

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Multiple Property Documentation Form

This form is used for documenting multiple property groups relating to one or several historic contexts. See instructions in *How to Complete the Multiple Property Documentation Form* (National Register Bulletin 16B). Complete each item by entering the requested information. For additional space, use continuation sheets (Form 10-900-a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer to complete all items.

☒ New Submission ☐ Amended Submission

A. Name of Multiple Property Listing

Allen-Benedict Court and Gonzales Gardens Public Housing

B. Associated Historic Contexts

(Name each associated historic context, identifying theme, geographical area, and chronological period for each.)

See continuation sheet.

C. Form Prepared by

name/title Lisa B. Randle, Graduate Student,

organization University of South Carolina

date May 3, 1995

street & number 1021 Maxcy Street

telephone (803) 799-7869

city or town Columbia

state SC

zip code 29201

D. Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this documentation form meets the National Register documentation standards and sets forth requirements for the listing of related properties consistent with the National Register criteria. This submission meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60 and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature and title of certifying official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

I hereby certify that this multiple property documentation form has been approved by the National Register as a basis for evaluating related properties for listing in the National Register.

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Table of Contents for Written Narrative

Provide the following information on continuation sheets. Cite the letter and the title before each section of the narrative. Assign page numbers according to the instructions for continuation sheets in *How to Complete the Multiple Property Documentation Form* (National Register Bulletin 16B). Fill in page numbers for each section in the space below.

	Page Numbers
E. Statement of Historic Contexts (If more than one historic context is documented, present them in sequential order.)	1
F. Associated Property Types (Provide description, significance, and registration requirements.)	6
G. Geographical Data	10
H. Summary of Identification and Evaluation Methods (Discuss the methods used in developing the multiple property listing.)	11
I. Major Bibliographical References (List major written works and primary location of additional documentation: State Historic Preservation Office, other State agency, Federal agency, local government, university, or other, specifying repository.)	13

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. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 120 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

E. STATEMENT OF HISTORIC CONTEXT

Criteria A - Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

Areas of Significance - Community Planning and Social History

Period of Significance - 1900- (New Deal)

Significant Dates - 1934 to 1945

Architect/Builder - 1. J.B. Urquhart, Architect/ M.B. Kahn and Boyle Road & Bridge Company (Allen-Benedict Court)
2. J.B. Urquhart, Architect/ V.P. Loftis, Builder (Gonzales Gardens)

Narrative Statement of Significance

The Allen-Benedict Court and Gonzales Gardens housing projects qualify for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under criterion A for their significance to the social history of the state of South Carolina and the city of Columbia during the years of the New Deal. Columbia was one of the first sixteen cities in the United States to obtain federal aid for low rent housing. The projects represent the federal and local government's attempts to eradicate slum housing in various areas of the city.

The physical structure of slums varied with localities and customs. In Memphis and New Orleans "arks" developed - long, two-story structures with sixteen or more black families on each floor, each family having a single room entered from a balcony hanging to the side of the building. In Philadelphia, the "bandbox" or highhat" evolved - three small rooms arranged vertically with a narrow spiral stairway in one corner. In New York City, millions lived in old-law tenements. In San Antonio, Mexicans lived in "corrals" - long low buildings with single rooms inhabited by whole families. In Chicago, the loop was surrounded by dingy buildings dating from the great fire.¹ In Columbia, the typical rural black home was an unpainted shack lacking window panes, water or outhouses. Old newspapers provided insulation on the walls. The dwellings were almost always overcrowded. The urban black's housing was often little better than the rural black.²

The apartment building is a historically recent multi-unit housing type. Its form originated with the so-called French flat in mid-19th century Paris and spread quickly elsewhere during the Industrial Revolution as a means of housing large numbers of people

¹(Columbia, SC) The Record, p.210.

² Paul Stroman Lofton, Jr., A Social and Economic History of Columbia South Carolina During the Great Depression, 1929 - 1940 (Ph.D. diss., University of Texas at Austin, August 1977).

closely, comfortably and profitably on increasingly valuable urban land³. Many large projects have been built with urban renewal funds. Federally funded public housing apartment houses for low-income and, later, poor people have been built in most large cities since about 1934, at first mainly as two- to three-story garden apartments. Regional variations are reflected in building materials, styles and number of users.⁴ However, the apartments generally tended to have a plain, boxy look with a flat roof and little landscaping.

Before the Public Works Administration (PWA), there was no federally aided public housing in the United States. The National Industrial Recovery Act of 1933 authorized the Administrator to include "construction, alteration, or repair under public regulation or control of low-cost housing and slum-clearance projects." In the summer of 1934, the housing division of the PWA began to study Columbia for the purpose of developing housing for low-income renters. Low rent housing was in short supply and many were unfit for habitation. The fundamental principle of the PWA was that slums should be cleared and new replacement housing should be at the same level the slum-dwelling family could afford. It was decided that the worst areas should be eliminated and new projects erected in their place. Three fundamental considerations were taken into account: health, comfort and safety of the families who would be living in the new projects.⁵

In response to public demand, legislation was passed in state after state and city after city permitting the establishment of housing authorities. The third oldest housing authority in the United States was created by the city council of the city of Columbia on March 19, 1934.⁶ The function of the Columbia Housing Authority (CHA) was to eliminate slum areas and to provide safe sanitary decent housing for low income families.

Purchase of slum properties began, by direct negotiation or by condemnation proceeding - friendly or otherwise. The eminent domain powers of CHA were challenged in the 1938 case of McNulty v. Owens.⁷ W.E. McNulty sued on behalf of himself and other taxpayers to enjoin the city and CHA in erecting a housing project and to enjoin the demolition of slum areas. McNulty was the owner of leased rental property which he felt would be in direct competition with CHA projects. The city obligated itself to tear down a sufficient number of units on property it owned or to use its police powers to accomplish

³ John Hancock, ed. Dianne Maddox, "Apartment Buildings" Built in the U.S.A., American Buildings from Airports to Zoos (National Trust for Historic Preservation: Preservation Press, 1985).

⁴ Oliver C. Winston, The Local Housing Authority and the Architect (Chicago: Public Administration Service, 1945).

⁵ The Record of Public Works Administration (Washington: GPO, 1939).

⁶ State of South Carolina, Joint Acts and Resolutions, Act No. 783, 1934.

⁷ McNulty v. Owens, Mayor, et. al., 199 SE 425, 188 SC 377, 1938.

the demolition of unsanitary dwellings on private property. The court found that slum clearance and low-cost housing was a valid public purpose of a proper government function. Therefore, the CHA could exercise its power of eminent domain. McNulty's injunctions were denied and his complaint dismissed.⁸

The PWA's original plan was to construct low-rent housing in the city for black families only. In general, blacks lived in three areas of Columbia. The Waverly section, on the east side of town contained two black colleges, Allen University and Benedict College, and two black hospitals. On the west side of town between Gist Street and Assembly Street was another district where several black owned businesses were located. The third section was to the south and east of the University of South Carolina. Booker T. Washington High School, a black school, was located here. Public housing was built in two of the three areas.

A one hundred sixty-two family complex on a four-acre site facing Melton field across Devine Street on the north and facing Booker Washington High School across Blossom Street on the south was chosen for the first housing project site. This area contained some of the worst slums in Columbia. The property was named University Terrace because of its close proximity to the University and a landscape slope of twenty-eight to sixty feet. Forty-eight unsightly structures were demolished in 1936. The families, all black, were resettled through the Welfare Division of the Emergency Relief Administration. All but two families had moved prior to the date set and the other two moved within four days after the deadline.⁹

Both blacks and whites occupied University Terrace. The forty-eight units of the white section were on the upper level facing the University, and the seventy-four lower level black apartments, in separate buildings, faced Booker Washington High School. The apartments ranged in sized from two to five rooms, but all two-room units were in the black section. No community facilities were provided because those in local schools were considered adequate. CHA sponsored the project and ownership was turned over to the United States Housing Authority in 1938. The project was then leased by CHA for operation and maintenance. In 1953, the CHA sold forty-eight units to the University and the other seventy-four units were transferred to the University later the same year. In late 1994, the complex was razed to make way for University parking expansion.

The CHA presented a proposal in 1938 for additional housing projects for families with incomes lower than those in University Terrace. A year later the CHA announced that two more projects were to be built in Columbia. In the summer of 1940 Gonzales Gardens, for whites, on Forest Drive opposite Providence Hospital and Allen - Benedict

⁸ At the time of this case, University Terrace had been in operation successfully for several months.

⁹ Coleman Woodbury, ed. Housing Official's Yearbook (Chicago: National Association of Housing Officials, 1940), p. 127-128.

Court, for blacks, just north of Benedict College, were completed. The Gonzales Gardens complex contained 236 units and Allen - Benedict Court, 244 units. Both complexes were constructed under the same contract of \$1,800,000.00. During the year, the CHA began an educational program designed to inform the public of its goals and accomplishments. Press releases were regularly sent to newspapers, speeches and radio talk given, motion pictures shown and a monthly newspaper called *Housing Herald* issued to a mailing list of housing authorities, public officials and interested laymen.¹⁰ These projects were the first in the country to have graded rents based upon the tenant's income. During World War II, 144 units at Gonzales Gardens were provided for the housing of Non-Commissioned Officers of Fort Jackson in effort to support the war.

Gonzales Gardens was named for the three Gonzales brothers, Ambrose, Narciso Gener and William Elliott, who founded Columbia's newspaper, *The State*, and who played a conspicuous part in the history and development of South Carolina.¹¹ Allen - Benedict Court was named for the city's two black colleges adjacent to the complex - Allen University and Benedict College. The complex size ranges from three to five-and-half rooms and the rents are graded.

It was customary for local authorities to hire the architect for each project. Functionalism was the basic standard of PWA projects. The architect was free to suggest the most appropriate aesthetic interpretation in design. PWA requirements mandated that the complex must be designed to serve the community for sixty years or more. Important features are the "permanence of character, intimacy of function and harmony with [the] planned future of [the] neighborhood."¹²

Local architect James Burwell Urquhart (1876-1961) worked closely with CHA for all projects. Urquhart, a native of Southampton County, Virginia, was educated in civil engineering at Virginia Polytechnic Institute, receiving his degree in 1897. He was married to Alice Childs and was employed in railroad work for several years before coming to Columbia around 1901, where he took a position as draftsman with Charles C. Wilson. Urquhart became an associate of the firm (Wilson, Sompayrac & Urquhart) in 1907. Urquhart left the firm in 1910 to establish his own architectural and engineering practice in Columbia. J. Carroll Johnson associated with Urquhart in 1912 to form Urquhart & Johnson. Johnson left the firm in 1917 and Urquhart maintained an independent practice in Columbia. Urquhart worked with the Columbia Housing Authority since it was founded in 1934. He supervised the construction of all of the authority's projects during the depression. Prominent among his projects in Columbia were Lutheran Publication Building (1912-14), Lutheran Survey Publishing Company Building (1913), Science Building,

¹⁰ Housing Yearbook, 1940, p. 127-128.

¹¹ William Elliott, President of the State Company and D.W. Robinson, Jr., Attorney, "Dedication Address of Gonzales Gardens", 1941.

¹² Oliver C. Winston, The Local Housing Authority and the Architect (Chicago: Public Administration Service, 1945).

Benedict College (1924), Cell Block, South Carolina State Penitentiary (1931), Manufacturing Building, South Carolina State Penitentiary (1931), Gonzales Gardens Housing (1935-1940), Allen-Benedict Court Housing (1935-1940), Library, Benedict College (1935-40), University Terrace (1939), Married Students' Building, University of South Carolina (dated unknown). Several of these buildings listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

The principle of erecting "the complete community" was adopted nationally. The PWA was able to remodel existing street patterns and reduce necessary street areas in Columbia as well as elsewhere in the country. Other benefits were the reduction in fire risk and relief to strained municipal budgets. After the first four years of existence, public housing was adopted as a law of the land.

F. Associated Property Types

Two housing projects designed to be self-contained neighborhoods with grouped buildings and play areas were constructed in Columbia, South Carolina in the summer of 1940. The two identical projects, Gonzales Gardens, for whites, on Forest Drive opposite Providence Hospital covered an area of twenty-two acres with twenty-five buildings and Allen - Benedict Court, for blacks, just north of Benedict College covered an area of 15.37 acres with twenty-seven buildings. The Gonzales Gardens complex contained 236 units and Allen - Benedict Court, 244 units. Both complexes were constructed under the same Public Works Administration contract.

The buildings, per se, do not reflect any particular architectural style and are identical at both projects. They are of solid masonry walls, faced with brick. The roofs are traditional sloped types with gable ends. The roofs are attractive and fire proof. Front entrance doors are provided with cantilevered projecting concrete canopies while the rear entrance doors are covered with aluminum canopies. A centrally located administration building houses the office for the management of each project and an assembly room for use by tenants and for pre-school activities for small children. This building also contains a shop and storage rooms for the project. Immediately adjoining the building is a recreation area which includes a paved spray pool, which may be used also for roller skating. Directly behind the administration building of each project is a park and playground. Both projects have areas for use by the smaller children, playground equipment, and a basketball court. Allen - Benedict Court has included a tennis court for use by the tenants. Brick paved sitting areas for public use are placed throughout the project with park benches for use by tenants. Attractive landscaping made Allen - Benedict Court and Gonzales Gardens beauty spots. There was grass and shrubbery and trees in abundance.

