

PART of NORTH CAROLINA

Upper Richland County
South Carolina

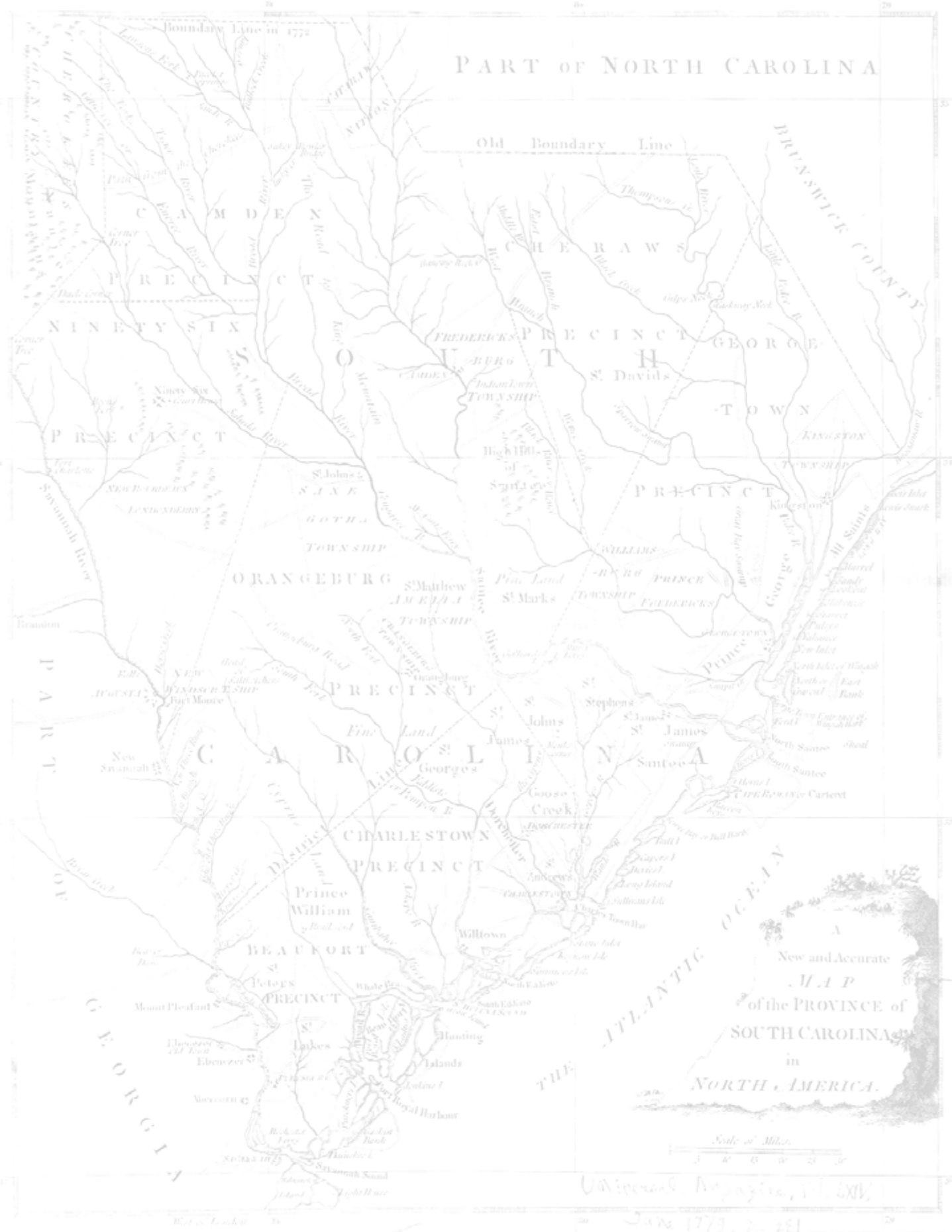
Historical and Architectural Inventory

Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc.

June 2002



PART of NORTH CAROLINA



New and Accurate
MAP
of the PROVINCE of
SOUTH CAROLINA
in
NORTH AMERICA.

Scale of Miles
0 10 20 30

Universal Magazine, Vol. LXVI
June 1777, p. 281

Upper Richland County, South Carolina

Historical and Architectural Inventory

Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc.

Jennifer F. Martin
Nicholas G. Theos
Sarah A. Woodard

Funded by

The Richland County Conservation Commission

and

The South Carolina Department of Archives and History

June 2002

The activity that is the subject of this report has been financed in part with Federal funds from the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, and administered by the South Carolina Department of Archives and History. However, the contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Department of the Interior.

This program receives Federal financial assistance for identification and protection of historic properties. Under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended, the U. S. Department of the Interior prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, disability or age in its federally assisted programs. If you believe you have been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility as described above, or if you desire further information please write to: Office of Equal Opportunity, National Park Service, 1849 C Street, N.W., Washington DC 20240.

Acknowledgements

Several individuals provided assistance without which we would not have been able to carry out this survey. Daniel J. Vivian, who served as the Survey Coordinator for the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office during the majority of the project, offered excellent advice and technical assistance. Nick, Sarah and I wish him the best in his new job in Washington, D.C. Brad Sauls, the Grants Coordinator for the SHPO, made sure the project ran smoothly and gracefully took over the project after Dan's resignation. Ash Miller, who, like Dan Vivian, left his position while we were working on the project, exuded an air of professionalism and warmth that made the project totally enjoyable. We also wish him well in his new endeavor. Ashley Jacobs, who took over Ash Miller's position at the Richland County Administrator's office, provided much assistance as the project concluded. Leigh Edwards, a consultant for the Palmetto Trust, accompanied us in the field and showed a sincere interest in the survey. The staffs of the South Carolina Archives Search Room, the South Caroliniana and Thomas Cooper libraries at the University of South Carolina and the local history room at the Richland County Public Library delivered their assistance in a timely and friendly manner.

We also acknowledge the outstanding citizens of upper Richland County without whom this project would have been impossible. Many, many people provided historical information and directions to resources we might otherwise have overlooked. The people in and around Pontiac, Blythewood, Cedar Creek, White Rock, Ballentine and everywhere in between showed the genuine hospitality for which we South Carolinians are known. In particular, we would like to recognize Margaret DuBard, Pepper Ellisor, Fred York and Connie Martin, each of whom accompanied us in the field. Finally, we would like to thank Paige, Parker, Janice and Spencer Allen for providing us a home base from which to work.

We extend our deepest gratitude to all of you.

Jennifer Martin
Durham, North Carolina
12 June 2002

Upper Richland County, South Carolina
Historical and Architectural Inventory

Table of Contents

	Figures and Plates	1
I.	Introduction	2
II.	Project Summary	2
III.	Project Objectives	3
IV.	Survey Methodology	5
V.	Historical Overview	7
	Geographic Setting	7
	Native American Era: 12,000 B.P. to Circa 1730	10
	Early Settlement to the Civil War: Circa 1730 to 1861	12
	A Society Transformed: The Civil War to 1900	24
	A New Century Dawns: 1900 to World War II	31
	Upper Richland County in the Post World War II Era	42
VI.	Brief Profiles of Towns and Communities in Upper Richland County	44
VII.	Bibliography	47
VIII.	Evaluation of Recorded Properties	52
IX.	Data Gaps	55
X.	Recommendations	55
XI.	South Carolina Division of Archives and History National Register Evaluations	56
X.	Appendices	58
	▪ Observations on Potential Historic Districts in Forest Acres and Arcadia Lakes	
	▪ Inventory Report by Quad Map	
	▪ National Register Criteria	

Upper Richland County, South Carolina
Historical and Architectural Inventory

List of Figures and Plates

Figures

1.	Map of Survey Area	4
2.	Map of the Province of South Carolina (1779)	13
3.	Geological and Agricultural Map of Richland County (1873)	26
4.	Township Map of Richland County (1932)	33
5.	Highway and Railroad Map of Richland County (1945)	37

Plates

1.	Copy of Documentary Photograph of the Eleazer House at Spring Hill	14
2.	John Jacob Calhoun Koon House	23
3.	(Former) W.E. Boney Store in Blythewood	29
4.	Ballentine House at Ballentine	35
5.	Pine Grove School	40

I. Introduction

In July 2001, the Richland County Conservation Commission and the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SCSHPO) engaged Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc. to conduct an intensive architectural survey of upper Richland County and the Olympia Mill village. Because the Olympia Survey covers a specific area with a common history dating to a particular era, that survey report is under a separate cover. All information relating to the boundaries of the survey area, survey methodology and the number of properties documented that follows pertains specifically to the survey of Upper Richland County, South Carolina.

An initial planning meeting was held in the Richland County Administrator's office on 25 July 2001. Among those in attendance were Andrew Pitman, Nicholas Theos and Jennifer Martin representing Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc.; Margaret DuBard, a member of the Richland County Conservation Commission; Daniel J. Vivian and Brad Sauls of the SCSHPO; T. Patrick Brennan, Executive Director of Historic Columbia Foundation; Leigh Edwards, a consultant for the Palmetto Conservation Foundation and Ash Miller, the project's local coordinator who also served as the county's staff person for the Richland County Conservation Commission. On 27 July, the contract for the survey was signed and work was underway. Fieldwork took place from August through October 2001. Data for each resource surveyed was entered into the Department of Archives and History Survey Database in the late fall and winter of 2001 and early 2002. In January and February of 2002, historians for Edwards-Pitman Environmental conducted further research on the history of the county and prepared this final report.

II. Project Summary

A. Name of Survey

Upper Richland County Historical and Architectural Inventory

B. Precise Boundaries of the Survey Area

The Richland County border acts as the north, east and west boundaries of the survey area. The southern boundary of the survey area follows the northern side of Interstate 20 to the point where it intersects with Interstate 77. The southern boundary of the survey area then proceeds south along the east side of Interstate 77 to the junction with the northern boundary of Fort Jackson Military Reservation. The boundary extends eastward along the northern boundary of Fort Jackson to its intersection with U.S. Highway 601, and then north along U.S. 601 to the Kershaw County line.

The survey area consists of the unincorporated area north of the City of Columbia and Fort Jackson, and the incorporated areas of Blythewood, Arcadia Lakes and Forest Acres. The survey area included only the portion of the incorporated area of Irmo in Richland County.

C. Number of Properties Surveyed

436

D. Number of Square Miles Surveyed

315

E. Names and Affiliations of Surveyors

Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc. employs all surveyors who worked on the Upper Richland County Historical and Architectural Inventory. Nicholas G. Theos served as Project Manager. Jennifer F. Martin served as Senior Historian and Sarah A. Woodard was Project Historian. The Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc. staff assigned to the project meet the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards set forth in 36 CFR Part 61.

F. Dates of Survey

The survey began in July 2001 and was completed in February 2002.

