St. to Wardlaw School to begin tour #2.*

*All dates given are the earliest listing in the Columbia City Directory. Evidence from a limited number of title searches suggests that these dates are accurate to within two years in most cases.*

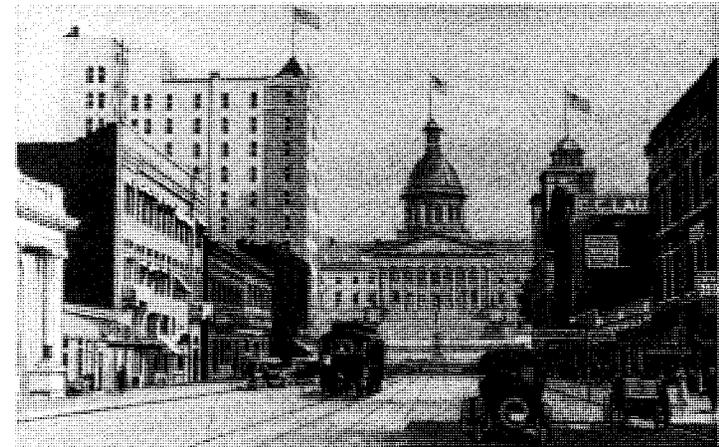
*The Elmwood Park Neighborhood Association wishes to thank Karen Nickless, neighborhood historian; Bethany Allen Narboni, 1992 association president and publicity chairman; John Charles (Chuck) Herin, Jr., artist, musician and neighborhood restoration expert; and Barbara McQuillan for their hard work on this publication. We also wish to thank the South Carolina Department of Archives and History (specifically Stephen Skelton, Mary Parramore, Dan Elswick, Nancy Meriwether and Ed Tolson) for their enthusiastic, invaluable assistance (and patience) on this project, and for funding the project in-part through the National Park Service, Department of the Interior. A big thanks also goes out to employees of the South Caroliniana Library (of the University of South Carolina library system) and of the South Carolina State Museum for their friendly, prompt support. Most of all, we thank all of you who treasure "history" and work hard to preserve it, especially those who have worked diligently to restore Elmwood Park to the attractive, progressive inner-city neighborhood it is today ....  
We believe in Elmwood Park.*

*The Columbia that we know today has come into being within the last twenty years. In that period a thriving, busy commercial and manufacturing city has been built and superimposed over a sleepy little capital, in a sense almost submerging and concealing it. Nearly surrounding this older town suburban villages have grown up, connected with it by electric streetcar lines, and in these a population more numerous than that of the Columbia of the early nineties of the last century dwells.*

Substitute "four-lane highways" for "streetcar lines," and this describes the way many Columbians feel about today's Columbia.

However, the above description of Columbia is from Chronicles and Comments of Columbia, SC, 1786-1913, a 1913 publication of the Chamber of Commerce. The "suburban villages" referred to were not Friarsgate, Spring Valley, or Hampton Hills -they were Shandon, Waverly, Colonial Heights, Wheeler's Hill, and a multitude of others.

A 1905 publication listed 24 "sub-divisions" [sic] surrounding Columbia. Elmwood Park was one of those suburbs. But, before the area began to ring with the sound of hammers, and to smell of fresh sawdust, before proud new home owners moved in and started planting trees and shrubs, the land had other uses.



Courtesy of South Carolina State Museum, Security Federal Collection

The "Cemetery Line" trolley ran on "Upper Street," now Elmwood Avenue; Back then, Elmwood Park residents could catch a trolley downtown for a nickel.

The South Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical Society held state fairs here from 1856 to 1861 in an area roughly bounded by present day Elmwood Avenue, Park, Chester, and Wayne Streets. During the Civil War the fairs ceased, and the government used the area as a war mobilization camp to train Confederate soldiers. Shortly after the war began, the mobilization camp was moved to Lightwood Knot Springs near Killian, SC. Then the state fairground buildings housed the Confederate hospital until the hospital was moved to what is known today as the "Horseshoe" on the University of South Carolina campus.

From 1863 to 1865, the state fairground buildings were used for the manufacture of medicine. Under the direction of Joseph LeConte, professor of chemistry and geology at South Carolina College (USC), the medicine factory became one of the Confederacy's few sources for domestically produced medicines. Munitions were also manufactured at the Confederate Nitre and Mining Bureau located on the old state fairgrounds. General W.T. Sherman's army burned all of the buildings to the ground in February 1865, during his infamous "March to the Sea".