There are two basic types of buildings, one-story or two-story, each averaging about 10 dwelling units per building. Allen - Benedict Court is composed of both types while all buildings at Gonzales Gardens are two-storied. These buildings consist of 3, 3½, 4½, 5½ rooms and the 4½ and 5½ room units are two stories while the 3 and 3½ room flats are one story. Each unit has a living room, bath room, one or more bedrooms, closets, a combination kitchen and dining room. Original equipment consisted of an oil burning space heater, a woodtop work table and open kitchen cabinet, shades, oil burning hot water unit, a gas range and electric refrigerator. Combination sink and laundry tray completed the equipment.

There are four types of floor-plan arrangements. Type A can be found in a two-story building and consists of: 3 room flat, 4 ½ room row, 4 ½ room row, 4 ½ room row, 4 ½ room row, 4 ½ room row, 4 ½ room row, 4 ½ room row, 3 room flat. Type B can be found in a two-story building and consists of: 3 room flat, 4 ½ room row, 5 ½ room row, 4 ½ room row, 5 ½ room row, 3 room flat. Type C can be found in a two-story building and consists of: 3 room flat, 4 ½ room row, 4 ½ room row, 4 ½ room row, 4 ½ room row, 3 room flat. Type D can be found in the one-

story building and contains all 3 room flats.

Modernization efforts began in 1969. Residents received new refrigerators and other items of their choice. In 1971, the kitchens were redesigned and doors were added to the cabinets. During 1986, renovations in the form of a major rehabilitation program were in the making for Allen Benedict Court and Gonzales Gardens. The program consisted of wallpapering, all new doors and trim, inside and outside rewiring, renovation of bathrooms, re-roofing, new windows, new exterior doors, installation of storm doors, new gutters and down spouts, laying of asphalt tile on all floors, stippling of ceilings, smoke detectors, complete repainting and metal wrapping of exterior trim. In 1988, final touches on landscaping, common areas, and buildings neared completion at Gonzales Gardens and Allen Benedict Court received new roofs, doors and wiring. Interior renovations are performed continuously to maintain the units at current housing code standards. Allen - Benedict Court is currently renovating the recreation area. Despite the renovations and limited exterior changes, these property retain their architectural integrity.

ALLEN-BENEDICT COURT

Allen-Benedict Court was named for Allen University and Benedict College, two of the outstanding Black institutions of higher learning in the state of South Carolina. The project is adjacent to both colleges and is bounded by Harden Street on the west, Oak Street on the east, Laurel Street on the south and Calhoun Street on the north. Allen - Benedict Court consists of twenty-six buildings containing 244 units averaging 3.96 rooms per unit with all modern conveniences of the time and yard space. Allen - Benedict Court is surrounded by commercial and other public housing on the north, mixed residential housing on the east, institutional use (Benedict College) on the south and light industrial use and a main thoroughfare (Harden Street) on the west. The buildings are arranged in a "fort-like" configuration isolating the project from these external uses. The residents of Allen - Benedict Court take pride in their surroundings. Many residents have planted small flower gardens near their units. The grounds are well-kept and landscaped. Allen - Benedict Court also participates in the "Greening of Columbia" with a small flower garden at the northeast intersection of Harden and Laurel Street. Many of the residents in the housing community refer to it as the "Wildewood" of the housing authority.¹³

This housing project was designed by James B. Urguhart and built by M.B. Kahn and Boyle Road & Bridge Company. The administration building is one story masonry frame brick on a slab construction foundation. The roof is made of composition shingle and is cross gable in design. Over the front facade windows are cast stone decorative elements carved with the name of the project. A bronze plaque hangs near the entrance commemorating the opening of the project.

¹³ Wildewood is a posh neighborhood located in the northeast section of Richland County.

Schedule of Buildings

Building #	3 Room Flat	4 ½ Rm Row	5 ½ Rm Row	Units	Buildings
1 through 8	32	48	16	96	8
9 through 16	32	24	24	80	8
17 through 20	16	16	0	32	4
21 through 26	36	0	0	36	6
Totals	116	88	40	244	26

GONZALES GARDENS

Gonzales Gardens was named for the three Gonzales brothers, Ambrose, Narciso Gener, and William Elliott, who founded *The State*, all were outstanding citizens of South Carolina. The project embraces 22 acres, facing Forest Drive opposite the Providence Hospital. McDuffie, Washington and Lyon Streets are its east, south and west boundaries. The project originally consisted of twenty-four building containing 236 units averaging 4.09 rooms per unit with all modern conveniences of the time and yard space. In 1942, six additional buildings were erected bringing the total to 244 units. Gonzales Gardens is surrounded by institutional use (Providence Hospital) and a main thoroughfare (Forest Drive) on the north, and mixed residential/commercial use on the east, south and west. Unlike the layout of Allen - Benedict Court, all buildings in this project face outward toward the adjoining community. Gonzales Gardens is not as well kept as Allen - Benedict Court. There is no evidence of flower gardens. The grounds have little landscaping and are need of care.

This housing project was designed by James B. Urquhart. The builder was V.P. Loftis. The administration building is a modied T shape, one story, masonry frame brick structure on a concrete block foundation. The roof is made of tar covered cement and is flat in design. Over the front facade windows are cast stone decorative elements carved with the name of the project. Two bronze plaques hang near the entrance commmerating the openingof the project and the dedication to the Gonzales Brothers.

Schedule of Original Buildings

Building #	3 Room Flat	4 ½ Rm Row	5 ½ Rm Row	Units	Buildings
1, 23	8	16	0	24	2
2-14, 17, 22, 24	64	48	48	160	16
18, 19	8	12	0	20	2
15, 16, 20, 21	16	16	0	32	4
Totals	96	92	48	236	24

The attached diagrams depict the floor plans.

G. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property:

Allen - Benedict Court 15.37 acres

Gonzales Gardens 22 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM referenced on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1.	_____	_____	_____
2.	_____	_____	_____
3.	_____	_____	_____
4.	_____	_____	_____

Verbal Boundary Description

Allen-Benedict Court

All that certain piece, parcel or lot of land situate, lying and being in the City of Columbia, County of Richland, State of South Carolina being bounded on the north by Read Street formerly known as Calhoun Street, on the east by Oak Street, on the south by Laurel Street, and on the west by Harden Street and having the following measurements beginning at the northwest corner and running N69° 51'E for a distance of eight hundred fifty-seven and thirty-eight hundredths feet (857.38'), then turning and running S20° 00'E for a distance of seven hundred seventy-nine and thirty-eight hundredths feet (779.38'), then turning and running S69° 49'W for a distance of eight hundred sixty and fifteen hundredths feet (860.15'), then turning and running N19° 47'W for a distance of seven hundred seventy-nine and ninety-five hundredth feet (779.95') to the point of beginning.

Gonzales Gardens

All those certain pieces, parcels or lots of land situate, lying and being in the City of Columbia, County of Richland, State of South Carolina parcel one (1) being bounded on the north by Taylor Street, on the east by Garden Plaza, on the south by Washington Street, and on the west by Lyon Street; parcel two (2) being bounded on the north by Forest Drive, east by McDuffie Avenue, on the south by Washington Street, on the west by Garden Plaza. [Parcel two (2) lying adjacent to parcel one (1).]

Original boundaries measure as follows: beginning at the northwest corner and running N83° 14'46"E along Taylor Street formerly known as Camden Road for a distance of four hundred two and five tenths feet (402.5'), then continuing along said road which changes to Forest Drive for a distance of eight hundred sixty-eight and forty-five hundredths feet (868.45'), then continuing along said road N82° 13'44"E for a distance of four hundred eighty-eight and forty-five feet (488.45'), then continuing along said road N81° 31'46"E for a distance of one hundred fifty and fifty hundredths feet (150.50'), then turning and running

S13°21'17"E for a distance of six hundred twenty-one and seventy hundredths feet (621.70'), then turning and running S76°41'30"W for a distance of one hundred ninety-five and eighty-five hundredths feet (195.85'), then turning south and running sixty-one and seventy-three hundredths feet (61.73'), then turning and running S75°07'24"W for one hundred forty-four and seventy hundredth feet (144.70'), then turning and running S85°46'30"W for one hundred twenty-one and thirty hundredths feet (121.30'), then turning and running S69°32'56"W for one hundred sixty-eight and forty hundredths feet (168.40'), then turning and running N20°52'12"W for forty-nine and twenty-three hundredth feet (49.23'), then turning and running S71°54'41"W for three hundred eighty-two and sixty-five hundredths feet (382.65'), turning and running N38°42'33"W for a distance of five hundred twenty-nine and eighty-five hundredths feet (529.85'), continuing N48°58'19"W for a distance of four hundred thirty-two and ninety hundredths feet (432.90') to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification:

These boundaries represent the property acquired by Columbia Housing Authority for the construction of these housing projects.

H. Summary of Identification and Evaluation Methods

Allen-Benedict Court and Gonzales Gardens were developed by the Works Progress Administration in 1939. The Allen-Benedict Court unit was developed for Blacks and the Gonzales Garden unit was developed for Whites. The evaluation identifies these properties for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

This is an excellent opportunity to promote the positive impact of local, state and federal government on historic preservation. In the past, the issue of public housing as a source for preservation has not been explored. Traditionally historic preservationists view urban renewal projects as having had a harmful and destructive effect upon historic resources. In September 1994, the National Park Service and the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development entered into an agreement to assist housing authorities evaluate public housing for listing in the National Register. This nomination will assist future preservationists in determining the eligibility of other public housing units. The context of the research focused on several perspectives including social history, federal role, design area and ethnic history.

I. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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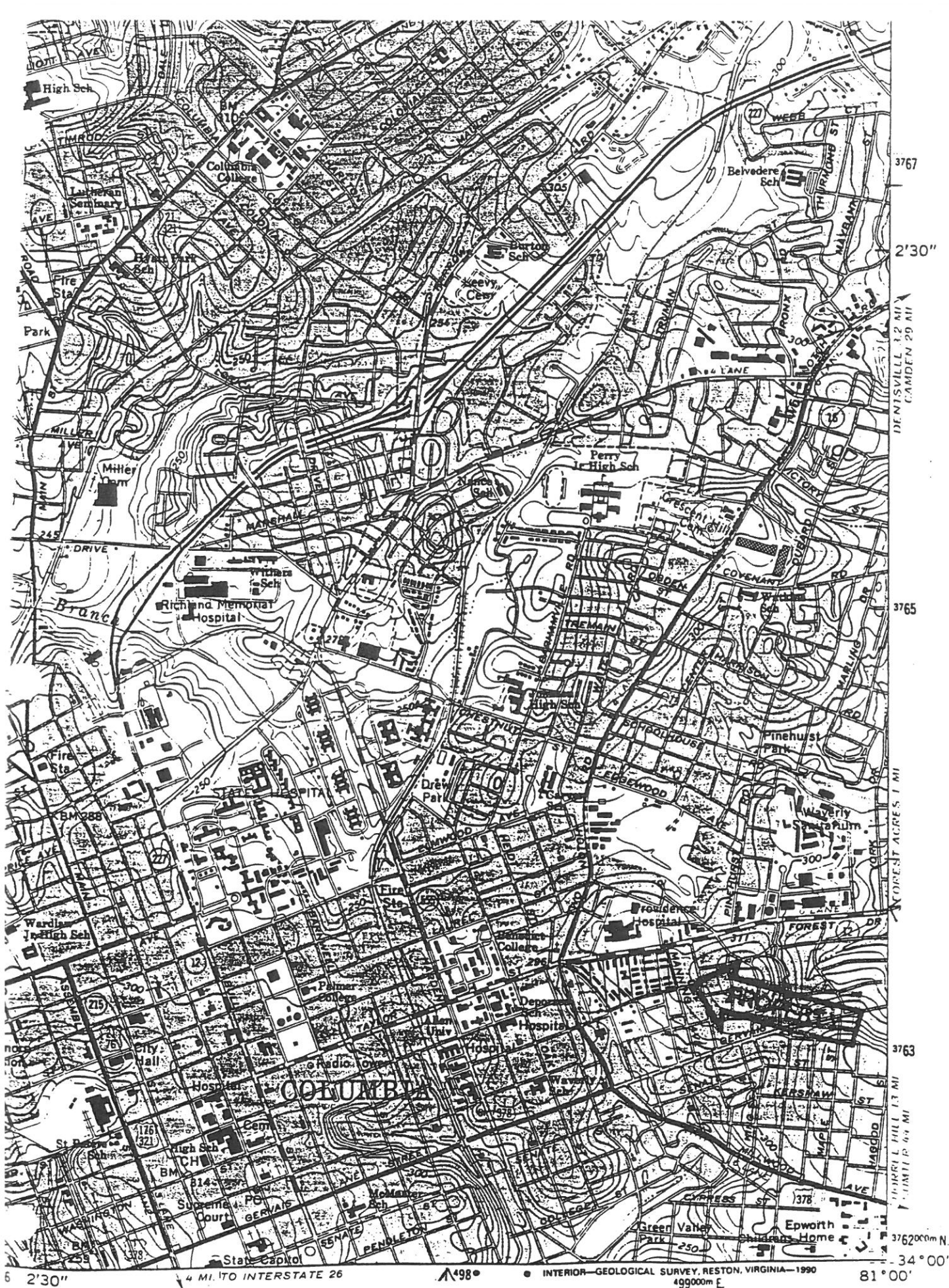
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TOPOGRAPHIC MAP OF
GONZALES GARDENS