III. Project Objectives

Architectural historians with Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc. undertook the architectural survey of upper Richland County as part of the South Carolina Department of Archives and History's Statewide Survey of Historic Places which forms the bedrock of the historic preservation program in the state. The primary objectives of the survey program are to gather, organize and present information about historic properties in photographs, words, maps and drawings. During the Upper Richland County survey, the surveyors sought to identify historic resources, record their locations and evaluate their significance in a local, statewide and national context. This project, coupled with the survey of lower Richland County and the city-wide survey of Columbia, both of which took place in 1992 and 1993, will complete the overall comprehensive architectural inventory of the county and promote a richer understanding of the region's historical and architectural development.

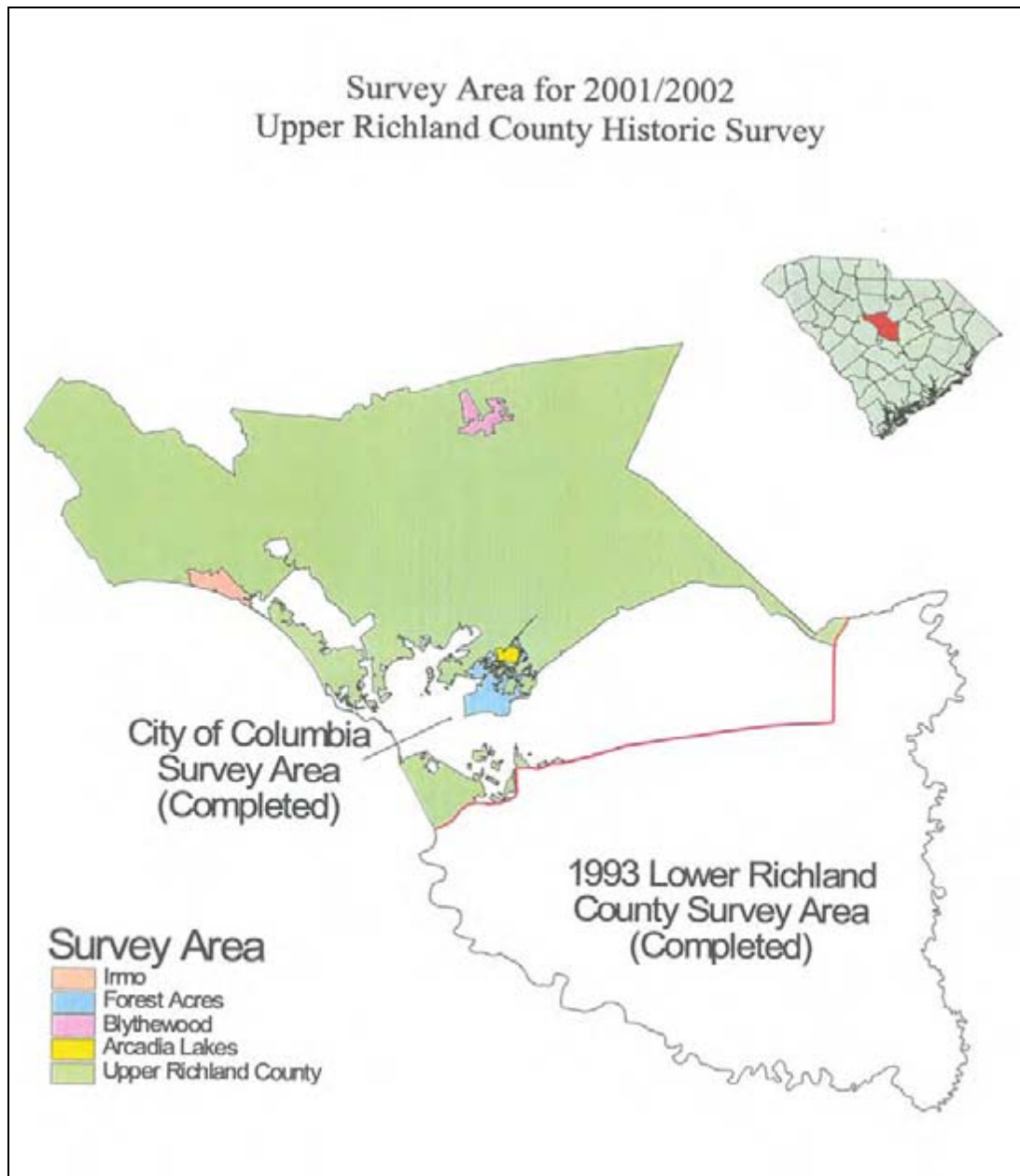


Figure 1: Map of Survey Area (From Richland County GIS)

Edwards-Pitman Environmental was also charged with making recommendations about the potential existence of historic districts in Forest Acres and Arcadia Lakes, two incorporated and adjacent communities north of downtown Columbia. The objective was to assess whether or not historic districts might be formed in either community in the next several years. At present, the majority of each community's resources are not yet fifty years old.

IV. Survey Methodology

The survey of Upper Richland County followed the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Identification and Evaluation (36 CFR 61.3 and 6 and 61.4[b]).

The principal fieldwork took place August through October 2001 with follow up in January 2002. Jennifer Martin, Nicholas Theos and Sarah Woodard served as the principal investigators. During the fieldwork stage, all roads in the upper section of the county were traveled, resource locations were recorded on United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographical maps, individual survey forms were completed, on-site interviews were conducted where possible and all resources were documented with black and white photographs. The resources that appeared potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places were further documented with color slides.

The surveyors employed several criteria in deciding the properties to survey. The survey encompassed all resources of historic, architectural or cultural significance that are roughly fifty years old or older. Besides buildings, resources recorded included bridges, landscapes and selected cemeteries that might possess artistic or cultural significance, contain graves of important persons or associated with an important church. The survey also included a wide range of agricultural and domestic outbuildings. The surveyors enlisted a priority system during the project to ensure that the most significant and intact resources of every type were documented. Common resource types that had undergone significant alteration or which had deterioration to the point that their integrity had been compromised were not surveyed.

The surveyors made every attempt to discover the names of the families or individuals historically associated with the dwellings documented, especially those that appeared to possess architectural historical significance. The surveyors knocked on doors, and if no one answered, they left a letter explaining the survey and asking that the property owner or occupant contact them. While many people were home and able to offer information, a good number of residents were not present and did not contact the surveyors. For the properties for which additional information could not be obtained—such as a family name associated with a dwelling—the house is recorded as “house, unidentified.” This identification in no way diminishes the importance of those properties. These properties were recorded with the same attention to detail as those properties identified by name.

In addition to properties fifty at least fifty years old, the survey included some late twentieth century resources that possess exceptional historical or architectural qualities or

that stand as the only representative of an important cultural or social group. The surveyors remained flexible about the fifty-year guideline in order to assure that the results of the project did not become quickly outdated.

V. Historical Overview

Introduction

Upper Richland County is not a distinct and cohesive geographic entity. The region of the county north of Columbia has a shared history to some extent, but settlement occurred at different times throughout the area, agricultural production varied according to soil conditions, transportation routes differed and the pace of development has not been consistent. But, upper Richland County is homogenous in one respect: it stands in the shadow of Columbia, the state's capital, and to some extent, lower Richland County, which historically enjoyed more prosperity because of generally more fertile soil.

Today, upper Richland County stands as an area of extremes. Near Killian, where before the Civil War Columbians established a resort to escape a notoriously hot and humid capital city, gated golf course communities contain million dollar homes and upscale clubhouses. Further east, where the soil has never been productive, time has moved more slowly and the only sign of modern development are the gas stations and fast food restaurants surrounding one exit off Interstate 20. Farther west, near Irmo and Ballentine, housing developments and shopping centers with "big box" stores create a landscape common to cities throughout South Carolina and the southeast. But, just beyond the development, the rural character of this county persists. A few miles to the north and east of Irmo, one can sit on the rocky and steep bank of the picturesque Broad River and neither hear nor see any signs of sprawl and the hectic lifestyle it creates. Just north of the golf course communities are places like the Cedar Creek community where time seems to have stood still. And in this area where progress is juxtaposed with a resilient rural character are the lifelong residents who tell old tales of the railroad, the river and farming. If there is one thing that unites upper Richland County, it is her people and their ability to respect the past and the architectural landscape that their history created.

Geographic Setting

Upper Richland County encompasses 315 square miles in the geographic center of the region known as the Midlands. The boundaries of the upper portion of the county have varied since its establishment in 1785 as portions of Fairfield and Lexington counties were incorporated into Richland County. Today, upper Richland County is bounded to the north by Fairfield County; to the west by Lexington County; to the northeast by Kershaw County and to the south by the Columbia city limits, the northern boundary of Fort Jackson and Interstate 20.¹ The northwest third of the county lies in the physiographic province known as the Piedmont Plateau, while the remaining portion of upper Richland County falls in the Atlantic Coastal Plain. The northern portion of the Coastal Plain in Richland County is known as the Sand Hills, a distinct geographic area

¹ Sumter County forms the eastern boundary. The Lower Richland County survey covered the area that abuts Sumter County that lies east of U.S. 601.

of gentle hills and sandy soils.² The Fall Line, which separates the Piedmont Plateau from the Coastal Plain, extends north from near Columbia, runs just west of U.S. 21 to Blythewood and then southeast to Kershaw County.³

Rolling hills generally characterize the northern portion of the county where the highest elevation reaches about 550 feet. The area above Columbia is blessed with numerous creeks and the expansive Broad River, which flows southeasterly and joins the Saluda in Columbia. The Broad and Saluda are tributaries that form the Congaree River. One of the most unexpected topographical features of northern Richland County is the precipitous river banks along the Broad River and Big Cedar Creek that have formed over thousands of years.

Soil quality in upper Richland County varies. The topography in the Piedmont Plateau provides surface drainage, but below the surface, drainage can be more problematic because of the presence of clays. For this reason row crops are not particularly well suited to the area. The Sandhills allow drainage, but because of soil texture, this drainage can be rapid and excessive. Nutrients are often lacking in Sandhill soils, but these soils can be improved with some effort. The sandy soil in the eastern part of upper Richland County has never been well suited to intensive agriculture, limiting the area to the production of forest products. For this reason the area just north of and east of Fort Jackson has always been sparsely settled.⁴

Fields and woods cover the Piedmont Plateau in the northwestern section of the county. Historically, mostly cropland covered the Piedmont, but cultivated acreage is now less common. The trees and brush currently occupying this section consists of loblolly pine, red cedar, oak and hickory trees. An intermittent canopy, dispersed plants and areas of bare soil characterize vegetation in the Sandhills. Turkey oak and long leaf pine were the most common indigenous trees, but now the area is typically planted with loblolly and slash pine. The area retains several unusual plants such as wild rosemary, sparkleberry, wooden goldenrod and sand myrtle.⁵

As the outlying area around South Carolina's capital city, several major transportation corridors traverse upper Richland County from north to south. Interstate 26 runs roughly northwest-southwest through the western portion of the survey area. Interstate 77, which begins at a junction with I-26 just south of Columbia, extends northward through the study area toward Charlotte, North Carolina, eventually ending in Cleveland, Ohio. U.S. 321 and U.S. 21 extend north-south and U.S. 601, also running north-south, skirts the eastern edge of the study area. Interstate 20, which forms the approximate southern

² Carl B. Lawrence. "Soil Survey of Richland County, South Carolina" (Washington: Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, 1978), 1-2.