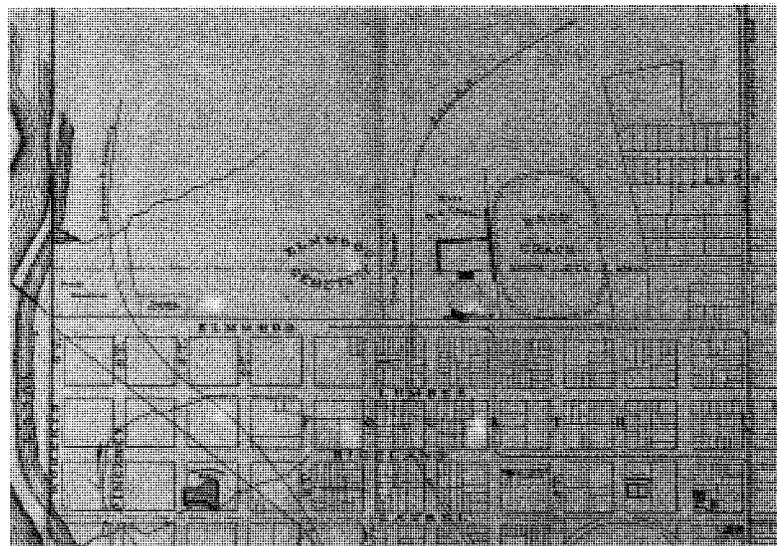


Courtesy of South Caroliniana Library, USC

***The Burning of Columbia, as witnessed by a correspondent at the scene.***

During Reconstruction, the state fairgrounds served as the site for vigorous political campaigns. Wade Hampton III and his "Red Shirts," whose goals included electing General Hampton governor and ridding the city of carpet baggers, used the fairgrounds as their headquarters during a hotly contested election. The election resulted in the Democrats regaining control of the state and the removal of Federal troops.

In 1869 the Agricultural and Mechanical Society reorganized and the Annual State Fairs resumed. The fairgrounds were also used for calvary tournaments, gander pullings and circuses. (Once, a homeowner near the fairgrounds looked out her window to discover a circus elephant drinking out of the well next door.) The society purchased additional land, erected new buildings, and constructed a three-quarter mile race track. The horse races (which became grand social events) featured famous race horses and drew large crowds. The first Georgia-Carolina game was held there in 1894 (Georgia won 40-0), and the first Carolina-Clemson game was held there in 1896 (Carolina won 12-6). The Carolina-Clemson games were held at the state fairgrounds every year on what became known as "Big Thursday."



Public Union Map & Atlas Co., 1903, courtesy of South Caroliniana Library, USC

*Map of Columbia and Suburbs*, by G. McD. Hampton, C.E. & D.B. Miller, City Engineer.

**This 1903 *Map of Columbia and Suburbs* shows the State Fair Grounds, the race track, trolley car lines, the adjacent cemeteries, and "Cotton Town," northeast of the race track.**

Just after the turn of the twentieth century the Society decided to move the fair to another site. Several factors influenced their decision. The fair had been held on three contiguous tracts of land. The City of Columbia and the Society jointly held one tract, Charles Logan owned one, and Washington Clark owned the third. The death of Charles Logan forced the society to consider a new location. But, as The State newspaper explained on September 25, 1904:

Even before that there was talk of the grounds being too small for the crowds, ... until it was almost impossible to move in the crowds on the "big Thursday" ... (it) was thought best to make the change while property in the neighborhood of the city was at a normal price, for real estate has been advancing here so rapidly.... As evidence of the demand for real estate it may be cited that even since this spring the half of the race track owned by Mr. Clark has been divided into building lots and there are now several nice homes where once the jockey plied the lash and trowel.

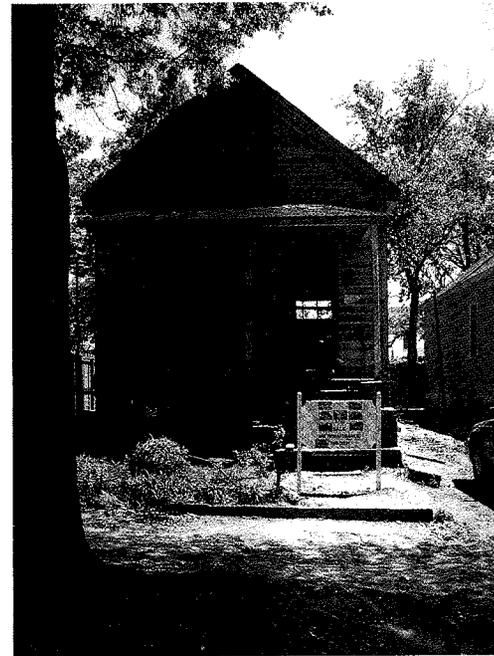
Like the rest of America, Columbia was caught up in the rush to the suburbs, and the fairgrounds stood on land that was ripe for development. The City of Columbia agreed to issue bonds to finance the move, to be retired upon sale of the old state fairgrounds. In 1904, G. A. Guignard, an officer of the Society, purchased the old state fairgrounds for \$30,000, and the Society held their first fair on the new state fairgrounds. State fairs are still held there today.

With the move of the fair, the area opened for development. The first modern urban plan for the city, completed in 1905 by a landscape architectural firm out of Boston, cited Elmwood Park as the most desirable area for suburban expansion. The land was advertised as being a great investment free of city taxes, and was auctioned off. Soon, a "suburban village" sprung up.