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

y. Light-duty road, hard or improved surface. —

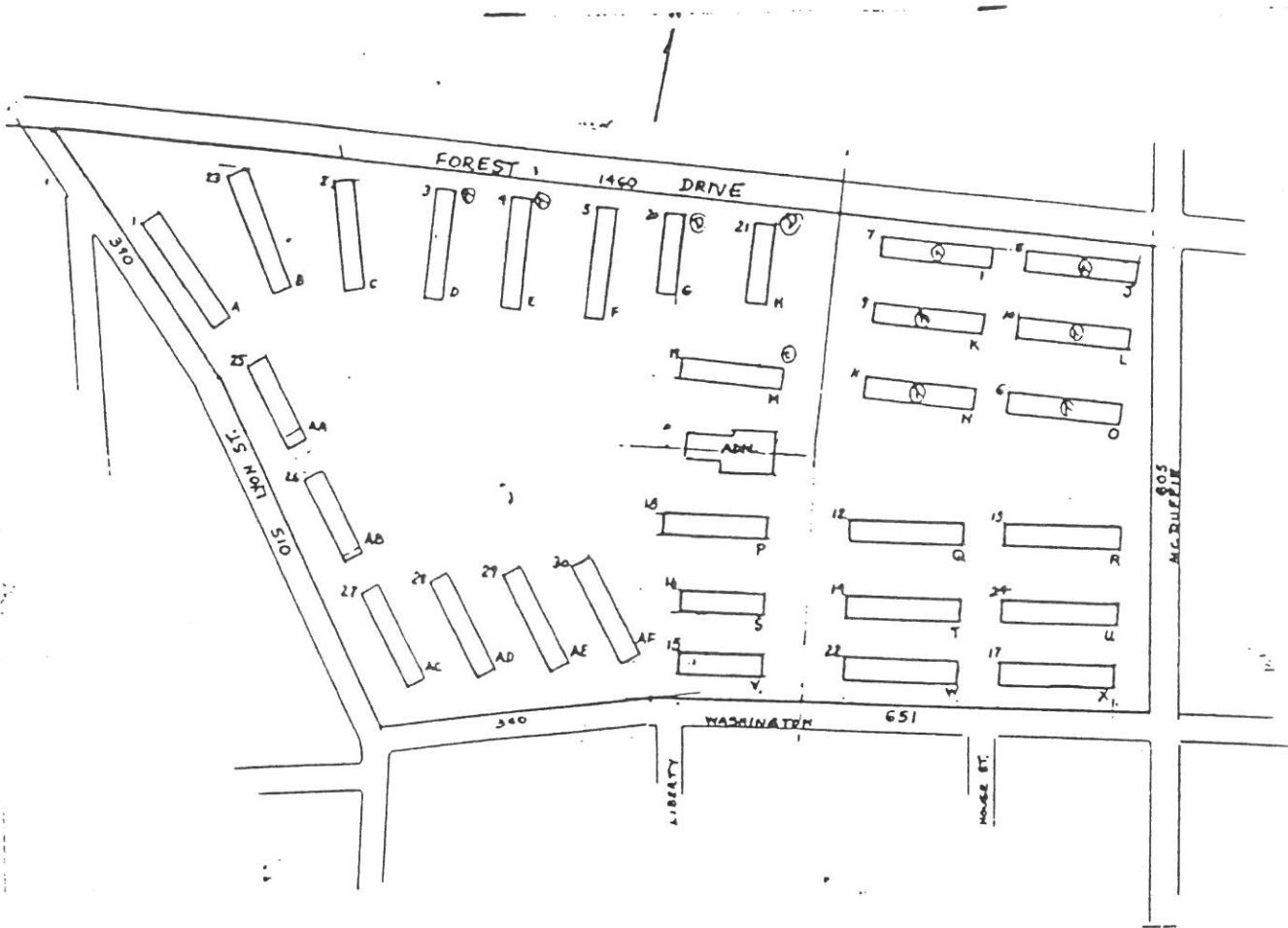
451 W. W. (FOR JACKSON SOUTH)



THE HOUSING AUTHORITY
of the City of Columbia, South Carolina

SC 2-1

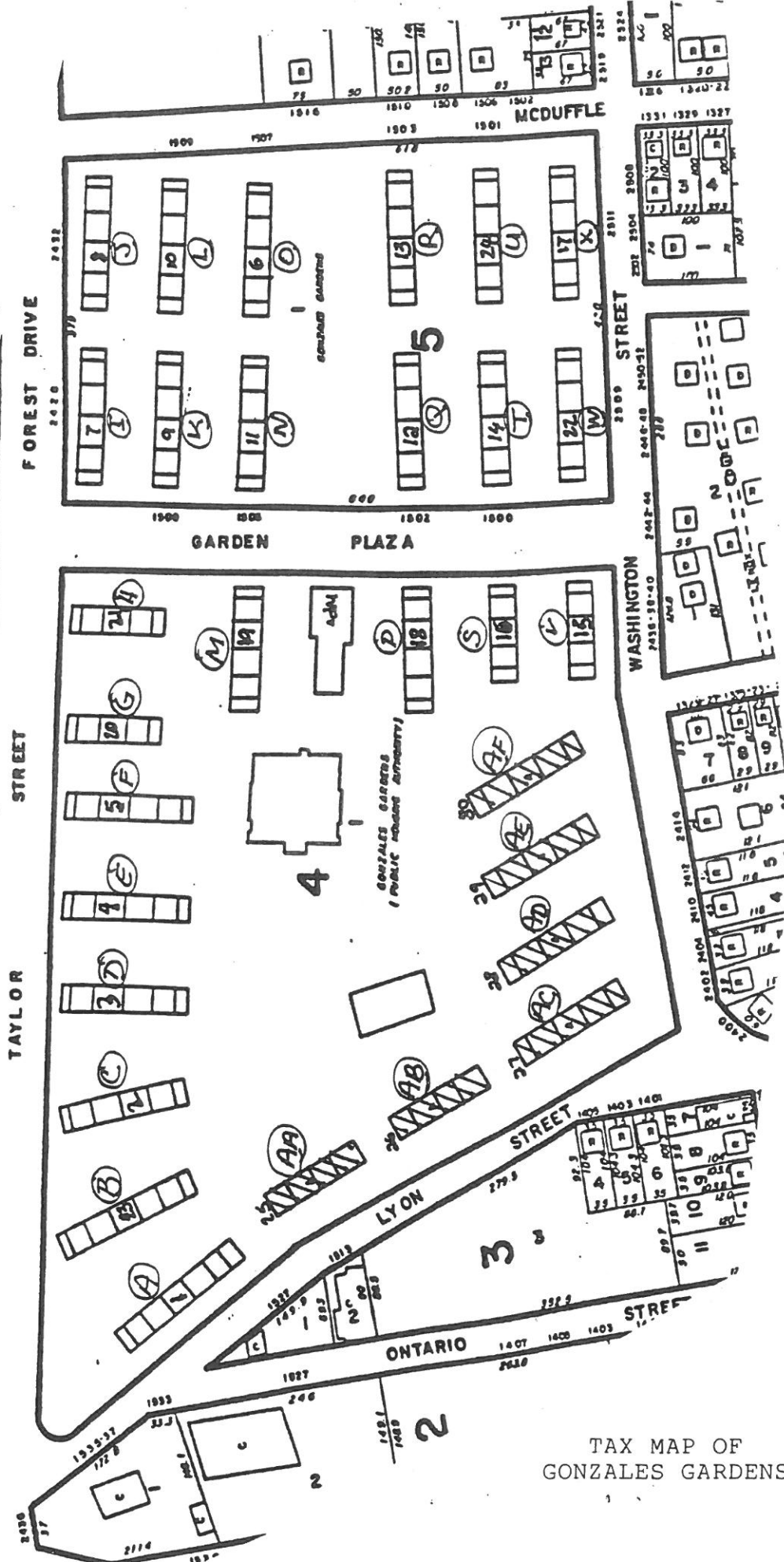
Gonzales Gardens

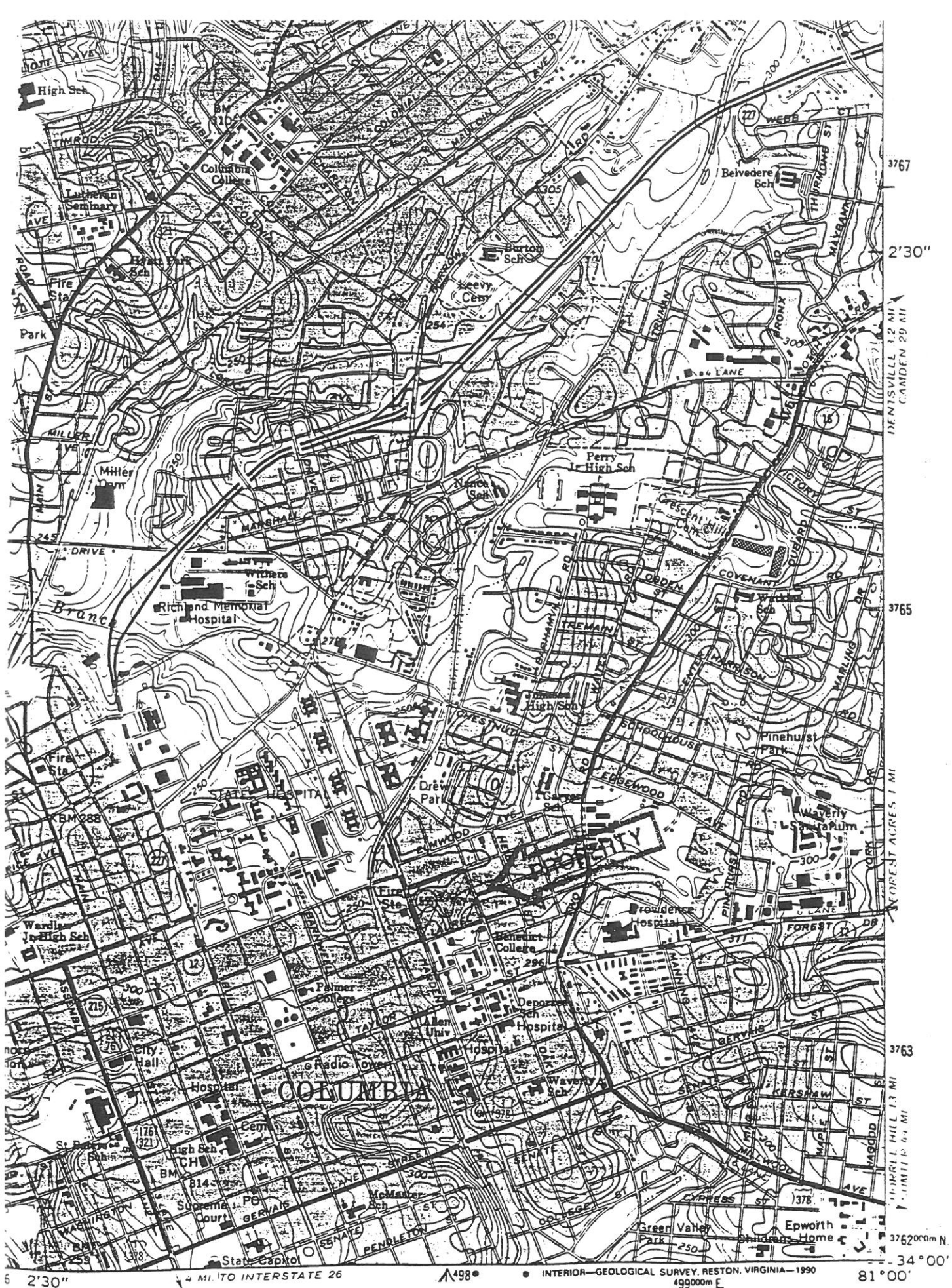


GONZALES GARDENS
1" = 160'

A-1 thru AF-8 Gonzales Gardens (A-X then AA-AF)
Columbia, South Carolina 29204

N





TOPOGRAPHIC MAP OF
ALLEN-BENEDICT COURT

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Light-duty road, hard or
improved surface.