³ Michael Trinkley, "Cultural Resources Survey of a Portion of the Kaiser Tract, Richland County, South Carolina" (Columbia: Chicora Foundation, Inc., 2000), 5.

⁴ Charles F. Kovacik and John J. Winberry, *South Carolina: A Geography* (Boulder: Westview Press, 1987), 41.

⁵ Kovacik and Winberry, 44-45.

boundary of upper Richland County, remains the only road that connects the eastern and western sides of the study area. No other roads provide a crossing for the Broad River in the county above I-20. The closest river crossing north of I-20 is at Peak in neighboring Newberry County.

In addition to highways, the Southern Railway and the CSX Railroad extend through the upper half of the county. One branch of the Southern follows the Broad River, while another branch is aligned with S.C. 555 until it reaches U.S. 21 where it follows that corridor through Blythewood and into Fairfield County. The CSX enters the northern half of the county at Irmo, proceeds northward through Ballentine and then on to White Rock.

Several communities, some incorporated, others unincorporated, dot the landscape of upper Richland County. Official signs mark the boundaries of places such as Ballentine, White Rock, Blythewood, Irmo, Cedar Creek and Pontiac. The majority of towns in the study area developed and thrived because of their proximity to the railroad. Other communities exist more informally and their boundaries are more undefined; Langfords Crossroads functions as an important landmark in the northeastern part of the county. The names of former communities on the Broad River, such as Bookman and Frost, remain on current maps, but few or no buildings remain. In the northwest part of the county, Spring Hill, marked by a church and a few houses, is one of the oldest communities and served as a stop on an old trade route between Charleston and Asheville.

Native American Era: 12,000 B.P. to Circa 1730

No conclusive evidence exists to suggest when the earliest people settled in central South Carolina, but archeologists have found evidence of the Paleoindian Period, which dated from about 12,000 to 10,000 B.P. This evidence is in the form of projectile points, scrapers and drills. Archeologists suggest that the Paleoindian occupation in South Carolina was widespread, but not intensive. Because Paleoindian tools have been found across the state, archeologists generally agree that these nomadic groups functioned as a band and were foragers and hunters.⁶

Archeologists typically agree that the Archaic Period in South Carolina dates from 10,000 to 3,000 B.P. It does not represent a dramatic break from the Paleoindian Period, but a gradual transition resulting in an increase in the diversity of material culture and a move toward a more modern climate. People of the period relied on an array of small mammals, such as white-tailed deer, and settled in a few very large and intensely occupied sites and a network of smaller sites used for foraging or some other purpose.⁷

The Woodland Period is thought by some archeologists to have begun with the introduction of pottery about 4,500 B.P. and continued to about 2,300 B.P. Others see the period beginning about 3,000 B.P. or as late as 2,500 B.P. with the introduction of fabric-pressed pottery which suggests an influence from northern cultures.⁸ A reliance on hunting and gathering characterized the Woodland economy, but there was also an increasing emphasis on agriculture. The maturation of agriculture allowed for a growth in population and the development of more settled groups. Evidence of more sedentary villages is found in postholes that suggest the presence of permanent or semi-permanent structures. During this period, projective points became smaller indicating a move towards stalking type behavior in hunting practices.⁹

A number of advances marked the Mississippian period in central South Carolina. Agriculture based on the cultivation of corn, beans and squash and a more ceremonial community life characterize the period. Peoples of the Mississippian period advanced into South Carolina by A.D. 1150, following the Fall Zone and settling in the major river valleys. Because of the presence of hostile Woodland peoples, many Mississippian sites show evidence of encircling palisades. It was during this phase that ceremonial mounds were built at the center of villages containing thatched roof dwellings. Mississippian peoples established a trade network that extended across the Coastal Plain.¹⁰

During the historic period, the Congaree, Wateree, Catawba and Cherokee were the most important tribes associated with the area that is now Richland County. The earliest written evidence of Native occupation in central South Carolina came from John Lawson,

⁶ Trinkley, 11.

⁷ Trinkley, 15-16.

⁸ Trinkley, 16.

⁹ Kovacic and Winberry, 56.

¹⁰ Kovacic and Winberry, 57-59.

an explorer hired by the lords proprietors, who traveled in South and North Carolina in 1700. Lawson reported on a settlement of Congaree in central South Carolina. Historians are not certain that the Congaree settlement of about a dozen houses was in present-day Richland County, but Lawson's account provides a useful description of Natives in the region.¹¹

After the Yemassee War (1715-1716), in which approximately fifteen tribes unsuccessfully attempted to drive out white settlers, the Congaree left central South Carolina to join the Catawba. The Wateree followed and by 1740, both tribes were no longer a presence in central South Carolina. The Cherokee, who had refused to side with Natives in the war and instead backed the English, continued to trade along the path that connected their territory to Charleston. They remained a presence until after the Cherokee War (1760-1761) when they abandoned any claim to land south of the current border between Anderson and Abbeville counties.¹²

¹¹ John Hammond Moore, *Columbia and Richland County: A South Carolina Community, 1740-1990* (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1993), 5-6.

¹² Moore, 8; 19-20.

Early Settlement to the Civil War: Circa 1730-1861

The earliest white people to live in the area that would become Richland County were Indian traders and cattlemen. In 1730 Royal Governor Robert Johnson proposed a plan to encourage further settlement of interior South Carolina. The Board of Trade, prompted by Johnson, authorized the survey of eleven townships to help defend colonists from Natives and the Spanish and to encourage white settlement to balance out an increasing black population. Present day Richland County was located between two of the townships eventually formed, Saxe Gotha on the Congaree River and Fredericksburg on the Wateree River.¹³

When white settlers first came to what is now Richland County, the area was part of Craven County. Craven was one of four counties established in South Carolina as units of local government, mostly for the purpose of holding elections. The designation endured until the American Revolution as a vague geographical division.¹⁴

According to Robert Mills, settlement in present-day Richland County began about 1740 and for some time inhabitants were almost completely dependent on the raising of cattle. Early residents grew vegetables for their own consumption and cleared trees in order to establish homesteads. According to Mills, one of the first substantial settlements occurred at the junction of Broad River and Cane Creek where Benjamin Singleton cleared land to raise cattle. Other historians contend that around the same time a group of pioneers settled on several creeks in lower Richland County with the goal of establishing farms.¹⁵ As whites established homesteads, Natives remained a threat and the area was not considered safe until the 1755 Cherokee Indian treaty ceded the area to the colony.¹⁶ Around the middle of the eighteenth century, German and Swiss from Orangeburg settled at the junction of Little River, Cane Creek and Kinsler's Creek and Scots-Irish settlers migrated from Virginia and the northern colonies.¹⁷

The Formation of Richland County

In 1757, authorities established St. Mark's Parish as an election district, which stretched from the Santee River to the border with North Carolina and included Richland County.¹⁸ In 1768, after complaints from backcountry residents of a lack of judicial services, the General Assembly passed an act that divided the province into seven judicial districts,

¹³ Walter B. Edgar, *South Carolina: A History* (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1998), 54.

¹⁴ "Inventory of the County Archives of South Carolina: No. 40, Richland County" (Columbia: South Carolina Historic Records Survey Project, April 1940), 8.

¹⁵ Moore, 10.

¹⁶ Robert Mills, *Statistics of South Carolina, Including a View of Its Natural, Civil, and Military History, General and Particular* (1826; Spartanburg: Reprint Company, 1972), 693.

¹⁷ Elizabeth D. English, "Historical Background," in *Richland County Economic and Social* (Columbia: University of South Carolina, 1924), 5.

¹⁸ Moore, 17.



Figure 2: Map of the Province of South Carolina (1779)

each containing a court. The act formed Camden District, which included present day Richland County. In 1783, the General Assembly appointed seven men to divide Camden District into seven counties.¹⁹ One of those was Richland County, created in 1785 and named either for the high quality soil, especially along its rivers and major creeks, or in honor of Col. Thomas Taylor's plantation. In 1791 its border with Fairfield County was altered, but Richland's boundaries would remain the same until early in the twentieth century.²⁰ In 1800, along with most other counties in the state, Richland County became Richland District reflecting a change in the way judicial matters were carried out. The Constitution of 1868 declared that these judicial districts would be designated counties.²¹

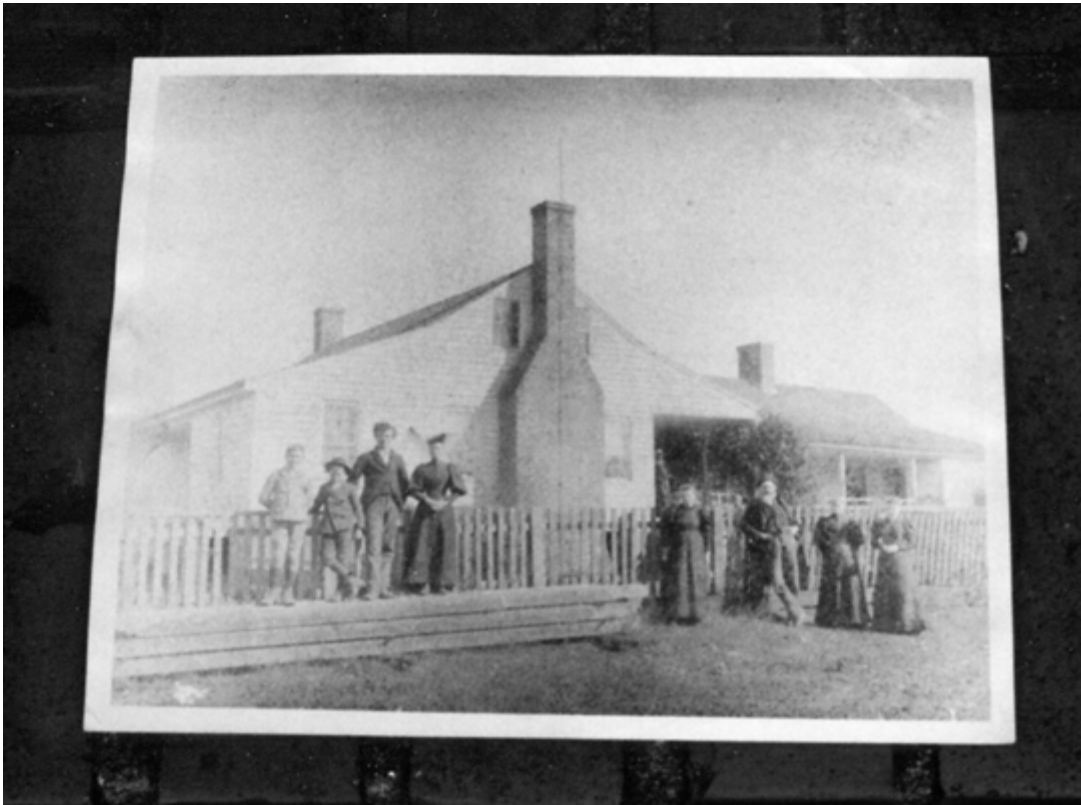


Plate 1: Copy of Documentary Photograph of the Eleazer House (4958.00), a Tavern Built at Spring Hill During the Late Eighteenth Century

¹⁹ Michael E. Stauffer, *The Formation of Counties in South Carolina* (Columbia: South Carolina Department of Archives and History, 1994), 1-2.