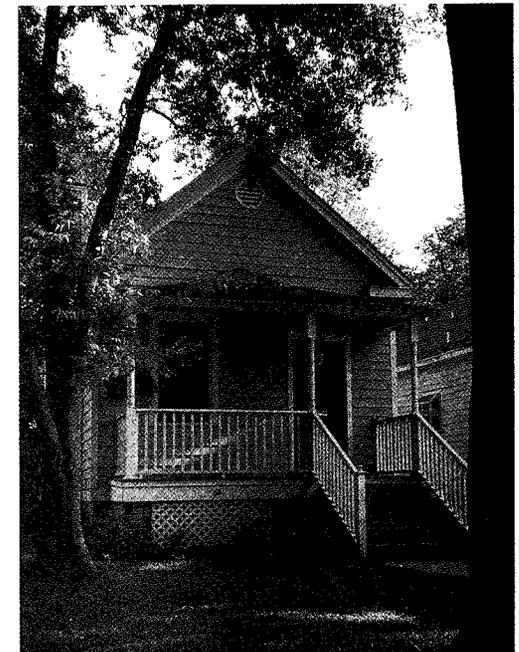
In 1908, The Mercantile and Industrial Review of Columbia and Richland County, South Carolina described Columbia's new suburbs:

*Northwest of Columbia is Elmwood Park, near which Elmwood Cemetery is located. There is a nice settlement in and around Elmwood Park, and much improvement is taking place.*

Today, much of that "suburban village" still survives, and now, as then, much improvement is taking place.



1038 Bryan Street  
"Before and After"

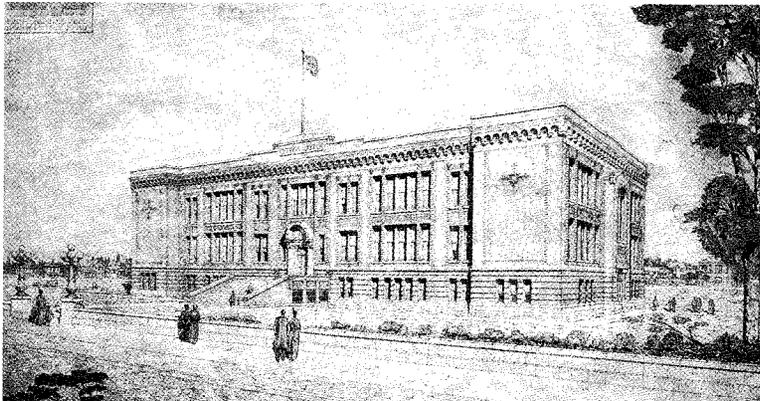


# A WALKING TOUR OF ELMWOOD PARK

## SECTION #1

“ELMWOOD PARK”, THE FAIRGROUNDS,  
AND RICHLAND REAL ESTATE

### LOGAN SCHOOL (1913)



Courtesy of Richland County School District One

Logan School, Elmwood Avenue, Columbia, SC  
Rendering in Sepia, designed by J. Carroll Johnson

A 1902 report from the City of Columbia’s Building Committee of School Commissioners condemned the accommodations for the city schools as “inadequate.” The committee described the school buildings as “unsanitary, overcrowded, situated remote from the several centers of population and utterly unfit for modern schoolwork.” A year later the Superintendent’s annual report echoed this theme, calling Columbia’s school buildings the poorest in South Carolina, and South Carolina’s the poorest in the United States. In a codicil to his will, dated that same year, Mr. Charles Logan bequeathed these 4 acres of land and \$40,000 to the city of Columbia to erect a school. Mr. Logan died the following year, but the terms of his will would not take effect until after the death of his widow. With the fair moved to another site, the deserted acres became, by usage, a ball park.

While the land was a ball park, an important event in Elmwood history took place here. An ad in The State newspaper proclaimed the “great event,” an auction sale of building lots to be held May 11, 12, and 13, 1905.

The State, Columbia, SC, Wednesday, May 10, 1905

The State, Columbia,  
SC Saturday, May 6, 1905

Dr. R.A. Lancaster of Columbia had purchased the land from the estate of Charles Logan (for \$10,000), and divided it into 35 lots. Minimum price to be accepted was \$500, and inducements to buy included the proximity to downtown and to street car lines (the “cemetery line” ran down Elmwood Avenue), relief from city taxes, the electric lights and water system (to be added “later on”), free presents to those attending the sale, and the proposed school.

The auction was a huge success. 700 to 1000 people turned out, and all lots sold. It was front page news.

Seven years later, in 1912, Elmwood Park was a nicely established neighborhood, but its residents still waited for the school touted in the 1905 real estate ads. After neighbors expressed their concern, Louisa Logan signed a release allowing construction of the school to begin. The School Commissioners hired the architectural firm of Wilson and Sompayrac to design the building, and J. Carroll Johnson designed the school. Logan School opened in 1913 at a cost of \$59,242.