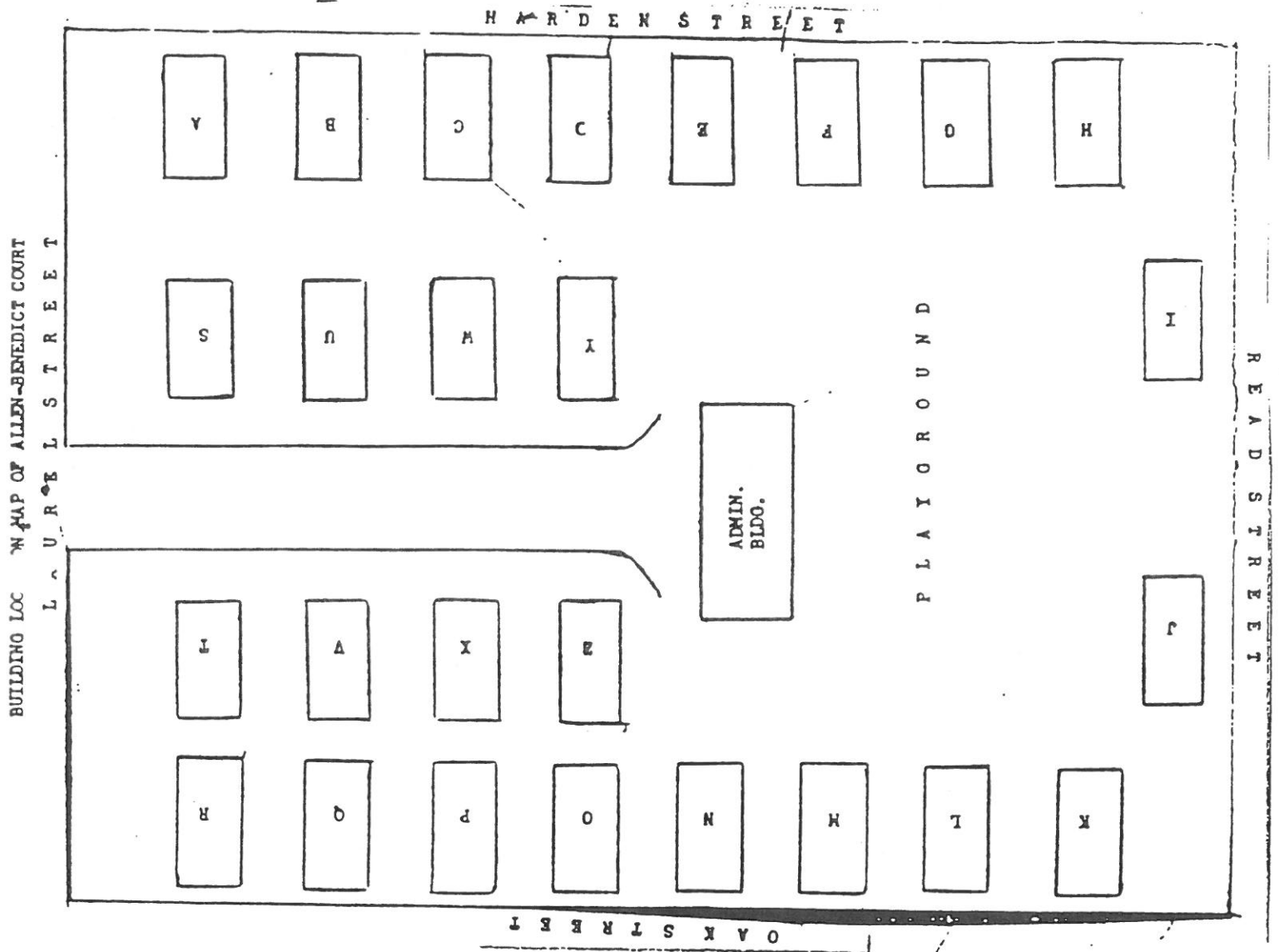
45° 11' 00" N
81° 00' 00" W
(FORT JACKSON
SOUTH)



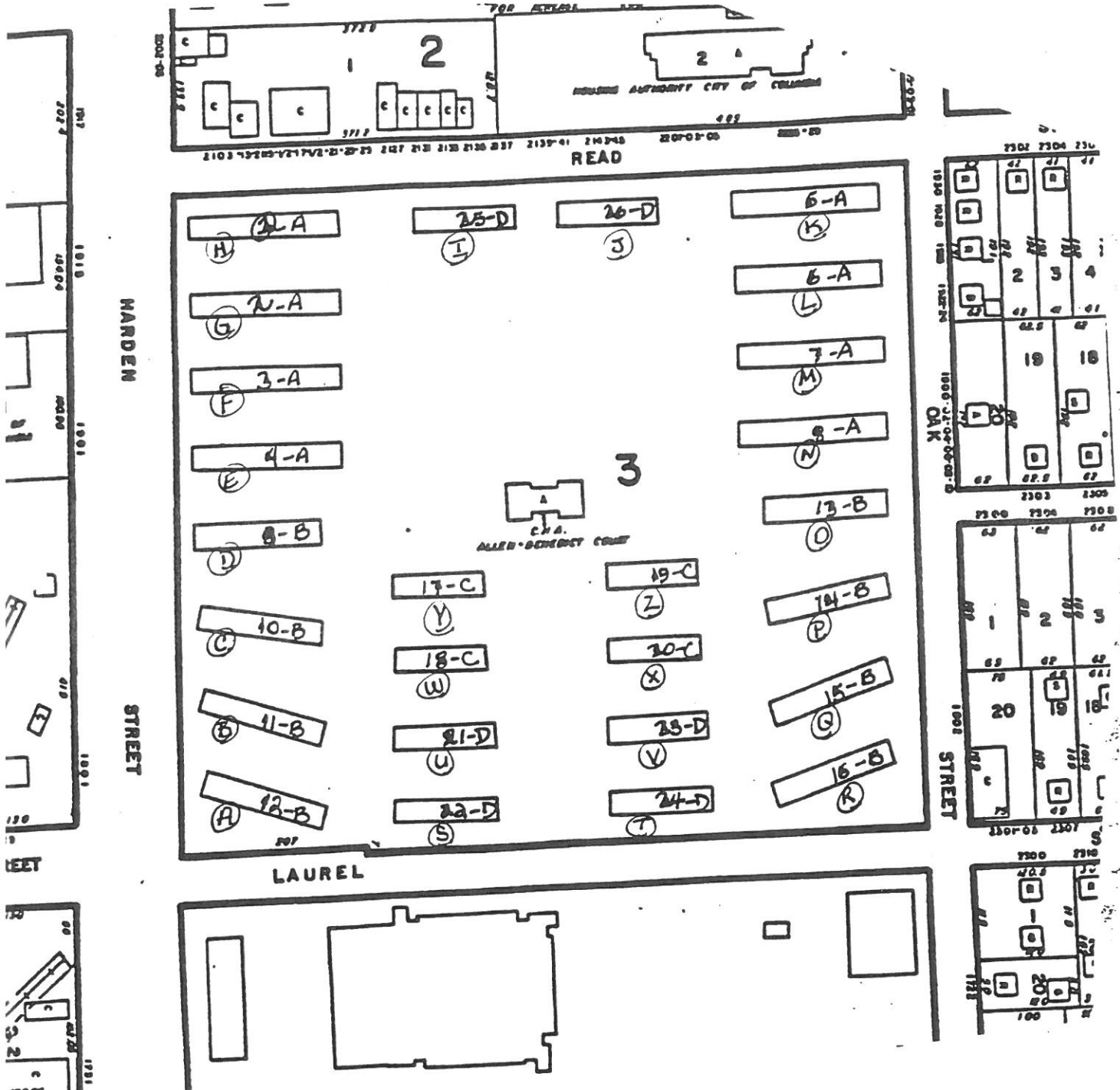
THE HOUSING AUTHORITY
of the City of Columbia, South Carolina

SC 2-2

Allen-Benedict Court

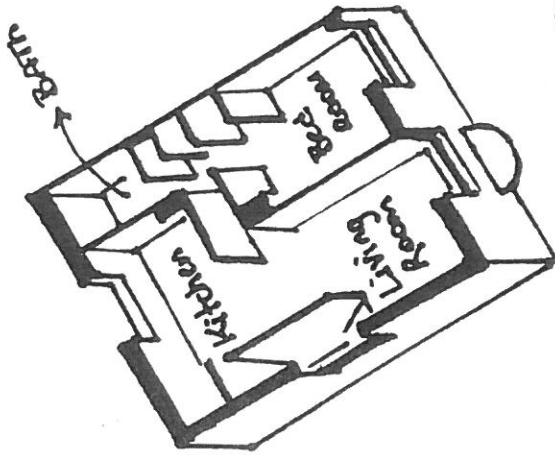


A-1 Thru Z-10 Allen-Benedict Court
Columbia, South Carolina 29204

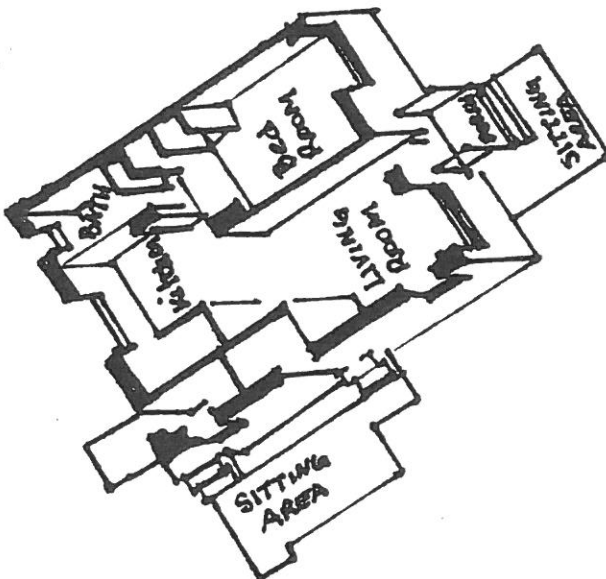


TAX MAP OF
ALLEN-BENEDICT COURT

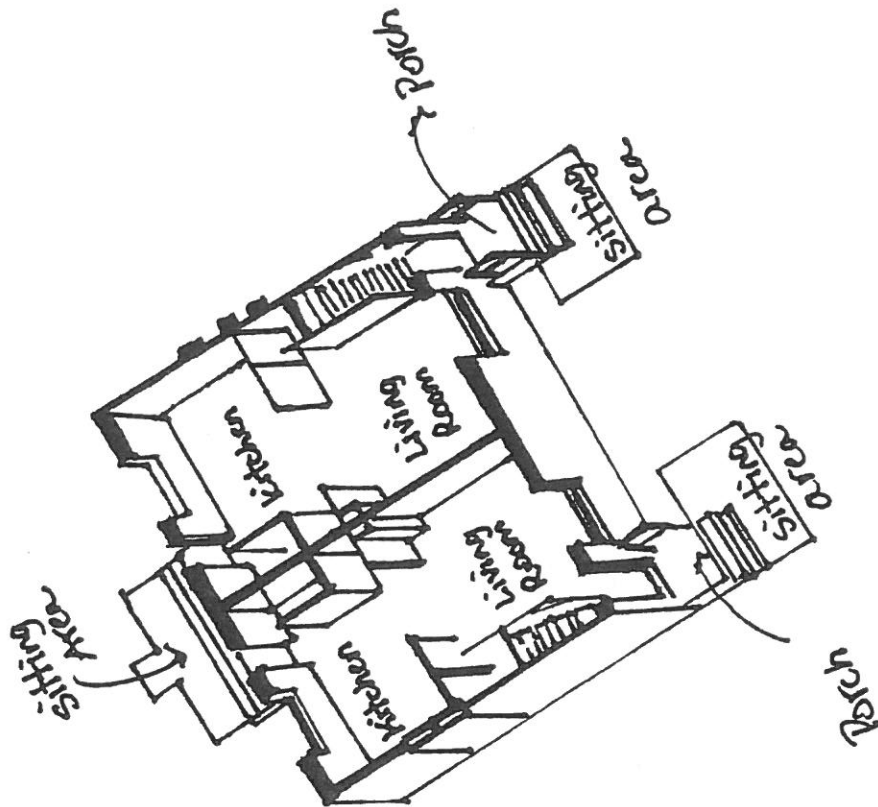
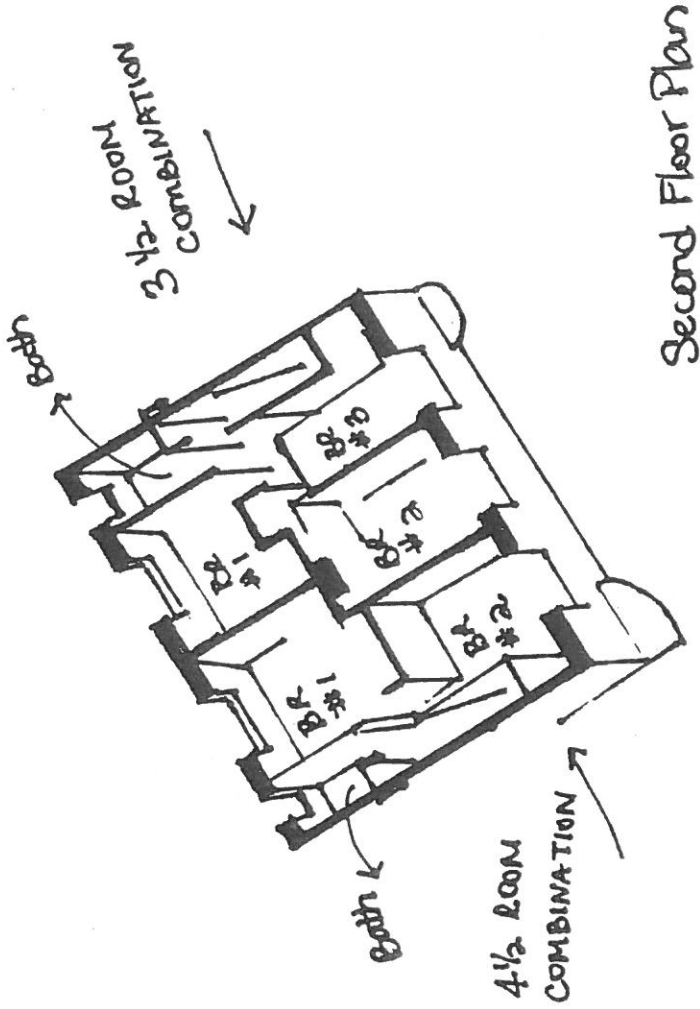
APPENDIX A



Second Floor Plan
3-Room End Flat



First Floor Plan
3-Room End Flat



APPENDIX C
Floor Plan Configurations

Type A:

3 room flat, 4 ½ room row, 4 ½ room row, 4 ½ room row, 4 ½ room row, 4 ½ room row, 4 ½ room row, 4 ½ room row, 3 room flat.