²⁰ Edwin L. Green, *A History of Richland County, Volume I: 1732-1805* (Columbia: The R.L. Bryan Company, 1932), 1-2.

²¹ Stauffer, 12-13.

Population Characteristics

In 1790, the county's population numbered 3,930 with one of three persons in the county being black.²² Settlement in Richland County remained heaviest in the lower section where the Congaree and Wateree rivers provided excellent farm land. People were living in upper Richland County by the end of the eighteenth century, but the extent of settlement is uncertain. Those who came to the area above Columbia made homes along the bank of the Broad River or on the creeks that fed the Broad. Among the earliest settlers in the northern half of the county were Germans who came to Dutch Fork (a corruption of the German *Deutsch*), an area west of the Broad River, in the 1730s. These settlers cultivated wheat, hemp, flax and tobacco and raised sheep, cattle, hogs and horses that they transported to market in Charleston, which was the capital at the time.²³ They arrived in South Carolina primarily from the Rhineland region of Germany where years of warfare had created chaos and land was in short supply. There were also many German-speaking Swiss, who, unlike Germans who worshipped in the Lutheran Church, attended the Reformed Church.²⁴ Christian Kinsler established himself at the mouth of Crane Creek in the 1740s. Hans Rubesome made his home where Cedar Creek flowed into the river. Among the other German surnames that appeared in the mid eighteenth century were Faust, Seestrunk, Dancer, Graddick and Mintz.²⁵ In addition to Germans, Scots-Irish, English and Africans made their way to upper Richland County. Among the earliest English settlers was Thomas Nightingale who settled on Little Cedar Creek where he built cattle pens. Other English surnames from the earliest phase of settlement included Curry, Smith and Moore.²⁶

Several communities were established in upper Richland County by the early nineteenth century. A post office was set up in 1829 at a place called Colonel's Creek, just southeast of present-day Pontiac. The Rice Creek post office, just east of present day Blythewood, first operated in 1831 with Ephraim Peck as the first post master. In 1839, the Cedar Creek post office was established with Timothy Center as the first postmaster. Post offices appeared at Level, a stop along the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad, and Little River Depot on the Greenville and Columbia Railroad in 1851.²⁷

Slavery was more widespread in lower Richland County than in the upper portion of the county before the Civil War. The emergence of cotton as a market crop around 1800 escalated slavery in the area above Columbia, but the larger slaveholders still lived on

²² "1790 Census for Richland County," http://www.rootsweb.com/~usgenweb/sc/census/sca_1790.html (8 February 2002).

²³ James Everett Kibler Jr., ed., *Fireside Tales: Stories of Old Dutch Fork* (Columbia: Dutch Fork Press, 1984), 6.

²⁴ Gene Able, ed. *Irmo and the Dutch Fork Legacy: A Centennial Celebration* (Irmo: The Independent News, 1990), 4-5.

²⁵ Green, 31.

²⁶ Able, 5; Green, 32.

²⁷ Harvey S. Teal and Robert J. Stets, *South Carolina Postal History* (Lake Oswego, Oregon: Raven Press, 1989), 101.

plantations along the Wateree and Congaree rivers. In upper Richland County most slaveowners held fewer than five slaves. William Dubard represented the typical slaveholder in the area. In 1820, he and his wife and their eight children owned two slaves to help with the farm work. Members of the English family were atypical for upper Richland County. In 1820, brothers Joseph, Jonathan and Robert English owned a total of fifty-seven slaves. On the eve of the Civil War, the number of large slaveholders had increased in upper Richland County.²⁸ Martha Bookter owned ninety-two slaves and had twenty slave houses on her property. Samuel Bookhart owned sixty-six slaves.²⁹

As in the rest of the South, slaves in Richland County endured degrading treatment, especially after a series of rebellions in the early nineteenth century injected fear into the white community. In 1823, Richland County established a patrol to ensure that slaves found off their plantations had permission to move about. In 1848, the following plea from “A Citizen of the Sandhills” appeared in *The Daily Telegraph*, a Columbia newspaper:

The [people living outside of Columbia] have long been subjected to aggressions and annoyances of various kinds from negroes, who from notoriously bad character, are forced by dread of the marshal to betake themselves beyond the limits of town in pursuit of their evil practices which evil has suddenly been much increased by the influx of laborers on the railroads going forward.

Unusual vigilance is now required and hence-forward patrol law will be rigidly enforced in the different beats. The residents of the sand hills are determined to abate the nuisance in the most summary and effectual manner practicable.³⁰

Measures to control both enslaved and free blacks in the county continued up until the Civil War.³¹

Free blacks were among the earliest settlers in upper Richland County. Oz Bowman and his wife Charity came to Dutch Fork around 1803. Bowman was born in Maryland and his wife in Virginia. The couple’s oldest son, Miles, was born in Irmo and became a successful farmer with large holdings in both Lexington and Richland counties. He helped establish a brush arbor that eventually became Oak Grove African Methodist Episcopal Church on Kennerly Road.³²

²⁸ Manuscript Census of Population, 1820: Richland County, South Carolina (Raleigh: North Carolina State Archives).

²⁹ Manuscript Slave Census, 1860: Richland County, South Carolina (Raleigh: North Carolina State Archives).

³⁰ *The Daily Telegraph* (Columbia), 4 November 1848.

³¹ Lisa Brigitte Gore Randle, “The History of African Americans in Richland County” (master’s thesis, University of South Carolina, 1999), 22.

³² Able, 22; *The Columbia Record*, 28 July 1986.

The population of both whites and black rose dramatically from 1800 until the outbreak of the Civil War. In 1800, the population of whites numbered just under three thousand, while the black population was 3,168. By 1810, 3,468 whites and 5,559 blacks lived in the county. By 1840, the population of Richland County had reached 16,397. Free persons numbered 5,733, while 10,664 slaves lived in the county.³³ In 1850, 6,764 whites, 501 free blacks and 12,978 enslaved blacks lived in Richland County. On the eve of the war, in 1860, over eighteen thousand people lived in the county and of those, 11,444 were black.³⁴ Both historically and in the modern era, most blacks in the county have lived in lower Richland County or in Columbia.

Agriculture

Corn and wheat grown on small farms characterized the county's agriculture in the first half of the eighteenth century. Most of the corn was consumed locally and livestock skins and furs and wheat and flour were the major exports.³⁵ The most important settlement and trading post in the region had been established at Granby in 1735. Situated on land between the Congaree River and Congaree Creek, it served as the point from which trade goods were shipped between the backcountry and Charleston.

New crops emerged in the county in the late eighteenth century. Indigo was mainly grown along the Congaree and Wateree in lower Richland County. Tobacco was not widely grown in Richland, but tobacco inspection stations were established in Winnsboro in Fairfield County and Friday's Ferry near Columbia in the 1780s. Cotton production, especially after the introduction of the cotton gin in 1793, boosted agriculture in Richland County. In 1799 Wade Hampton introduced extensive cotton culture to the county when he produced 600 bags on 600 acres in the lower part of the county. Although cotton was not grown in upper Richland on the scale that it was grown on in the lower portion of the county, the crop did have an impact on the area by creating more of a market-based agricultural economy. In places like Dutch Fork, where farmers of German descent had traditionally produced everything they needed, including food crops and animals for meat and materials for shoes and clothing, cotton created a market economy for many large landowners.³⁶

The labor-intensive nature of the crop also created social and cultural changes by encouraging the escalation of slavery in the county. In 1800, blacks, most of whom were slaves, outnumbered whites in Richland County.³⁷ The cotton economy that relied on slavery also brought change to the county's foreign-born residents. The market system

³³ Randle, 33.

³⁴ *Population of the United States in 1860; Compiled from the Original Returns of the Eighth Census* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1864), 448-450.

³⁵ Moore, 62-63.

³⁶ Able, 15.

³⁷ Moore, 64-66.

dramatically affected Dutch Fork, which had remained predominantly German-speaking into the very early nineteenth century. This society, isolated by the Saluda River to the west and the Broad River to the east, began to open up to outsiders who traveled to the Fork to buy cotton. English speaking schools appeared and some churches began to hold services in English.³⁸

At the onset of the antebellum period Richland County relied heavily on cotton production. The 1840 census reveals that the county produced over 1.2 million pounds of the crop, compared to just over 330 thousand bushels of corn. Other crops produced included oats (63,325 bushels), potatoes (42,584 bushels), hay (1,976 tons) and wool (5,436 pounds). Among livestock, swine, which formed a large part of the southern diet, outnumbered all other animals with 14,709 produced. Neat cattle (8,878) and poultry (5,206) figured somewhat prominently in the agricultural output as recorded in the census.³⁹

By 1850 Richland District produced nearly 11,400 bales of cotton, ranking twelfth among the twenty-nine districts in the state. Richland ranked second in the production of hay (2,469 tons) and ninth in peas (49,098 bushels).⁴⁰ Sweet potatoes (94,364 bushels) proved another important crop in that year's census. The county ranked second in the production of wine with 2,200 gallons.⁴¹ According to Robert Mills, while the climate would support a vast range of crops, including rice, indigo, wheat, rye, barley, oats and tobacco, the antebellum economy relied heavily on cotton.⁴²

The 1860 agriculture census reveals that the county's production of cotton decreased from previous years just before the beginning of the war. Figures for that year indicate that the county produced a little less than ten thousand bales of ginned cotton. The production of corn remained high at over 223 thousand bushels. Other crops of significance included sweet potatoes (39,782 bushels), peas and beans (23,909 bushels), oats (18,125 bushels) and wheat (7,235 bushels). Richland was one of eight counties that produced no tobacco. Swine production was down just before the war with 11,613 heads produced. The number of sheep and milk cows hovered around two thousand each.⁴³

³⁸ Able, 15-16.

³⁹ *Compendium of the Enumeration of the Inhabitants and Statistics of the United States as Obtained at the Department of State from Returns of the Sixth Census* (Washington: Thomas Allen, 1841), 191-192 (Hereafter cited as *Returns of the Sixth Census*).

⁴⁰ Todd D. Hejlik and Michael Trinkley, "Archaeological Survey of the Central Electric Power Cooperative Langford to Whitepond 69kV Transmission Line, Richland and Kershaw Counties" (Columbia: Chicora Foundation, Inc., 28 January 1999), 4.

⁴¹ *Compendium of the Seventh Census of the United States: 1850* (Washington: Robert Armstrong Public Printer, 1853), 346.

⁴² Mills, 693.

⁴³ *Population of the United States in 1860; Compiled from the Original Returns of the Eighth Census* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1864), 128-130.