Italian Renaissance Revival in style, Logan School is beautifully detailed with colored tile and limestone trim. Side wings were added in 1915, and a 1930 addition across the back created an interior courtyard. A final addition, in 1952, completed the structure. Note the side carriage entrances. Today, Logan School is listed in the National Register of Historic Places, and is used as an adult education center by Richland County School District One.

Youngsters walking to school at Logan in its early years walked down an Elmwood Avenue that bore little resemblance to the busy thoroughfare we know today. Trees shaded the unpaved two lane avenue, and electric streetcars clanged by. Houses lined both sides of the street, all the way down to where Elmwood Avenue dead ended at the Columbia Canal. No bridge spanned the Broad River at Elmwood.

Elmwood Avenue, though primarily residential, did boast a few businesses. Two of the buildings still exist. A former pharmacy/residence occupied 731 Elmwood Avenue (c. 1914), and a grocery served the community from 729 Elmwood Avenue (c. 1930).

Also significant are four cemeteries between the Elmwood Park Neighborhood and the Broad River, Saint Peter's Cemetery, Elmwood Cemetery, Randolph Cemetery and the Potter's Field Cemetery. Randolph Cemetery, on the National Register of Historic Places, is the first black cemetery in the country, dating to 1820. Many black dignitaries of the 1850s and 1860s, including Senator William Pearson Nash, are buried there. Section E, among other sections, of the Elmwood Cemetery is devoted to the graves of Confederate and Union soldiers; Brig. General Maxcy Gregg is buried there.

*FROM LOGAN SCHOOL, TOUR PROCEEDS DOWN GADSDEN TO AIKEN ST.*

## 2200 BLOCK OF GADSDEN STREET

The west side of Gadsden Street is part of the land owned by the South Carolina State Agricultural and Mechanical Society and the City of Columbia, later sold to G. A. Guignard. In 1909 Mr. Guignard subdivided the tract, and sold lots in his "Extension of Elmwood."

Houses on the east side of the street are built on lots auctioned at the three day sale in May 1905. In this block are several examples of a house style that is very common in Elmwood Park. The houses at 2201 (c. 1915), 2202 (c.1916), 2203 (c. 1915), 2204 (c. 1916), 2206 (c. 1914), 2211 (c. 1913), 2214 (c. 1911), 2215 (c. 1915), 2219 (c. 1914), and



1211 Gadsden Street

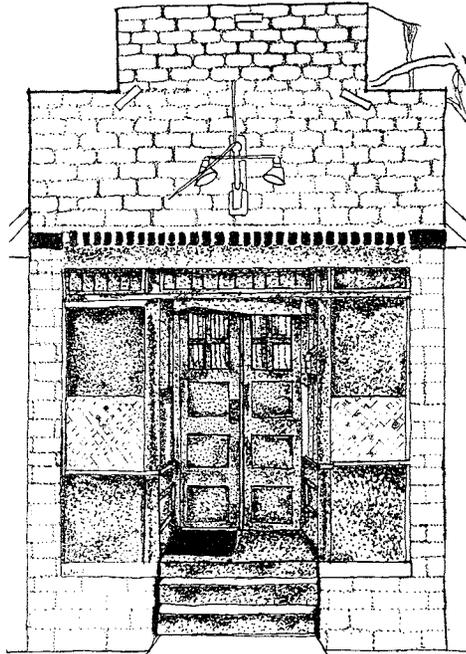
2220 (c. 1911) Gadsden Street are all American foursquares. The foursquare is one of several house types that developed at the turn of the twentieth century, as Americans moved to the suburbs and moved away from elaborate Victorian era architectural styles. Typified by its two stories on a raised basement, low pyramidal roof, square shape, full porch, and its extremely solid appearance, the foursquare can be found in all regions of the United States. There are variations on the theme, although the essential elements are constant. Note the square columns on the particularly fine example at 2206 Gadsden, the wrap around porch at 2201 Gadsden, and the wood columns on brick piers at 2214 and 2215 Gadsden. 2209 Gadsden (c. 1910) boasts interesting porch columns and the neighborhood's only porte cochere. 2217 Gadsden (c. 1915) is an

excellent example of a gable-front Craftsman influenced house. Although moved here in 1987 from 1316 Gervais Street, the house at 2224 Gadsden was built circa 1870 (when state fairs were still being held in Elmwood Park), and thus can lay claim to being the oldest house in Elmwood Park.

**TURN RIGHT ON AIKEN ST. AND PROCEED DOWN AIKEN TO PARK ST.**

**800-900 BLOCKS OF AIKEN STREET**

The 800 block of Aiken Street is in the heart of the 35 lots sold at auction in 1905. The auctioned area was the first part of the neighborhood to be called "Elmwood Park". Before this area was subdivided, the developing suburb was called, simply, "Elmwood".