Type B:

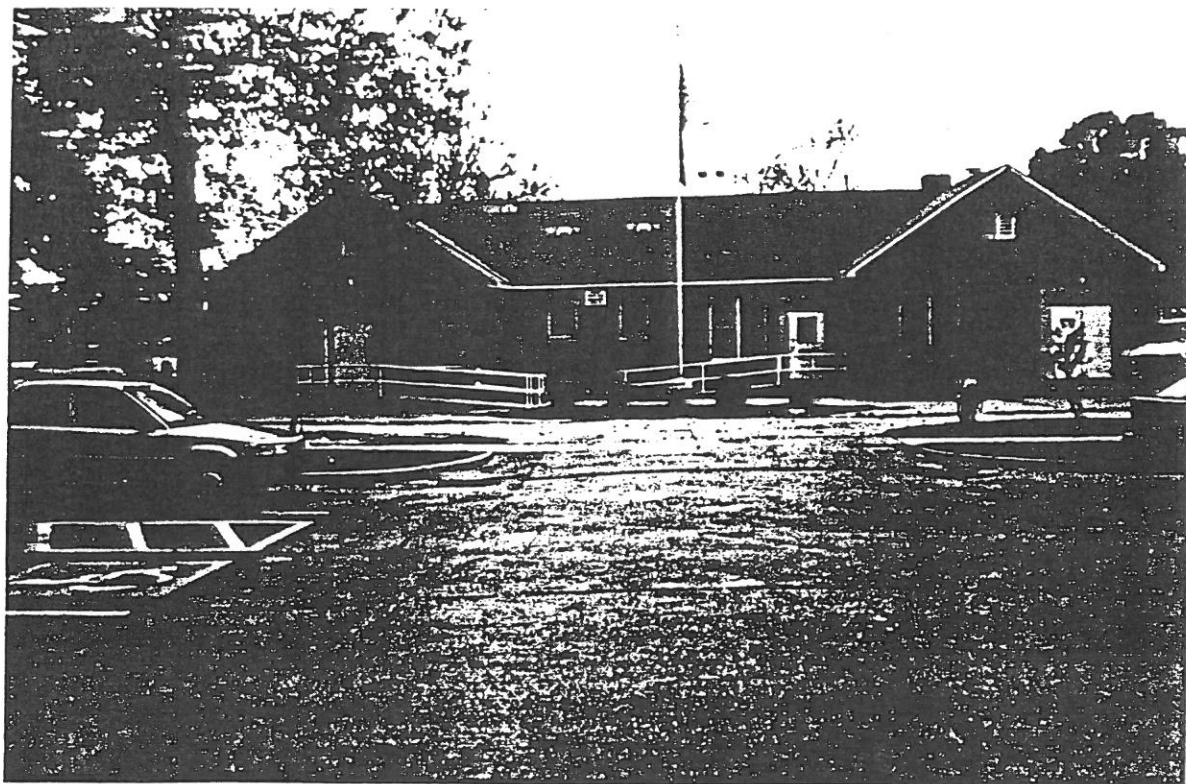
3 room flat, 4 ½ room row, 5 ½ room row, 4 ½ room row, 5 ½ room row, 4 ½ room row, 5 ½ room row, 3 room flat.

Type C:

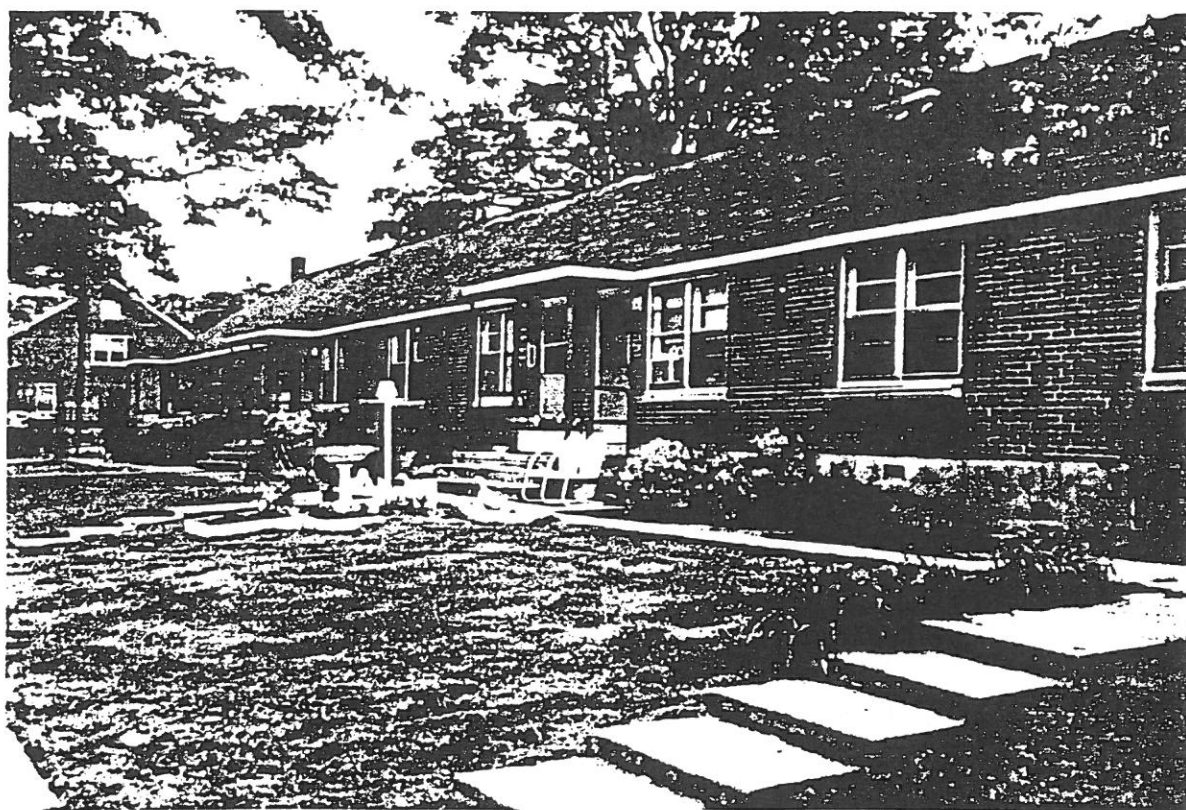
3 room flat, 4 ½ room row, 4 ½ room row, 4 ½ room row, 4 ½ room row, 3 room flat.

Type D:

all 3 room flats.



Front Facade of Allen - Benedict Court Administration Building



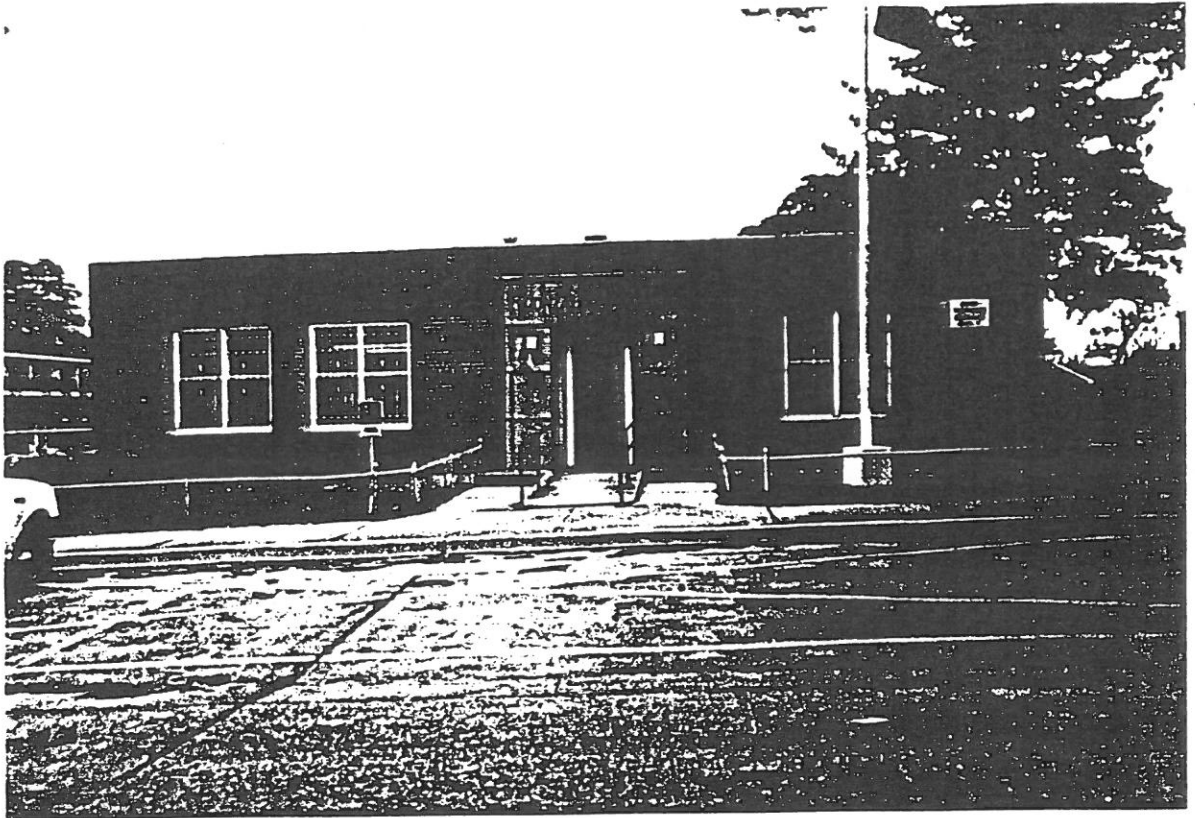
Front Facade of a One-storied Flat at Allen - Benedict Court



Front Facade of a Two-storied Building at Allen - Benedict Court



Rear Facade of a Two-storied Building at Allen - Benedict Court



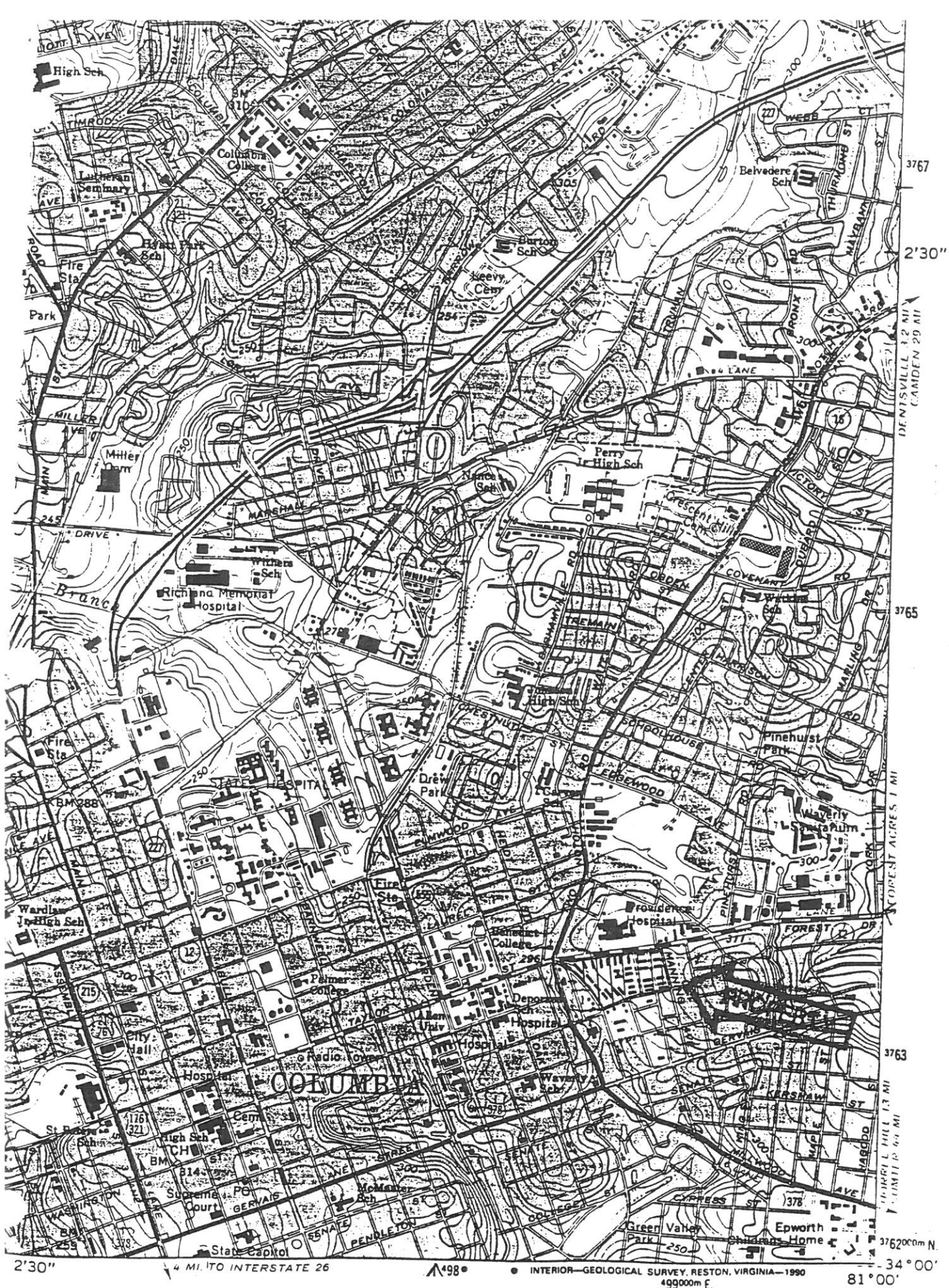
Front Facade of Gonzales Gardens Administration Building