Transportation

By the end of the eighteenth century, Richland County had become a regional crossroads where former Native Indian paths were transformed into routes that led to major regional markets. One of the most important linked Asheville with Charleston and extended through Dutch Fork roughly along the route of present-day U.S. 176. Spring Hill was a stop along this route and a mid- to late-eighteenth-century tavern (4958.00) still stands near the community. In 1820, several roads stretched across the northern half of the county. Marmaduke Coates' map of Richland County from that year labels a road parallel to and on the west side of the Broad River as "the road to Newberry Courthouse." Coates' map shows the "road to Chester Courthouse" as following present day Monticello Road on the east side of the Broad River. A north-south running road corresponding to modern U.S. 321 is labeled "road to Winnsborough."⁴⁴

The county's many water crossings led more industrious citizens to find ways to provide access across rivers. John Compty owned the earliest known ferry across the Broad River. He attempted to build a bridge at the site, but in 1791 high water destroyed the partially completed structure. In 1811, Henry McGowen, who married Compty's widow, gained control of the ferry. In 1828, a bridge, known as the Broad River Bridge, was built at the site. Around the same time Henry McGowan took over Compty's ferry, Christopher Sharp established a similar operation three miles up river. In 1824, Sarah Sharp took over the ferry operation following her husband's death.⁴⁵ "Sharp's Ferry" is indicated on Marmaduke Coates' 1820 map of the county as located near Frost and on the rear property of the state's modern-day correctional facility on Broad River Road.⁴⁶

The development of a railroad network in South Carolina proved a fledgling effort until the 1850s. The Columbia Railroad Company, which sought to establish a line to connect Branchville with Columbia, was chartered in 1833, with the first trains reaching Columbia in 1842. A branch was extended to Camden in 1848. Through the subscription of its citizens, Columbia emerged as the Backcountry's railroad hub before the war. In 1852, the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad was completed. Workers finished the Greenville and Columbia Railroad the next year. By 1860 a network of three railroads spread across the state with Columbia positioned between the port city of Charleston and the Piedmont cities of Greenville, Charlotte, Laurens, Spartanburg and Anderson.⁴⁷

The South Carolina General Assembly passed an act to charter the Columbia, Newberry and Laurens Railroad in 1885. The CN&L functioned as one of nine abbreviated or "pocket railroads" in the state that did not exceed seventy-five miles in length. The railroad company, which established the town of Irmo as a watering stop, completed the

⁴⁴ Marmaduke Coates, "Map of Richland County, 1820," In the Collection of the South Carolina State Archives, Columbia, South Carolina.

⁴⁵ Green, 118; 120.

⁴⁶ Coates map.

⁴⁷ Kovacic and Winberry, 97-98.

line near the end of the century. The town of Irmo gets its name from the first two letters of the names of the rail line's secretary-treasurer, C.J. Iredell, and its first president, H.C. Mosely.⁴⁸

Early Industry

Prior to the Civil War, industry in Richland County remained limited to small, localized operations. In 1840, a tannery, a pottery and a wagon and carriage builder operated in the county. The most prevalent industries were small milling concerns. That year nineteen water-powered gristmills and twenty-one saw mills occupied the county.⁴⁹ These enterprises appeared on creeks feeding the Broad River in upper Richland County soon after settlement. In the early nineteenth century Freshley's mill operated on Wateree Creek in Dutch Fork northeast of present-day White Rock; Goodwin's Mill was on Gills Creek northeast of Columbia and Mulder's Mill and Watkin's Mill had been established on Crane's Creek.⁵⁰

Another industry associated with upper Richland County was brick making. The Broad River produced clay, which gave rise to an industry that enjoyed an enduring presence in the county. The area just above Columbia that would become known for its brick making attracted John Drayton's attention in 1800:

On the heights adjacent to the Broad River, and about six miles from Faust's Ford, many beautiful specimens of clay appear towards the summit of the hills. Their colors are various; partaking of almost all the shades from red to a light yellow. And their consistencies are such as to give some appearance of ochres.⁵¹

Apparently, Drayton is describing the area just to the north of present I-20 on the east side of the river.

Churches and Schools

It is likely that the earliest church in the northern portion of the county was established on Upper Cedar Creek around the time of the American Revolution. The congregation was a German Reformed branch of the Presbyterians called the German Protestant Church of Appii Forum and served as one of fifteen German churches in interior South Carolina. The congregation met in a log building with a dirt floor. According to a Lutheran minister

⁴⁸ Able, 129-130.

⁴⁹ *Returns of the Sixth Census*, 194-200.

⁵⁰ Robert Mills, *Mills' Atlas of the State of South Carolina, 1825, A New Facsimile Edition of the Original Published in 1825* (Columbia: Lucy Hampton Bostic and Fant H. Thornley, 1938).

⁵¹ John Drayton, *A View of South Carolina, as Respects Her Natural and Civil Concerns* (Charleston: W.P. Young, 1802), 53.

writing in 1874, “this congregation, having been so long neglected by our Lutheran and German Reformed ministers, became at last absorbed by and into a Methodist congregation in the vicinity.”⁵²

German settlers in Dutch Fork organized Bethel Lutheran around 1762 and built a log chapel on High Hill Creek, a site now under the waters of Lake Murray. Sometime in the late eighteenth century, the congregation built a second church, this one of hewn logs, about two and a half miles from the original building. Services were held in German until 1822, an issue of contention among some members who broke off from Bethel and established their own English-speaking churches. The Bethel congregates built a new church in 1843. The construction of Lake Murray forced the move of the congregation to White Rock where it built the current chapel (4924) in 1929.⁵³

Bethlehem Lutheran Church organized in the 1780s. The first church building associated with the congregation— supposedly a log building with a dirt floor—was called Ellisor Church because it stood in an area where several members of the Ellisor family lived near Broad River Road. The congregation erected a new building just before the Civil War, this one called the Bookman Church for its location among members of the Bookman family. The congregation moved to its present site (5021) on Broad River Road in 1899.⁵⁴

Another early congregation in upper Richland County was Sandy Level Baptist near Blythewood. The Twenty Five Mile Creek Church, likely established around 1772 as a branch of the Congaree Church, served as Sandy Plain’s mother church. In 1767 Bryan McLendon received a Royal Grant of 100 acres at the headwaters of Twenty Five Mile Creek. In 1772, he received an additional 200 hundred acres adjoining the earlier grant. McLendon gave a portion of his grant for the construction of a church, most likely Twenty Five Mile Creek Church which was built around 1785. In 1843, it became Sandy Level Baptist Church. The congregation later split and those retaining the church name built a new house of worship west of Blythewood in 1856. That building (4815.00) still stands.⁵⁵ Colonel’s Creek Baptist, located in the northeast corner of the county by 1800, and Crooked Run Baptist, first sited on Crane Creek around 1800 and later on Cedar Creek, were other early Baptist churches in Richland.⁵⁶

⁵² Green, 124-125; G.D. Bernheim, *History of the German Settlements and the Lutheran Church in North and South Carolina* (Philadelphia, 1872; reprint Baltimore: Regional Publishing Company, 1975), 168, 237.

⁵³ Able, 37.

⁵⁴ *Ibid.*, 39.

⁵⁵ H.B. McLean, “Town of Blythewood,” unpublished document, Richland County Public Library, Local History Room, 1992, 1, 3.

⁵⁶ Green, 127-128.

By 1850, Methodist and Baptist churches outnumbered all others in the county with eight and seven edifices respectively. One Presbyterian church, one Catholic church, one synagogue and one Lutheran church stood within the boundaries of the county.⁵⁷

Little is known of the earliest schools in upper Richland County, but evidence suggests that formal schools were rare to nonexistent, especially until soon after the American Revolution. In the early nineteenth century, a school had been established at Spring Hill and a school called Piedmont stood somewhere on Kennerly Road east of present-day Irmo.⁵⁸ By 1850, 185 students attended sixteen public schools; each school had one teacher. Sixteen hundred dollars of public funds were devoted to these schools.⁵⁹ According to one source, schools in the county before 1860 “were of the simplest type, plain, one-room long structures, in most instances, and heated by a chimney, with fireplace, at one end—one to three windows generally closed by wooden shutters.”⁶⁰

Private schools were more common before the war. In 1850, thirty-four teachers instructed 650 students at twenty-five schools in the county. These schools were endowed with a little over fifteen thousand dollars.⁶¹

Sometime before 1860, a school in Columbia owned by Baptist minister Rev. John Zealey and called Belle Haven moved to Blythewood on Dr. S.W. Bookhart’s property. Bookhart became sole owner and called the school Blythewood Female Institute. About seventy-five girls attended the school located several miles west of town. An advertisement in a local paper indicated that boarding cost sixty-five dollars and classes such as English, music and painting cost an extra twenty-five dollars.⁶²

Upper Richland as a Resort Area

Before the Civil War, sections of the county above Columbia enjoyed popularity as summer respites that offered residents of lower Richland relief from heat and disease. Families established several settlements in the early nineteenth century at places such as Rice Creek Springs, which John Drayton described as “efficacious in curing ring worms, cutaneous disorders and rheumatisms.”⁶³ Columbians resorted at Lightwood Knot Springs, near Killian before the Civil War.⁶⁴ In May 1850, the City of Columbia

⁵⁷ This figure does not take into account the number of Lutheran churches in Dutch Fork because that area was not transferred to Richland County from Lexington County until the early twentieth century. Note that nineteen Lutheran churches stood in Lexington County in 1850; *Compendium of the Seventh Census of the United States: 1850*, 349-351.

⁵⁸ Able, 58.

⁵⁹ *A Compendium of the Seventh Census of the United States: 1850*, 342.

⁶⁰ Henry Willingham Fulmer, “Development of Education in Dutch Fork of Lexington and Richland Counties, South Carolina” (master’s thesis, University of South Carolina, 1944), 1.

⁶¹ *A Compendium of the Seventh Census of the United States: 1850*, 342.

⁶² Fitz Hugh McMaster, *History of Fairfield County, South Carolina from ‘Before the White Man Came’ to 1942* (Columbia: The State Commercial Printing Company, 1946), 68-69.

⁶³ Drayton, 49.

⁶⁴ J.F. Williams, *Old and New Columbia* (Columbia: Epworth Orphanage Press, 1929), 102

sponsored a municipal picnic at Lightwood Knot Springs. Trains from the Charlotte Railroad carried the guests from the city to the springs on what was a brand new rail line.⁶⁵ The Cedar Creek community, known for its cool temperatures, also gained favor as a resort for those in the lower reaches of the county.



Plate 2: John Jacob Calhoun Koon House (243-4731; National Register), 1889, 1890

⁶⁵ Mary Fulton Green, "A Profile of Columbia in 1850," *South Carolina Historical Magazine*, 70 (April 1969): 119.

A Society Transformed: The Civil War to 1900

The Civil War and Reconstruction in South Carolina jolted white and black society in a monumental way. On the most basic level, the war left behind a devastated landscape where crops, livestock and farms laid destroyed. Perhaps more significant in the long run were the changes that occurred in the social structure of South Carolinians' everyday lives. Tenancy and sharecropping replaced slavery as the major labor system on farms in the state. The end of the war also signaled an increase in the cultivation of cotton and a decrease in the size of farms. The post war period proved to also be a time of great reform and improvement in government, education and personal rights.