**The old "Cleveland Grocery" by Columbia High School student Chantis Arrington**

These two blocks conjure up another era, when people sat out on their spacious porches on summer evenings, or perhaps strolled down to a local grocery to visit with neighbors. In early Elmwood Park there were several small groceries; at one time there were three on this short stretch of Aiken Street. The surviving example, once the Cleveland Grocery, at 913 Aiken (c. 1925), still maintains its pressed tin ceiling and open floor plan. It's current owner has converted the old grocery to a private residence, but it operated as a store until 1983.

**TURN LEFT ON PARK ST, AND PROCEED DOWN PARK TO CHESTER**

**2200-2300 PARK STREET**



**2223 Park Street**

Park street is lined with beautiful, stately homes. The Queen Anne style house at 2306 Park Street, dates from around 1913. Queen Anne style homes are common in the neighborhood. Notice the neo-classical dormer with broken pediment at 2310 Park (c. 1910), and the interesting detail in the front gable at 2312 Park (c. 1912).

All the homes on this section of Park Street were built on lots sold by Richland Real Estate Company. Those on the west side were part of a large tract that became available in 1905, the same year as the auctioning of lots in "Elmwood Park." This section, called "Elmwood", was offered for sale by Richland Real Estate before the auction of lots in "Elmwood Park". Richland Real Estate mounted an ad campaign to counter the news coverage afforded the auction (which was the first of its kind to be held in Columbia), besieging buyers to, "look at the prices and compare them with the prices of lots now being sold at auction." Richland Real Estate also offered the lots on the east side of Park Street for sale in 1907.

**TURN LEFT ON CHESTER ST., AND PROCEED TO LINCOLN ST.**

## 900 BLOCK OF CHESTER STREET

At 925 Chester (c. 1914) is a fine example of a Craftsman influenced house. The Craftsman style was popular throughout the country from 1905 to the mid 1920s. It is typified by a low-pitched gabled roof, wide unenclosed eaves, and porches supported by tapered square columns. One story Craftsman homes are commonly called bungalows. Some of the bungalows in Elmwood Park, such as this one, retain their original form. Others have been altered, commonly by the replacement of columns on piers with simple ionic columns or decorative ironwork. Others have had Victorian style sawn work added, a rather ironic change to a style that was a reaction against the fussy Victorian styles.

This block of Chester Street can be seen as a study in porches. The houses at 923 (c. 1907), 915 (c. 1918), and 905-907 (c. 1918) Chester are all foursquare homes. All have their original one-story porches. If you look closely at 903 Chester (c. 1918) you can discern the same basic shape. This is also a foursquare, and once sported the typical one story porch. It has been remodeled and given a two-story porch. The gable-front house at 919 Chester (c. 1907) also began with a one-story porch. The addition of two story porches is a very common change to Elmwood Park houses.

*TURN LEFT ON LINCOLN ST. AND PROCEED TO ROY LYNCH PARK*

## 2300 BLOCK OF LINCOLN STREET

At 2326 Lincoln (c. 1907) is an imposing home that has never been altered. The foursquare at 2315 (c. 1907) is the only granite house in the neighborhood. It is not a veneer, but a true stone house, with walls two feet thick. Notice the stone lentils on the windows and doors.

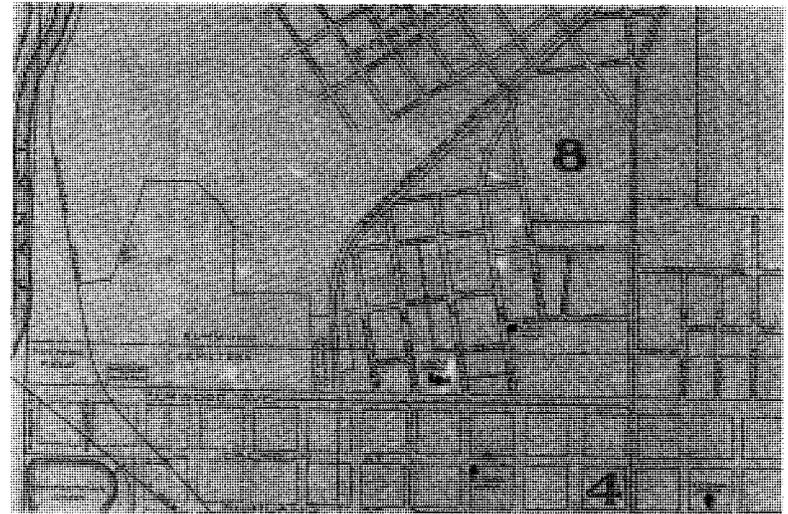


2312 Lincoln Street

In 1909 the house at 2304 Lincoln (c. 1906) was advertised for sale in *The State* newspaper, as a “five room cottage.” It came complete with “stables and wood house” for the lucky buyer with the \$2100 asking price. 2301 Lincoln (c. 1906) is a manufactured stone house. It is constructed of molded concrete block, a popular new building material in the early twentieth century.