Front Facade of Two-storied Building Built in 1939 at Gonzales Gardens



Front and Side Facade of a Two-storied Building Built in 1942
at Gonzales Gardens



TOPOGRAPHIC MAP OF
GONZALES GARDENS

y.

Light-duty road, hard or
improved surface.

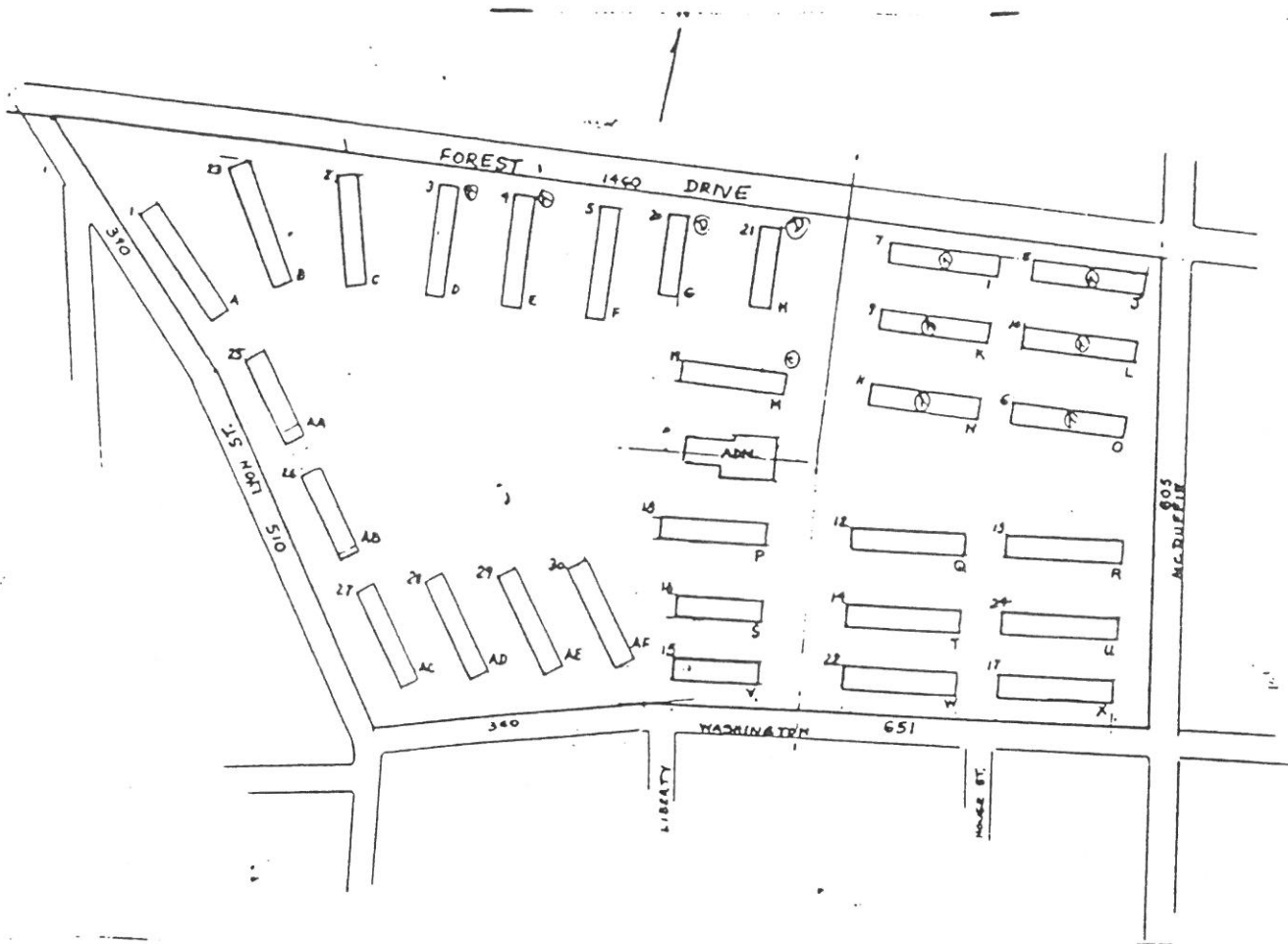
4851 W. W. N.
(FORT JACKSON
SOUTH)



THE HOUSING AUTHORITY
of the City of Columbia, South Carolina

SC 2-1

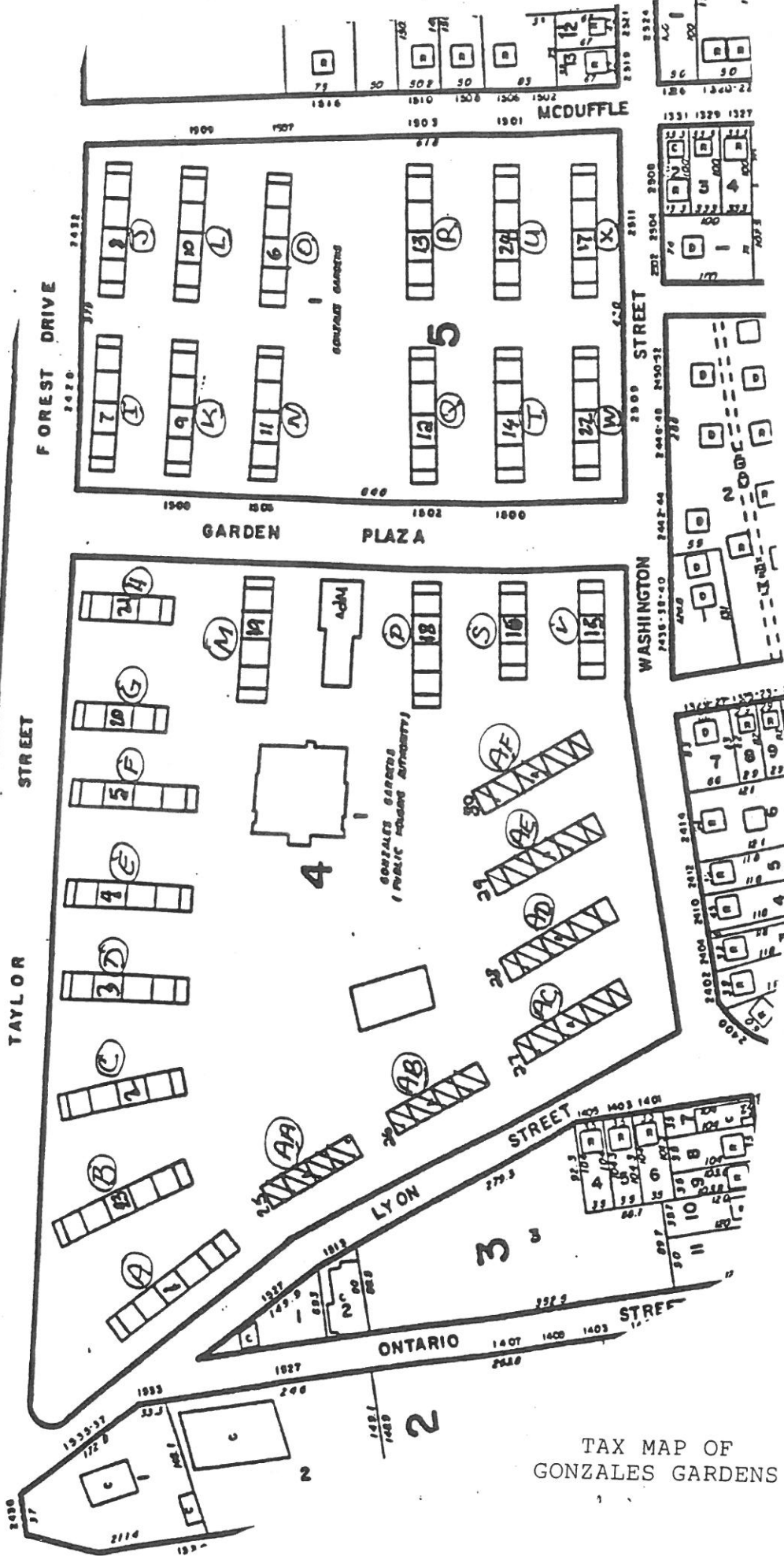
Gonzales Gardens



A-1 thru AF-8 Gonzales Gardens (A-X then AA-AF)
Columbia, South Carolina 29204

N A

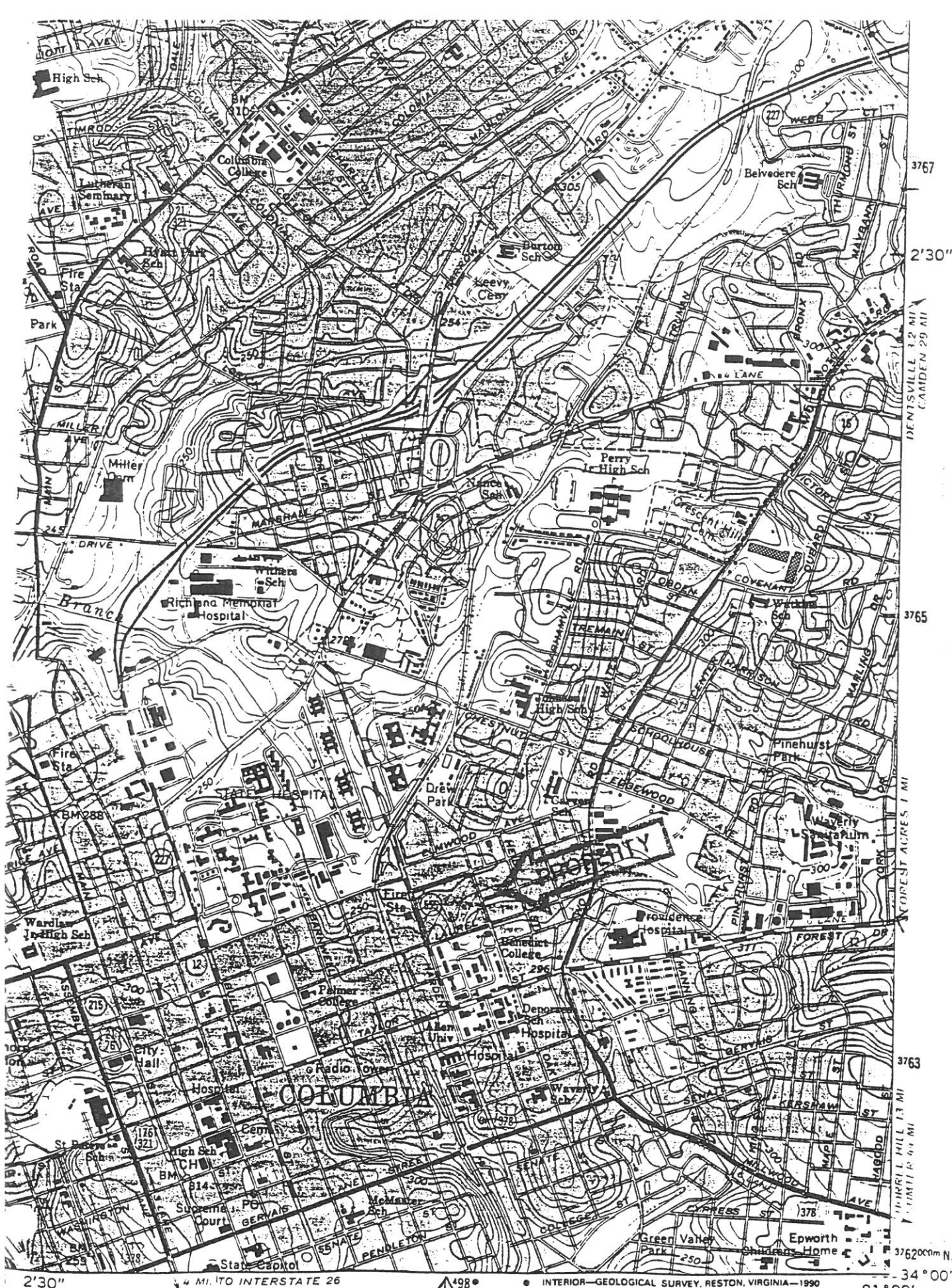
TAYLOR STREET
FOREST DRIVE



TAX MAP OF
GONZALES GARDENS

Added in 1942





TOPOGRAPHIC MAP OF
ALLEN-BENEDICT COURT

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

y. Light-duty road, hard or
improved surface.