Upper Richland as a Theater of the Civil War

The first year of the Civil War emerged as a time of great support for the Southern Cause. A good deal of flag waving and parading occurred, particularly in Columbia. In 1861 Lightwood Knot Springs near Killian, which had been a summer resort for Columbians, was transformed into a site for the mobilization of Confederate troops. Excursion trains from Columbia took onlookers to Killian to view the training activities. In 1862, the military camp was designated an official reception center for troops.⁶⁶

In the end, the war devastated the Richland County landscape with Columbia suffering the most damage. Upper Richland County played a role in the war in several ways. Before Sherman's destruction of Columbia in February 1865, a Union detachment swept through Dutch Fork. The group proceeded through present-day Irmo on their way to the Broad River. They camped at Freshley's Mill before proceeding to Fairfield County.⁶⁷ Evidence also exists that a detachment camped at a house located on modern-day U.S. 176 near the present-day Peak exit off I-26. As they exited Columbia and headed toward Winnsboro, troops under Sherman's command left livestock for dead, destroyed crops and vandalized railroad tracks.

A particularly intriguing story associated with Sherman's troops' pillaging of the upper Richland County countryside involves the Lever House (4985.00) on U.S. 176 near White Rock. According to accounts, as Union troops were marching out of Columbia they made their way through Dutch Fork. One company came upon the commodious house late one evening and decided to stay for the night. The next morning the troops started a fire in an attempt to burn the house. Because all the males in the family had been called to war, the females in the family managed to extinguish the fire. The soldiers, noticing from some distance that the house was not on fire, returned to again attempt to burn the house. On three separate occasions the soldiers tried to light the fire, only to have it put out by the Lever women. As the troops returned to the house to attempt to set it ablaze for a third time, one of the women of the Lever family stood on the porch, axe in hand, to prevent the soldiers from entering. According to stories, the commander of the

⁶⁶ *The State*, 24 January 1928; Moore, 189.

⁶⁷ Able, 16.

Union troops was so impressed that he ordered the house spared from fire and assigned a soldier to guard it against destruction by any other troops.⁶⁸

Population Trends

The first census taken after the Civil War showed that the population of Richland County increased during the decade. In 1870, just over twenty-three thousand people lived in the county, representing an increase in population of about forty-seven hundred people. The black population—at 15,177—was just less than double the white population of 7,842.⁶⁹ In 1880, the total population had increased by over five thousand people. The number of black citizens had gone up by 4,211, while the white population had increased by a little over thirteen hundred. Near the end of Reconstruction, nearly twelve thousand whites and just fewer than twenty-five thousand blacks lived in the county.⁷⁰

In Richland County and across the South whites and blacks sought to separate themselves from each other after the war. Social interaction became segregated. For most whites, the goal was to prevent miscegenation. But for blacks the motivation stemmed from a need to assert their freedom. Blacks settled in small enclaves in rural areas and in sections of established towns. The most substantial post-war black community formed at Piney Grove. Ex-slaves and free persons established Piney Grove around 1875 just northeast of Columbia. Among those who settled there were Albert Faust, Frank Hyler, Willis Steward, Frank Ludiway and John Belton and their families. These early residents worshiped under brush arbors until the first church, the Piney Grove African Methodist Church, was built. A small school was later attached to the church.⁷¹ Other communities of blacks formed in Irmo, Dutch Fork, Littleton near the Little River on the east side of the Broad River, in and around Blythewood and at Cedar Creek.

The separation of races proved most profound in the county's churches. Before the war, blacks belonged to the same denominations as whites. Blacks formed the majority in the Methodist churches of South Carolina and nearly outnumbered whites in the Episcopal faith. After the war, due in part of Northern missionaries and from their own desires to carve out their own identities, blacks established their own churches. Blacks in upper Richland County and elsewhere in the state joined northern branches of Baptist, Methodist and Presbyterian churches and formed congregations of the most prominent black churches, the African Methodist Episcopal Church and the African Methodist Zion Episcopal Church.⁷²

⁶⁸ *The State*, 31 August 1960.

⁶⁹ *The Statistics of the Population of the United States, 1870* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1872), 427.

⁷⁰ *The Statistics of the Population of the United States by States, Counties, and Minor Civil Divisions, 1880* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1881), 77.

⁷¹ Able, 25-26.

⁷² Edgar, 382.

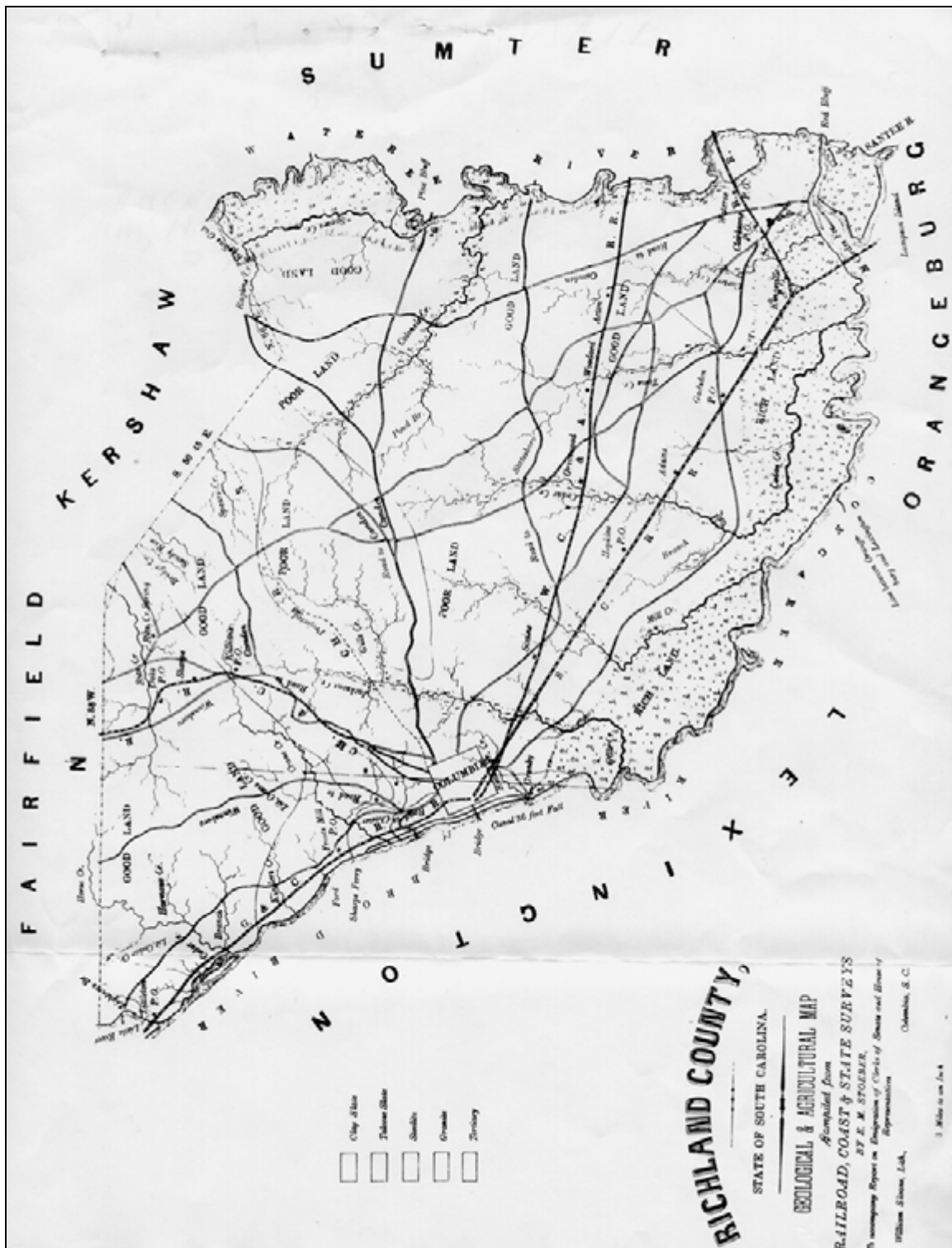


Figure 3: Geological and Agricultural Map of Richland County, 1873

Education and Religion

The educational system in upper Richland County underwent great change in the post Civil War era. Under the 1868 constitution the state established a formal educational system that required free universal public education for all children, black and white. Officials did not set up segregated schools—the constitution did not mandate it—but by nature of settlement patterns, most schools were segregated by race.⁷³ By the time of the next census in 1870, black students in Richland County outnumbered white students 524 to 378.⁷⁴

By 1881, Richland County's nine school districts operated fifty-six schools with the session lasting about three and a half months. A total of 980 white students and just over twenty-seven hundred blacks attended schools in the county. Not only did black students greatly outnumber whites, but also the total number of male students outnumbered females by fewer than twenty. Of the seventy teachers employed in the county in 1882, thirty-two were black.⁷⁵

The 1895 constitution proved devastating to blacks' ability to receive an education. Beginning in 1895, local school boards became controlled by white Democrats who gained more autonomy over schools under their jurisdictions. The constitution also mandated separate schools for blacks and whites. With white schools boards overseeing funding for schools for both races, black students hardly had an opportunity to receive a decent education. The 1895 constitution had set the tone for black education in South Carolina for the next fifty years.⁷⁶

Religion remained an important part of society in the post war years. With emancipation, blacks established their own churches separate from the white congregations with which they worshiped prior to the war. In 1870, twenty-seven churches stood in the county, a relatively low number compared to other South Carolina counties such as Edgefield County which had eighty-two houses of worships. Methodist and Baptist churches were most numerous, followed in order from most to least by Episcopalian, Lutheran, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic and Jewish. These trends in religious popularity would continue into the twentieth century.⁷⁷

Agriculture

In the aftermath of war, agriculture in the rural part of Richland County had to adjust to the changes in labor and the poor state of crops. The first census after the war indicates

⁷³ David Gregory Blick, "Preservation and Interpretation of the Rural African-American Schoolhouses of Richland County, South Carolina, 1895-1954," (master's thesis, University of South Carolina, 1995), 22.

⁷⁴ *The Statistics of the Population of the United States, 1870*, 428.

⁷⁵ State Board of Agriculture of South Carolina, *South Carolina Resources and Population, Institutions, and Industries* (Charleston: Walker, Evans & Cogswell, 1883), 545-546.