## 2400 BLOCK OF LINCOLN STREET

On the southeast corner of Lincoln and Aiken Streets notice the bronze name plates imbedded in the sidewalk, reading “Lincoln” and “Second.” Second Street changed to Aiken in the mid 1940s. Several other corners in this part of Elmwood Park have such markers.



R.B. Burrows, DEL., courtesy of South Caroliniana Library, USC

This 1914 map of Columbia by city engineer John McNeal, shows Lincoln and Second Streets (now Aiken St.). Also shown are Logan School, Park Street Baptist Church and the cemeteries adjacent to the neighborhood.

As you stroll down this tree-shaded block, bear in mind that you are on the site of an old fairgrounds, a large expanse with two race tracks and few trees. Early Elmwood Park would have been a rather barren sight, with unpaved streets, and very little landscaping. The apartment building at 2210 Lincoln (c. 1912) is another concrete block building. It is the only structure in Elmwood Park originally built to be a multi-family dwelling. Then, as now, the owner occupied one of the apartments.

## ROY LYNCH PARK

Roy Lynch Park is a good example of the activism that defines the Elmwood Park neighborhood.

Elmwood Park was the first “suburb” annexed into the city of Columbia’s original four square miles. The houses were originally built by individuals who wanted easy access to downtown Columbia. The neighborhood thrived for many years, but during the 1960’s, the younger generations were attracted to the suburbs. Due to a proposed plan by the SC Department of Highways and Public Transportation to extend Assembly Street through the neighborhood, and because many elderly residents could no longer maintain their homes, many owners sold their homes. The homes were converted to rental property, and without the love and care of resident owners, the houses deteriorated. In 1976, the City’s Living Revitalization Program was initiated, and citizens began restoring the homes to their original glory. In 1977 long-time residents and newcomers organized the Elmwood Park Neighborhood Association, a non-profit organization dedicated to rejuvenating and protecting the historical significance of the neighborhood.

In the early years, the fight was for basic needs such as code enforcement, sidewalk repair, adequate police protection and trash pick-up, rat control, and a neighborhood park. The park is named after long-time resident and founding member of the Elmwood Park Neighborhood Association, Roy Lynch. The houses at 2118 Lincoln (c. 1913) and 2200 Lincoln (c. 1906) were moved from this site to make way for the park.

After basic needs were met, the neighborhood association turned its attention to the preservation of the historic and architectural value of the neighborhood. Elmwood Park was designated a Design Preservation Area by the City of Columbia in 1984, and was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in May, 1991. With its inclusion as a historic district on the National Register, Elmwood Park achieved recognition as a historic resource worthy of preservation. The neighborhood association also sponsors an annual home tour the first Saturday of every April, which allows visitors to view interior and exterior renovations, and private gardens of neighborhood homes.

Today Elmwood Park is a well-established, flourishing neighborhood, made up of an interesting array of citizens including attorneys, professors, artists, executives and musicians, many with young children. What links this diverse community is a commitment to the community. Elmwood Park is a neighborhood in every sense of the word.

**SECTION #1 ENDS AT ROY LYNCH PARK.  
SECTION #2 BEGINS AT WARDLAW SCHOOL.**

*To begin Section #2, proceed down Abbeville Street, turn right on Park Street and go to Wardlaw School.*