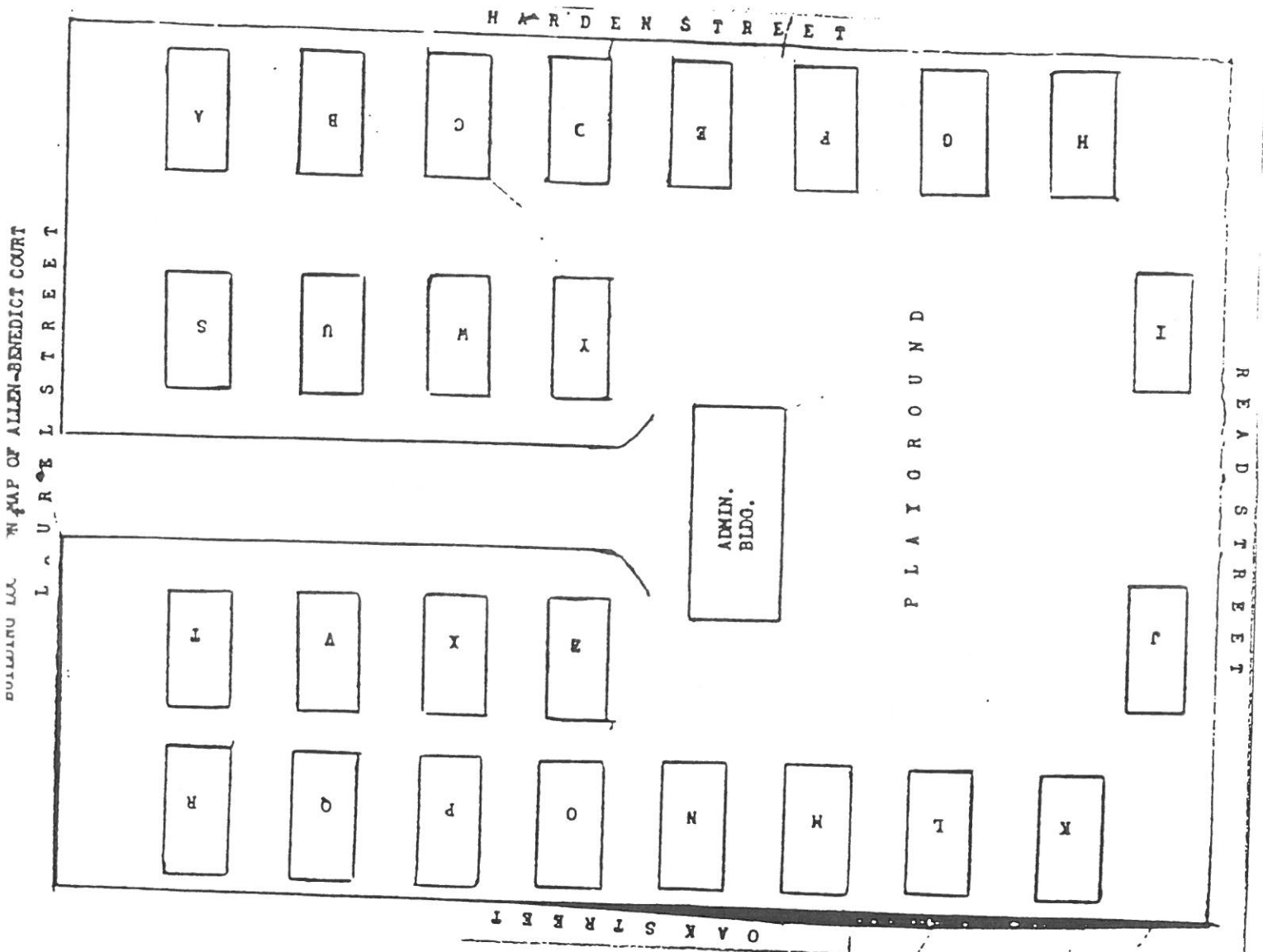
451° 12' N
SOUTH



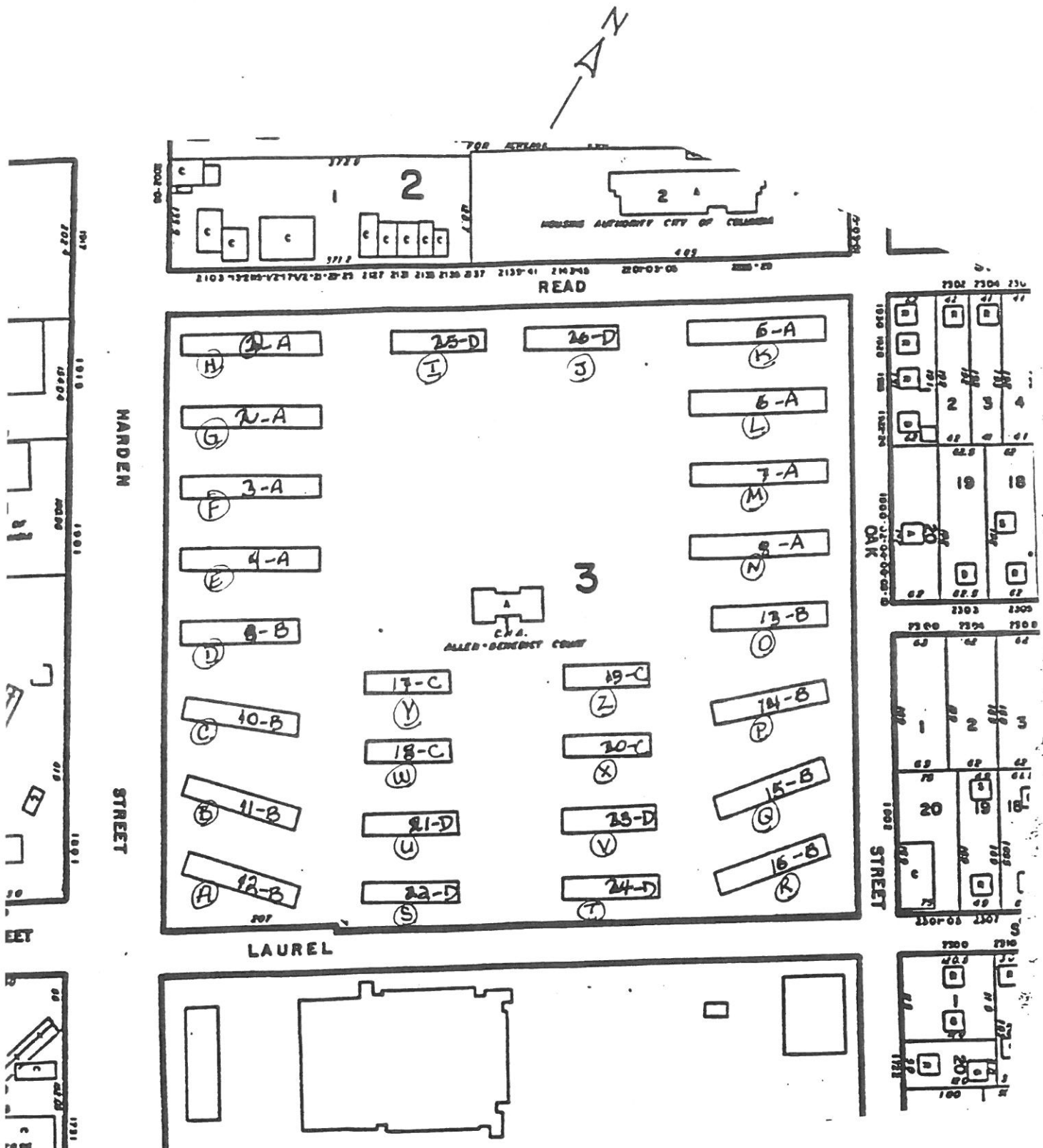
THE HOUSING AUTHORITY
of the City of Columbia, South Carolina