⁷⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷⁷ *The Statistic of the Population of the United States, 1870*, 555.

that cotton production in the county fell dramatically to 5,453 bales. Only fourteen other counties produced fewer bales that year. The production of corn (121,495 bushels) and sweet potatoes (12,805 bushels) remained high. Corn production increased in the 1870s and 1880s, but not as much as the production of cotton, which nearly doubled from 1870 to 1880.⁷⁸

The livestock population decreased after the war except in the 1880s when the number of mules and swine went up. The number of farms increased after the war, with most containing ten to fifty acres. By 1890 the value of the county's farm land and farm buildings had risen above the 1860 values. One of the most important changes in agriculture came with the 1877 passage of the stock law that required farmers to fence in their livestock.⁷⁹

Transportation

Sherman's campaign disrupted rail traffic in upper Richland County. In early 1866, a seven-mile gap still existed in the line from Columbia to Greenville. Repairs were made to the line from Columbia to Charlotte more quickly. In the spring of 1866, officials of the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad held a contest between a team of black workers and a team of white workers with each group starting at opposite ends of the tracks and moving toward the center as they repaired the rails. In five weeks, the crews laid sixteen miles of track and officials considered the contest a tie. To commend each team's hard work, the company held a barbecue for whites at Lightwood Knot Springs and a similar celebration for blacks at Killian's Mill.⁸⁰

The late nineteenth century proved a time for change in the county's railroads. On 1 February 1883, a new union depot opened in downtown Columbia. After a merger with a rail line that extended to Augusta, the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad became the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad. In 1878 the Richmond and Danville Railroad acquired a substantial interest in the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad, but the line that ran from the Queen City through South Carolina's capital to Augusta remained a separate corporation. In June 1890, the Columbia, Newberry and Laurens Railroad began service between the capital and Prosperity. During the last decade of the nineteenth century, three lines running through Columbia—the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta; Columbia and Greenville and Richmond; and Spartanburg, Union and Columbia—became part of the Richmond and Danville system. Later at the end of the century, the Southern Railway swallowed up the Richmond and Danville system.⁸¹

⁷⁸ *The Statistics of the Wealth and Industry of the United States from the Original Returns of the Ninth Census, 1870* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1872)

⁷⁹ Moore, 210, 229-230.

⁸⁰ Moore, 212.

⁸¹ Moore, 236; John F. Stover, *The Railroads of the South, 1865-1900* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1955), 235.

The Growth of Towns in Upper Richland County

Another important, but more positive effect of the war was the increased profile of railroad communities. The breakup of large estates after the war and the expansion of the railroad led to an increased importance of villages spread across upper Richland County. According to an 1883 State Board of Agriculture report,

the railroad created towns, and the country town became at one a new and important element in the development of the interior of the State. These towns were the centres of trade; churches and schools arose there, some acquired colleges, and each town attracted to itself the enterprise, talent, and mechanical skill of the vicinity, and lawyers, clergymen, doctors, and merchants united, gave the towns that leadership...which had been before enjoyed by certain large 'settlements.'⁸²



Plate 3: (Former) W.E. Boney Store (5032) in Blythewood, 1916

Among the communities that developed along the rail corridors was Doko, which evolved at the site of the former settlement known as Level where a post office had been established in 1851. In 1856, the Doko post office opened. The railroad built the depot in 1870 when Doko was still part of Fairfield County. In 1879, the General Assembly incorporated the town as Blythewood. In addition to providing passenger service, the

⁸² State Board of Agriculture of South Carolina, 634-644.

railroad provided shipment for local products including lumber, cord wood, shingles, naval stores, mineral spirits and cotton.⁸³ Among the other rail communities that developed along the railroad in the nineteenth century were Frost's Mill and Littleton on the line that led to Greenville and Sharp's, located just above Killian.

⁸³ McLean, n.p.

A New Century Dawns: 1900-World War II

The first half of the twentieth century saw great change in upper Richland County. On 9 February 1912, the state legislature passed an act ceding a portion of Lexington County on the west side of the Broad River to Richland County. The area encompassed a portion of what was known, and still called, Dutch Fork. The next year, the legislature passed an act that ceded approximately forty-seven square miles in southern Fairfield County, an area that included the railroad town of Blythewood, to Richland County.⁸⁴

Another major change to the county map came a few years later when on 19 May 1917, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced that a major training center for the United States Army encompassing thousands of acres would be built just east of Columbia. Originally, called the Cantonment, in July 1917, the camp was officially named Camp Jackson in honor of Andrew Jackson. By August, a trolley line from Columbia had been extended to Camp Jackson and the first draftees arrived for training on 5 September 1917. Construction was completed by 17 January 1918. When the facility was reactivated on the eve of World War II, it was renamed Fort Jackson.⁸⁵

The most dramatic alteration to the Dutch Fork section of upper Richland County came in the late 1920s when Lake Murray was created. Early in the twentieth century, as Columbia's population grew, a need for additional electrical power arose. The New York engineering firm of Murray & Flood submitted a plan to build a hydroelectric plant on the Saluda River to the Columbia Railway and Navigation Company. The United States Army Chief of Engineers approved the plans on 8 July 1924. Before work began, three churches, six schools and 193 cemeteries had to be relocated or removed. Two thousand workers with thirty-seven sawmills at their disposal cleared the 65,000 acres using a three-mile railroad spur from Irmo.⁸⁶

In April 1927, the General Assembly named the huge engineering project for William Spencer Murray who served as the project chief and an engineer who helped build the dam and hydroelectric plant. Construction began in September 1927 and was completed in September 1930. When finished, the seventy-eight-square-mile lake with its 520 miles of shoreline was the largest earthen dam ever constructed and the largest artificial power reservoir in the United States.⁸⁷

Population

Richland County continued to grow as the twentieth century began. In 1900, the population stood at 45,589. Following trends of the previous century blacks overwhelmingly outnumbered whites. That year, the census showed that a little over

⁸⁴ Green, 3.

⁸⁵ "50th Anniversary History, 1917-1967: Fort Jackson, South Carolina," (Washington: United States Army Publication, 1967), n.p..

⁸⁶ *Dispatch-News* (Lexington), 24 April 1996.

⁸⁷ *Lake Murray: Legend and Leisure*, 2^d ed. (Sunset, South Carolina: Bayne Publishing, 1992), 17.

twenty-eight thousand blacks and 17,513 whites made their home in Richland County. The 1900 census also differentiated between the populations in the upper township and lower township: the former had 3,309 inhabitants and 11,186 people lived in the lower township. It remains uncertain as what boundaries the census takers used in determining the border between the upper and lower townships, but neither division contained the Columbia Township whose population was counted separately.⁸⁸

The next census indicated that the tide was turning in regard to the racial makeup of Richland County. The white population began to catch up with the black population. Part of the narrowing of gap between the numbers of black and white citizens can be attributed to the black migration in which hordes of blacks left the South for what they perceived as better jobs and improved treatment in the North. In 1910, the white population was 25,609 and the black population was 29,533. The next year a census was taken—1920—whites outnumbered blacks 41,623 to 36,499. By 1930, the white population surpassed the black population by over ten thousand people. On the eve of World War II, well over sixty-two thousand whites lived in the county compared to just over forty-eight thousand blacks.⁸⁹

Great Depression

The state had undergone economic hard times in the 1920s, but the crash of the stock market had an indelible effect on the state and Richland County. Many farmers lost their land and unemployment rates in Richland County were higher than thirty percent. Banks failed, cotton prices plummeted and businesses closed.⁹⁰

Throughout the 1930s, the myriad of relief programs associated with President Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal helped county residents and aided with the improvement of Richland's infrastructure. The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) was perhaps the most popular program of the New Deal. It put hundreds of county men to work building parks and roads. The most high profile CCC project in upper Richland County is Sesquicentennial Park (4761) located on Two Notch Road. Workers built bridges, picnic shelters, the fire tower, stone walls and the large bathhouse at the center of the park. Among the CCC camps established was Camp Pontiac in the eastern part of upper Richland County. The Works Progress Administration (WPA) also stayed active in the county building roads and making improvements to buildings, working with the county's historical documents and interviewing ex-slaves. By 1940, over twenty-seven hundred

⁸⁸ *Twelfth Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1900* (Washington: United States Census Office, 1901), 354.

⁸⁹ *Census of the United States, 1910, Abstract of the Census with Supplement for South Carolina* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1913), 596; *Fourteenth Census of the United States, Taken in the Year 1920, Volume III: Population* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1923), 933. *Fifteenth Census of the United States: 1930, Volume I, Population* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1931), 994; *Sixteenth Census of the United States: 1940, Volume I, Population* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1941), 998.

⁹⁰ Edgar, 500.

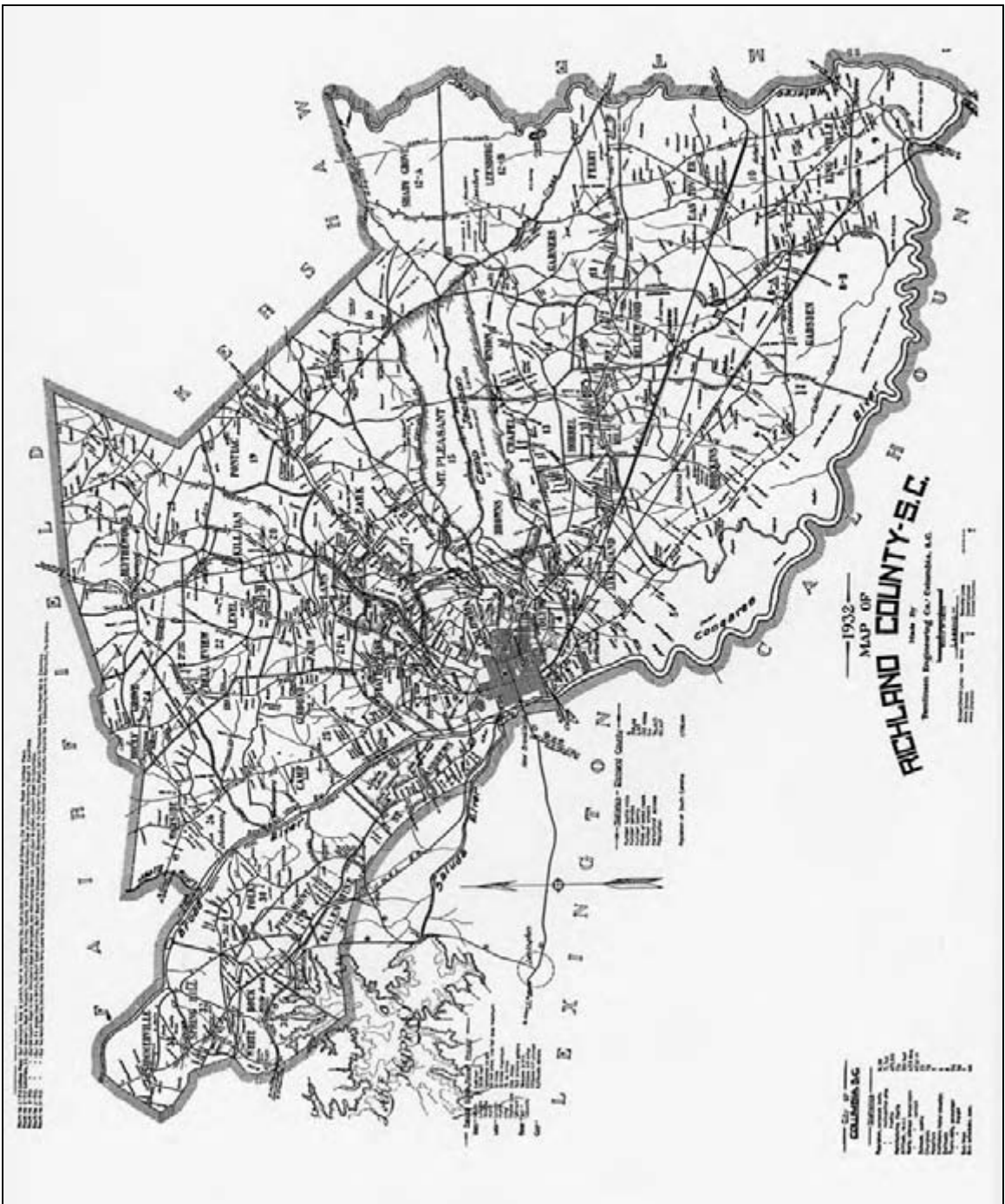


Figure 4: Township Map of Richland County (1932)

people in Richland County worked for the WPA. Workers with the Public Works Administration (PWA) built new buildings and structures including two concrete bridges (4882, 4883) over Cedar Creek, the Richland County courthouse, dormitories for the University of South Carolina and a large, modern building at the South Carolina Tuberculosis Sanatorium (5440.14) at State Park on Farrow Road.⁹¹