2311 Park Street

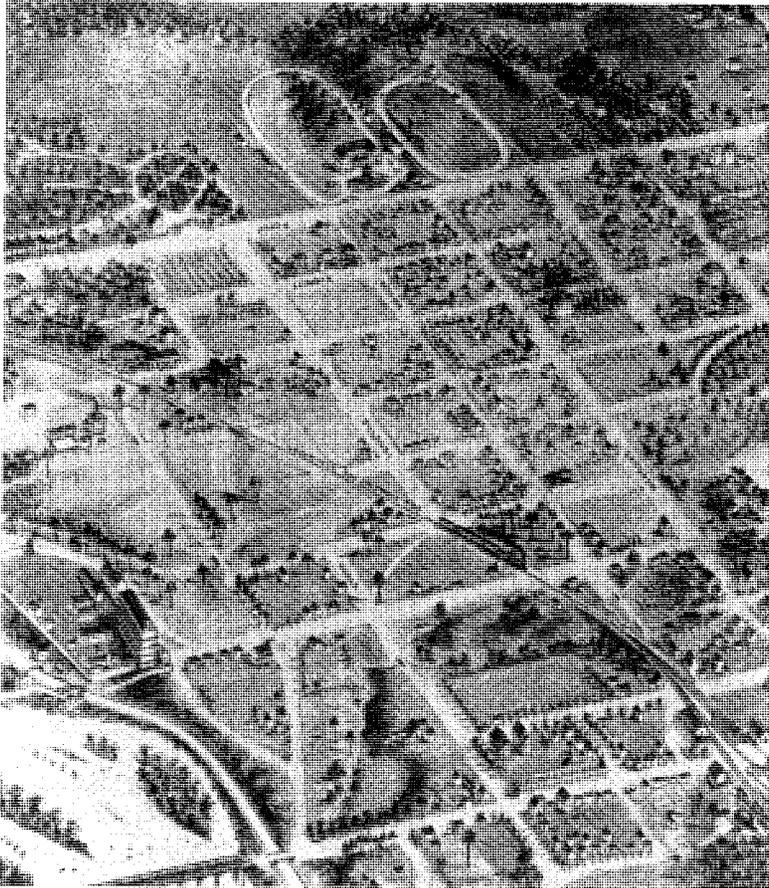
## **A WALKING TOUR OF ELMWOOD PARK**

### **SECTION #2**

#### ***"THE OLD AND THE NEW"***

#### **WARDLAW SCHOOL**

C. Drie's 1872 *Bird's Eye View of the City of Columbia* shows a large house and a grove of trees on this site. The house is gone, but these lovely magnolias remain.



Courtesy of South Caroliniana Library, USC

*Bird's Eye View of the City of Columbia, SC, C. Drie, 1872.*

**The Clark estate is seen to the right of the race track on Upper St. (Elmwood).**

At the turn of the twentieth century, the house was home to Washington Clark. Mr. Clark also owned part of the land used by the South Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical Society for the state fair (see tour #1). When the state fair was moved to its current location, he subdivided his share of the old state fairgrounds and offered it for sale through the Richland Real Estate Company.

He continued to live at his estate on these grounds. In 1926, this tract sold and construction began on Wardlaw Junior High School. James Burwell Urquardt designed the three-story brick building, which has Gothic detailing and a central courtyard. The two-story auditorium, whose entrance is on Park Street, boasts a pressed tin ceiling. The building cost \$30,000 to construct.

Wardlaw Junior High School, which claims the distinction of being the first junior high school in South Carolina, opened in 1927 with 700 pupils and 30 teachers. Prior to the opening of Wardlaw, schools were organized into elementary schools (grades 1-7) and high schools (grades 8-12). The school is named for Dr. Paterson Wardlaw, a distinguished educator and faculty member at the University of South Carolina.

Wardlaw closed in 1984, and is currently (1992) being considered as the future home of the South Carolina Department of Archives and History.

***FROM WARDLAW SCHOOL, PROCEED DOWN PARK ST. TO BRYAN ST.***

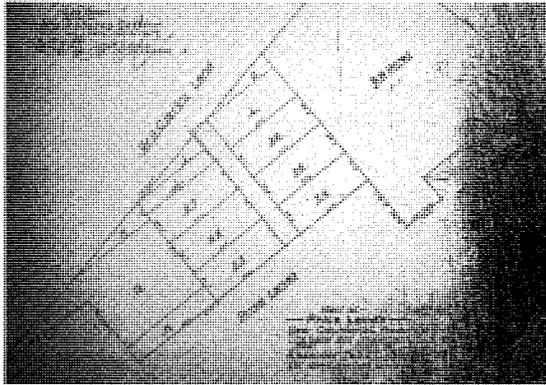
#### **PARK STREET BAPTIST CHURCH**

Park Street Baptist Church has been an important part of the neighborhood since its founding in 1910. On June 12 of that year, a group of Baptists led by Reverend Carlisle Courtenay met in a tent on Park Street for the purpose of organizing a church in the Elmwood area. By 1912 the first church building was completed. In 1913, in dire financial straits, Elmwood Park Baptist merged with the Second Baptist Church, retaining Elmwood's building. The name was later changed to Park Street Baptist. The current sanctuary dates from 1951.

***TURN RIGHT ON BRYAN STREET AND PROCEED TO THE END OF BRYAN***

### **1000-1100 BLOCKS OF BRYAN STREET**

On Bryan Street you enter the first part of Elmwood Park that opened for suburban development. In February 1891, the Columbia Land and Investment Company filed a plat map with the county clerk's office subdividing "A Part of the Price Lands." That section, and part of Washington Clark's share of the fairgrounds, became Bryan Street and Price Avenue.



From the Richland County Office of Mesne Conveyance  
**Part of Price Lands, Recorded February, 27, 1891**

The Columbia Land and Investment Company was quite active in the suburbanization of Columbia, with extensive holdings in Shandon. Among their earliest transactions was a one acre lot on "Winnsboro Road" (Main Street north of Elmwood Avenue) sold to John F. Bouknight in 1890 for \$600. The Bouknight name is also found on a 1891 plat of Price Lands, as an early owner of a lot on Bryan Street. In fact, in the 1901 Columbia City Directory, Bryan Street was subtitled "formerly Bouknight's Alley."

In the 1901 city directory, thirteen residences were listed on Bryan Street. There was some settlement in the area as early as 1872, as evidenced by the 1872 Bird's Eye View map.