SC 2-2

Allen-Benedict Court

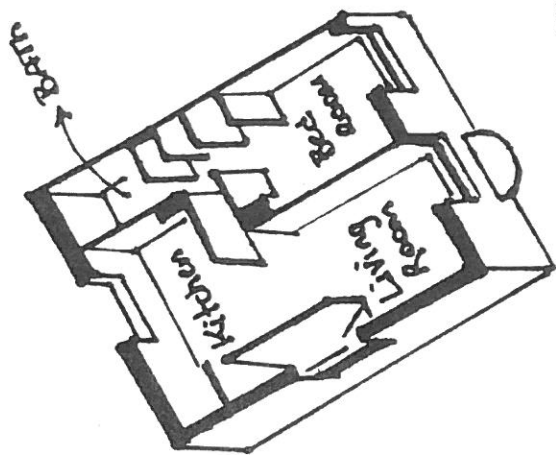


A-1 Thru Z-10 Allen-Benedict Court
Columbia, South Carolina 29204

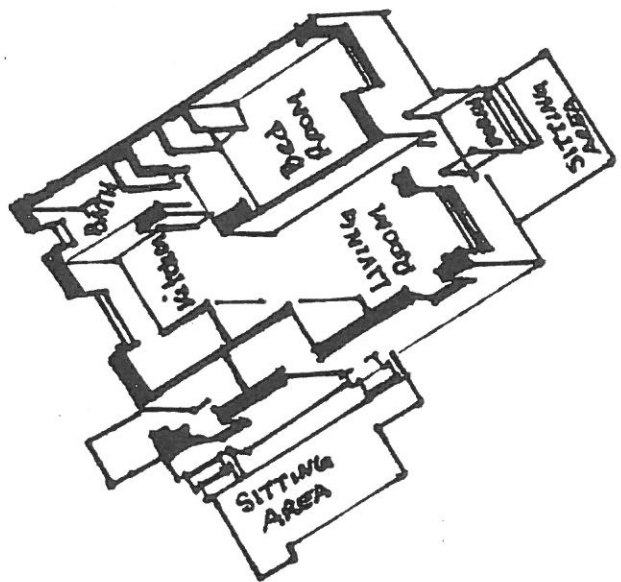


TAX MAP OF
ALLEN-BENEDICT COURT

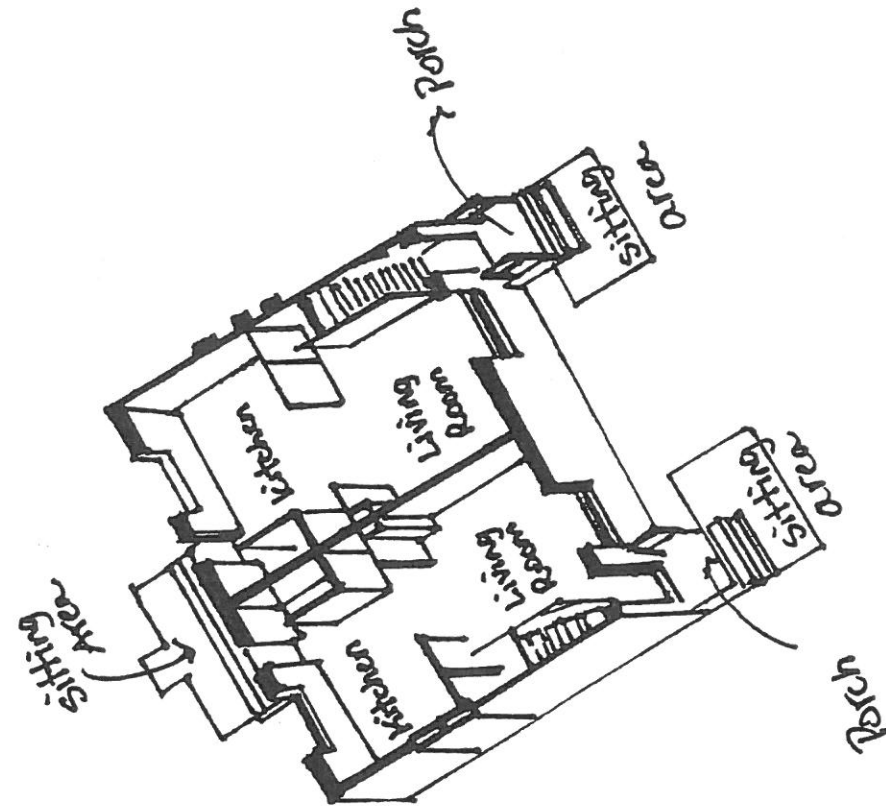
APPENDIX A



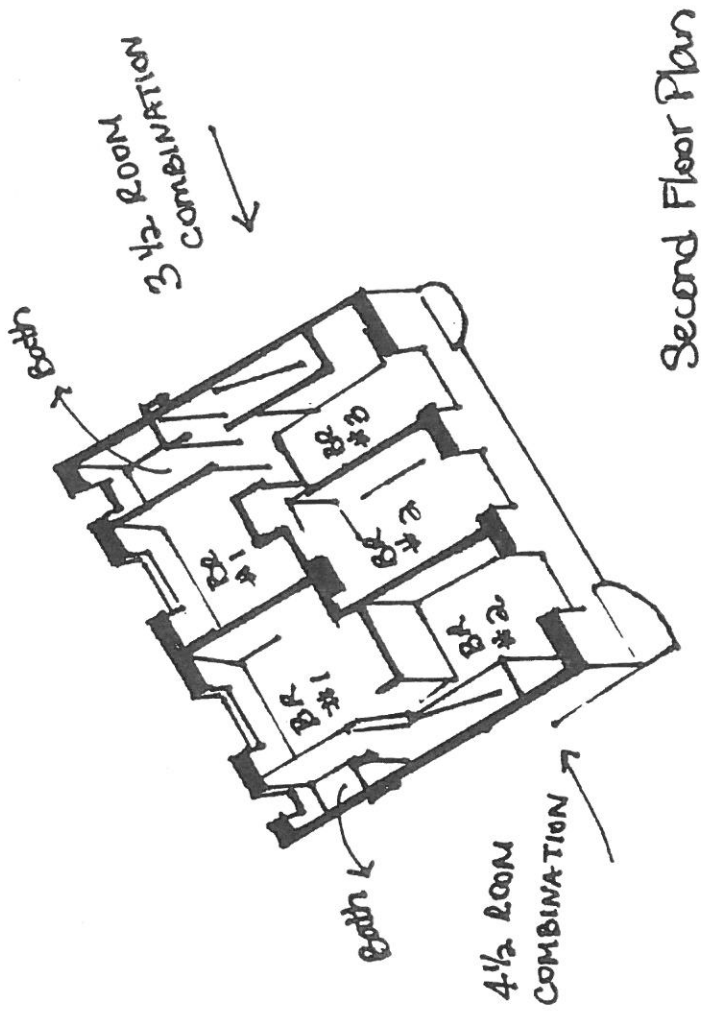
Second Floor Plan
3-Room END FLAT



First Floor Plan
3-Room END FLAT



First Floor Plan
4½ & 5½ Room
COMBINATION



Second Floor Plan

APPENDIX C
Floor Plan Configurations

Type A:

3 room flat, 4 ½ room row, 4 ½ room row, 4 ½ room row, 4 ½ room row, 4 ½ room row, 4 ½ room row, 4 ½ room row, 3 room flat.

Type B:

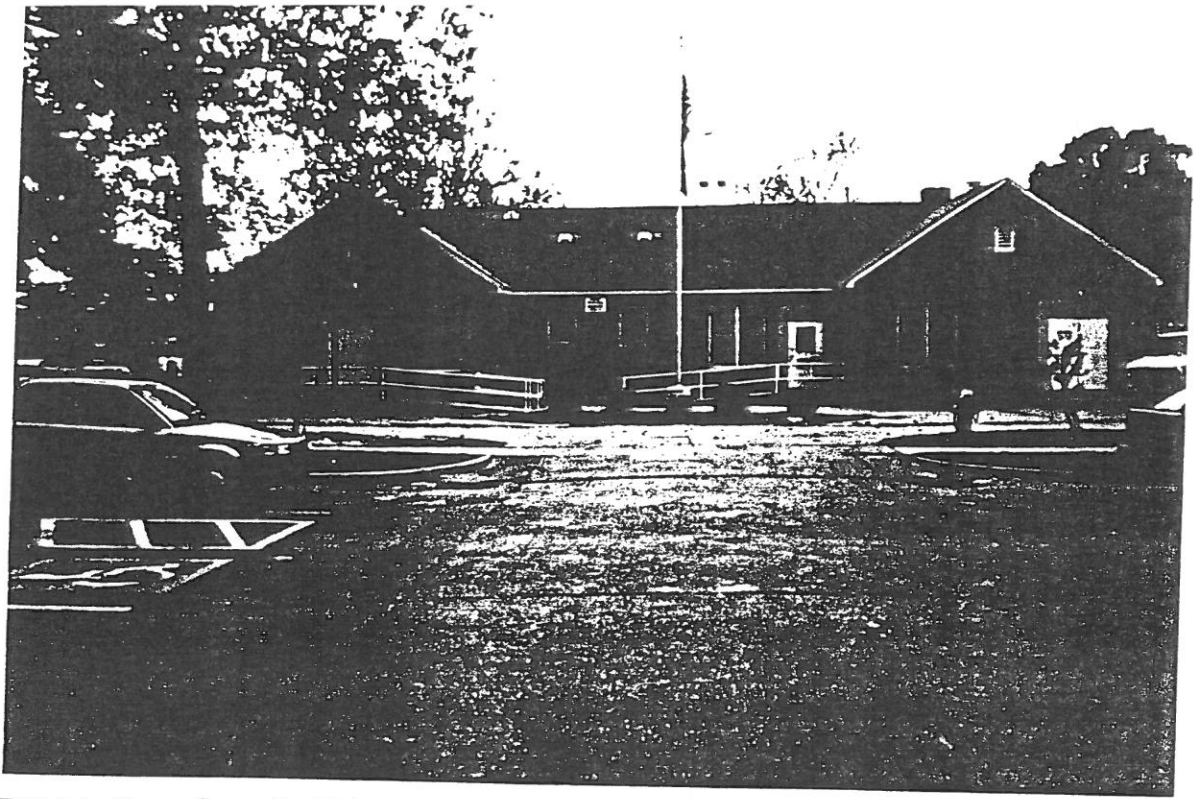
3 room flat, 4 ½ room row, 5 ½ room row, 4 ½ room row, 5 ½ room row, 4 ½ room row, 5 ½ room row, 3 room flat.

Type C:

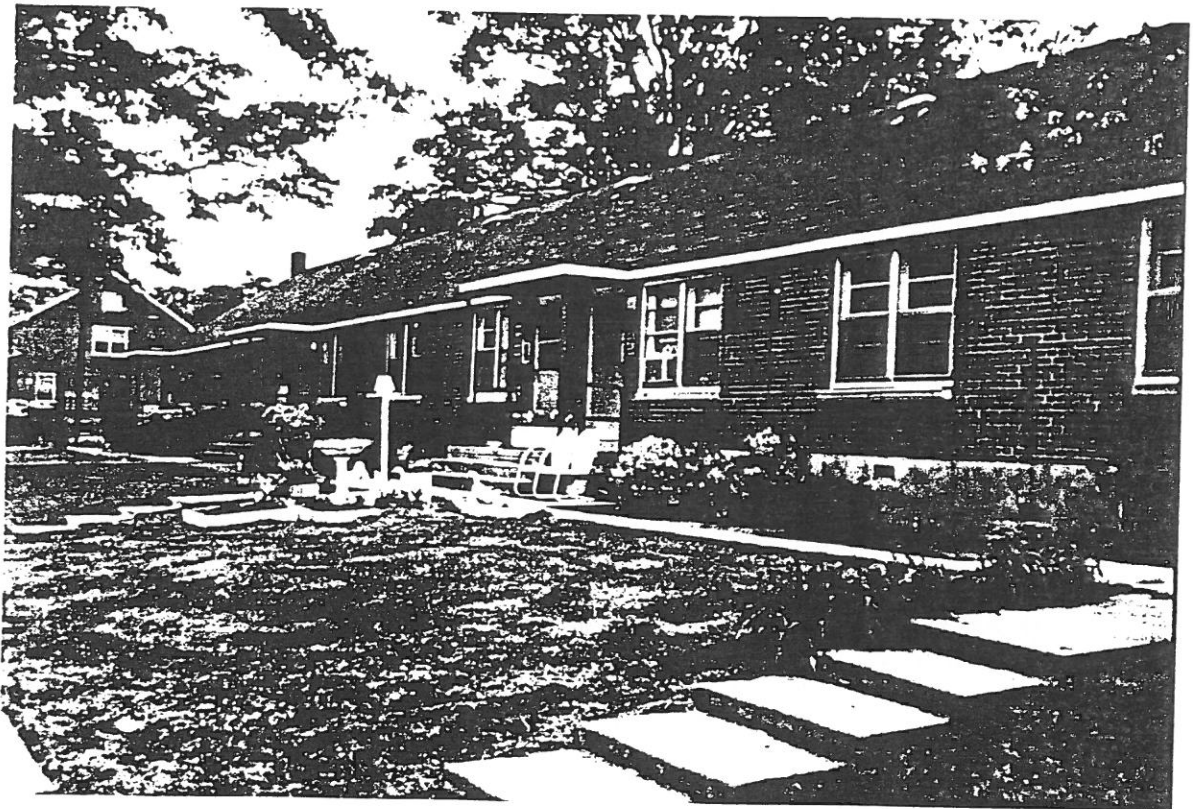
3 room flat, 4 ½ room row, 4 ½ room row, 4 ½ room row, 4 ½ room row, 3 room flat.

Type D:

all 3 room flats.



Front Facade of Allen - Benedict Court Administration Building



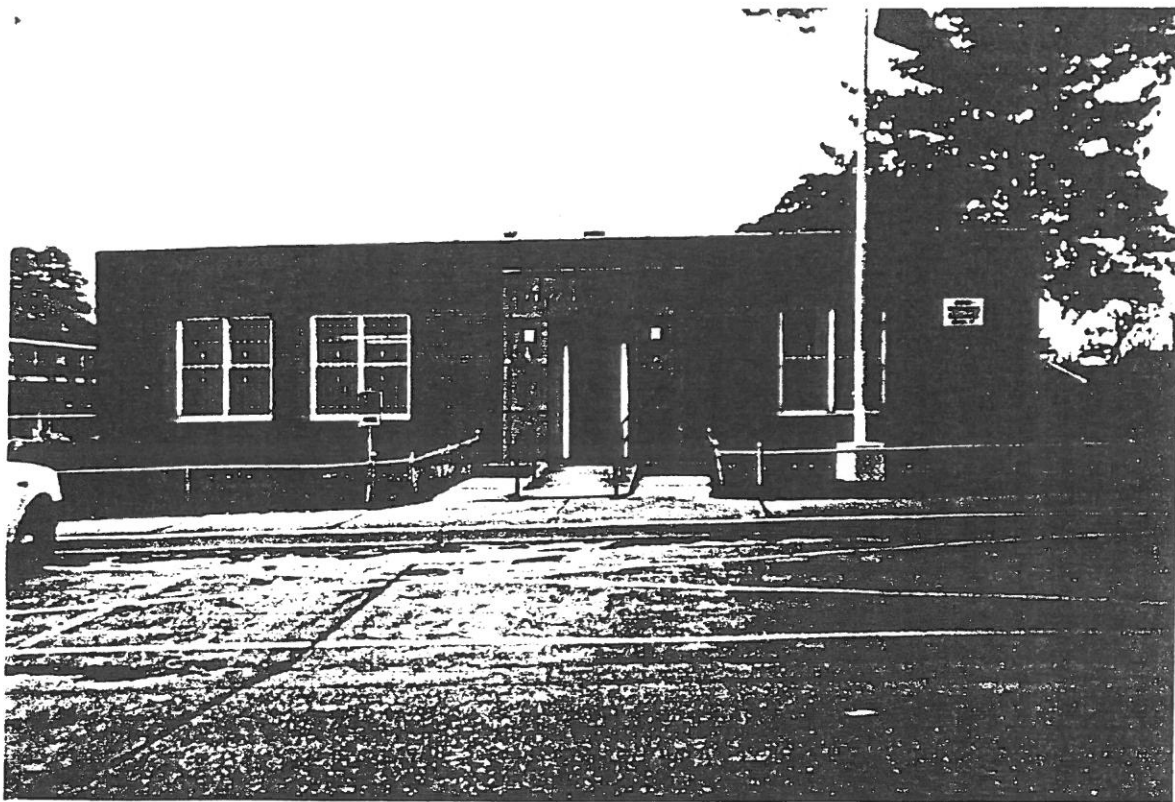
Front Facade of a One-storied Flat at Allen - Benedict Court



Front Facade of a Two-storied Building at Allen - Benedict Court



Rear Facade of a Two-storied Building at Allen - Benedict Court



Front Facade of Gonzales Gardens Administration Building



Front Facade of Two-storied Building Built in 1939 at
Gonzales Gardens



Front and Side Facade of a Two-storied Building Built in 1942
at Gonzales Gardens