At that time, the area was considered a part of "Cotton Town." The name derived from the cotton warehouses that lined Main Street. When the fairground moved and extensive development began, this area became part of Elmwood. In 1909 James A. Summersett advertised lots and houses for sale on Bryan Street as being in Elmwood Park. He urged buyers to consider Elmwood Park, as "it continues to grow and prices (are) advancing. Sewerage is being layed [sic] and very soon substantial increases in prices may be expected." The lots he offered, north of Washington Clark's estate and east of

Park Street, ranged in price from \$200 to \$250. They were part of the old state fairgrounds tract. The available homes were in the 1000 block, and were described as, "nice new residences (with) city water, electric lights, cabinet mantels, grates, good tiling, outhouses and everything complete, convenient, substantial and modern." All built circa 1910, they are contemporaries of the houses on Tour #1, and follow the same styles.

As you progress down Bryan, you begin to see the architectural diversity that marks this oldest and newest part of Elmwood Park. This section of Elmwood did not develop over a period of a decade or two, as the other tracts did. Rather, it evolved over a longer period of time, with the first areas dating before 1872, and the later houses dating to the 1920's and 30's. It contains a greater diversity of architectural styles than the older part of Elmwood Park seen in Section #1, just as it once contained a greater diversity of residents.

Bryan Street and Price Avenue were the only areas of early Elmwood to be home to blacks and laborers. Several shotgun homes, at 1042, 1044, 1046, 1047, and 1107 Bryan, remain. Shotgun houses are characterized by their simple floor plan and small size. Most are one room wide, with a side hall running the length of the house. From



**1044 Bryan Street**

Street first appeared in the Columbia City Directory in 1903, but this house may date to before 1900.

**RETURN TO REMBERT ST. AND TURN RIGHT**

### REMBERT STREET

At 2212 Rembert Street is a new home, built with great sensitivity to the surrounding historic streetscape. The houses at 2228 (c. 1914) and 2230 (c. 1914) Rembert are in the Queen Anne style. This style is very common in Elmwood Park, and is the only Victorian era style in the neighborhood. The Queen Anne houses in Elmwood Park are typified by a gable-front roof, two-story bay, and one-story porch.

*TURN RIGHT ON PRICE AVENUE*

### 1100 BLOCK OF PRICE AVENUE

This block of Price Avenue contains an interesting mix of architectural styles. 1100 Price (c. 1913) is one of Elmwood's few Colonial revival homes. 1105 Price (c. 1912) is a lovely gable-front and wing. 1112 Price (c. 1912) is a fine example of a Craftsman cottage.

*TURN AROUND AND PROCEED DOWN PRICE AVENUE TO CLARK ST.*

### 1000 BLOCK OF PRICE AVENUE

The eclectic mix of shotgun houses and Craftsman style houses continues in this block. At 1018 Price is one of the remaining neighborhood stores. Built in 1913, it is a combination store and residence.

*TURN RIGHT ON CLARK ST. AND PROCEED TO W. CONFEDERATE AVE.*

### 2400 BLOCK OF CLARK STREET

Two tracts of land once owned by the Summersett family make up this block of Clark Street. The lots on the west side of the street were offered for sale in 1909, and those on the east side in 1919. All of the homes on this block date to the 1920s and 1930s, making this the newest part of Elmwood Park.

Popular styles had changed from the early 1900s, and these homes show the influence of the Craftsman movement. The Craftsman influence began in California in the first decade of the twentieth century, and by 1920 could be found in neighborhoods all over America. The Craftsman home is, ideally, a simple house that harmonizes with its surroundings. One-story forms, such as most of

them on this block, are called bungalows. Identifying features of a Craftsman house include a low-pitched gable roof, wide unenclosed eaves, decorative beams (usually false) in the gable end, and porches with square tapered columns. In this block one sees most of the common characteristics of a Craftsman house. Notice the low-pitched roof at 2402 Clark (c. 1928), the wide eaves with exposed rafters at 2408 (c. 1928), the square tapered columns at 2417 (c. 1919), and the half-timbering in the gable at 2428 Clark Street (c. 1937).

### *IN CLOSING . . .*

This tour began in the oldest section of Elmwood Park, and ends in the newest. As the architecture of the neighborhood evolved over time, so has the neighborhood itself. Once considered an escape from urban pressures near the trolley car line, today the bumper stickers on the automobiles of proud neighborhood homeowners proclaim Elmwood Park "A City Neighborhood."



2230 Gadsden Street

SOURCES

*UNPUBLISHED MATERIAL*

- Richland County Courthouse, Columbia, SC  
Richland County Register of Mesne Conveyance
- State Historic Preservation Office Files, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, SC  
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*Cover and all drawings by John Charles Herin, Jr., unless otherwise indicated.*

*A brochure on Elmwood Park, titled, "Historic Elmwood Park: A Design-Protected Historic Neighborhood Listed in the National Register of Historic Places," and a brochure titled, "Historic Elmwood Park: A Source Guide for Restoration," are available in addition to this walking tour booklet.*

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