Agriculture

In 1900, just fewer than three thousand farms operated in Richland County; ten years later that number had increased by about six hundred. By 1920, 3,452 farms operated and small farms—under fifty acres—remained the commanding fixture on the agricultural landscape of Richland County. Cotton continued to dominate the county's fields; census figures show that for the year 1919, 46,910 acres of the county's farmland produced 26,690 bales. Farmers produced almost five hundred and fifty thousand bushels of corn on 36,804 acres.⁹² In 1924, one observer noted that "the greater part of this area is handled by tenants who work small farms, with few modern improvements and inefficient agricultural practices." By this time about sixty percent of the county was under cultivation, with the rest covered in pine, oak, hickory and dogwood trees. In the aftermath of the boll weevil, farmers attempted to diversify their crops and truck farming became popular.⁹³

By 1940, the census showed that the number of farms had dropped in Richland County from 1935 figure. One-fourth contained ten to twenty-nine acres, while twenty-two had more than a thousand acres. Tenants operated half of the county's 2,428 farms.⁹⁴ One out of five county farmhouses had electricity that year and around the same number stood along paved roads. Crops remained the same as in previous years with corn, cow peas, cotton and sweet potatoes dominating.⁹⁵

Transportation

In the 1920s three trunk carriers operated rail lines through Richland County: the Seaboard, Southern and Atlantic Coast.⁹⁶ With the advent of the automobile, citizens and government placed a greater emphasis on road construction and improvement. Often counties raised money to give to the state's highway department, which had been

⁹¹ Moore, 341-342.

⁹² *Fourteenth Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1920, Volume VI: Agriculture* (Washington: Government Printing Office: 1922), 280, 290.

⁹³ Elisabeth D. English, "Natural Resources," in *Richland County: Economic and Social* (Columbia: University of South Carolina, 1924), 29-30.

⁹⁴ *Sixteenth Census of the United States: 1940, Agriculture: Volume I, Statistics for Counties* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1942), 436-487, passim.

⁹⁵ Moore, 343-343.

⁹⁶ Moore, 292.

established in 1917, with a request to improve roads.⁹⁷ With better roads, service stations opened, tourist camps began operating and the population became much more mobile.



Plate 4: Ballentine House (426-4715.00) at Ballentine, 1917

Social Changes

The Progressive era of the early twentieth century saw changes in all segments of society in upper Richland County. In 1915, a referendum was held to decide if communities would go “wet” and allow the sale of alcohol or restrict the alcohol sales. Among the communities voting for the sale of liquor were Spring Hill, Blythewood and Ballentine.⁹⁸

Religion continued as an important element in the lives of Richland County citizens. In 1916, seventy-four percent of residents attended church. Baptist and Methodist churches attracted the most followers, followed by Lutherans, Episcopalians, Presbyterians and Catholics.⁹⁹

⁹⁷ Moore, 332.

⁹⁸ Moore, 325.

⁹⁹ Moore, 330.

The brutal treatment endured by blacks in Richland County in the early twentieth century created unease among the county's majority population. Lynching—although more common in South Carolina during the late nineteenth century—remained a threat. Blacks continued to suffer in the realm of criminal justice. In the early 1920s county law enforcement officers staged a manhunt in the swamps around Blythewood for a black man who allegedly killed a popular Columbia police officer. The strong sentiment that the man did not commit the act did little to assuage the searchers.¹⁰⁰

In a few small measures, the station of blacks improved in the 1920s. One observer noted in 1924 that “the colored race is steadily increasing its land holdings as is evidenced by the fact that in 1920 in Richland County there were 469 farms owned by [negroes].” That figure represented about nineteen percent of all farms in the county and showed an improvement over 1910 figures when blacks owned about eleven percent of farms.¹⁰¹

Rural electrification was one of the most dramatic changes to affect rural Richland County in the early twentieth century. In 1930 less than three percent of the state's rural homes had electricity. In Richland County, electricity served only 186 of the 2,787 farmhouses.¹⁰² For rural residents, this meant that they had to carry water from springs or use hand pumps on wells. Food had to be kept in springhouses and meals were cooked on wood stoves. Farm operations remained inefficient as all work was performed by hand or mule. In 1931, the legislature created the South Carolina Power Rate Investigating Committee to study the power industry in the state. The committee reported to the General Assembly that the lack of electricity in the rural parts of the state had been detrimental to agriculture, and more specifically, to the move toward diversification in crop production. In 1933 the legislature passed the South Carolina Rural Electrification Act (REA) in order to establish a public rural-electric construction program wherein rural homes along state highways would get electricity. In 1935, President Roosevelt created the federal REA, which preempted the state's programs, but worked with a state committee in determining where to establish service. Until interrupted by World War II, rural electrification advanced dramatically in South Carolina since the early 1930s and improved the lives of families across the state.¹⁰³

Advances in Healthcare

Healthcare emerged as an important issue in the 1910s and 1920s. During the period a private tuberculosis camp operated at Ridgewood. According to one contemporary observer, “various organizations have erected shacks at the Ridgewood Camp, but there

¹⁰⁰ Moore, 386.

¹⁰¹ English, “Natural Resources,” 44.

¹⁰² *Fifteenth Census of the United States: 1930, Agriculture: Volume II, the Southern States* (Washington: Government Printing Office), 507.

¹⁰³ D. Clayton Brown, “Modernizing Rural Life: South Carolina's Push for Public Rural Electrification,” *South Carolina Historical Magazine* 99 (January 1998): 68-85, passim.

is always a waiting list of those for whom there is as yet no room.”¹⁰⁴

In 1914, the State of South Carolina took a leadership role in the treatment of tuberculosis when the General Assembly appropriated ten thousand dollars to establish a facility north of Columbia to help victims of a disease that was killing hundreds of those who contracted it.¹⁰⁵ This initial funding was “for the erection and maintenance of a tuberculosis camp by the State Board of Health to be located on land now owned by or hereafter donated to the State.”¹⁰⁶ George R. Rembert, a representative to the State House from Richland County, suffered from the disease and was instrumental in securing early funding for the tuberculosis sanatorium. After his death, his widow, Anne Iredell Rembert, continued the campaign for establishment of a state-funded tuberculosis center.¹⁰⁷

In 1915, a committee headed by Dr. Robert Wilson, an early advocate for the establishment of a tuberculosis hospital, selected a site (5440.00) located eight miles north of Columbia at State Park and described as “situated in the rolling sand hills of Richland County, overlooking undulating valleys and a panoramic spread of pine-crested ridges.”¹⁰⁸ The first patients—all white males—were admitted in May 1915 and housed in a frame open-air pavilion that held sixteen beds. From the start a working farm encompassed a substantial portion of the sanatorium and the food produced helped to feed patients. Workers grew corn and sweet potatoes and raised Holstein cows whose milk was purported to help in the treatment of tuberculosis. In 1915, the sanatorium’s farm reported having a mule, three cows and seventeen swine. In 1916, the legislature appropriated more funding and by the end of that year a women’s ward and an administration building (5440.09) had been completed.¹⁰⁹ A publication from the 1920s described the administration building as “a handsome two-story dwelling of modern architecture type, with a large piazza in the front.”¹¹⁰

In 1918, the sanatorium began admitting African American patients; previously they could only receive treatment at a camp in Sumter County. In 1920, the “Negro ward,” as

¹⁰⁴ English, “Natural Resources,” 25.

¹⁰⁵ Andrew Peebles, ed. “South Carolina State Board of Health: A Brochure Describing the Organization and Services of the South Carolina State Board of Health” (Columbia: South Carolina State Board of Health, 1941), n.p.

¹⁰⁶ Ben F. Wyman, M.D., “The South Carolina Sanatorium” (Columbia: South Carolina State Board of Health, 1953), 1, report in the collection of the South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia.

¹⁰⁷ “South Carolina and Palmetto Sanatoria, State Park, South Carolina” (Columbia: South Carolina State Board of Health, ca. 1920), n.p., pamphlet in the collection of the South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia.

¹⁰⁸ Joyce Covington, “In the Beginning,” *Update* 8 (Fall/Winter 1978): 7; *Ibid.*

¹⁰⁹ Wyman, 4.

¹¹⁰ “South Carolina and Palmetto Sanatoria, State Park, South Carolina,” n.p.

it was known, was built from the designs of architect C.C. Wilson. The section of the complex reserved for African American patients was named the Palmetto Sanatorium.¹¹¹

In the 1920s, the state, with the additional funding from the Grand Lodge of Ancient Free Masons of South Carolina, built infirmary cottages, adult and children's wards, servant's houses and an incinerator. In the early 1930s, the complex expanded with the addition of a garage, a nurses' home, physicians' homes and a dairyman's cottage. In 1933, the state built an Art Deco-style chapel and community building (5440.05) containing a library, guest rooms, a barber shop and post office. The Board of Health's annual report for that year described the building as "a splendid fireproof building, modernistic in design."¹¹²

The most substantial building at the State Park facility is the hospital building (5440.14) which was completed in 1938 with funding from a state bond issue and the Public Works Administration (PWA). The State Board of Health's building committee chose J.A. Jones Construction Company to construct the six-story fireproof building designed to house nearly three hundred patients. By the early 1940s, the monumental building was expanded to hold 550 beds. According to the Board of Health's executive director during the period, the new building was "equipped with every facility for the scientific treatment of tuberculosis, [and] placed South Carolina in the forefront with one of the best tuberculosis hospitals in the South."¹¹³

Building at State Park continued up until and after World War II. Additional residential cottages were built throughout the 200-acre complex. In 1949, the Palmetto building (5440.03), a dining hall, was completed. In 1951, a 200-bed building was constructed and in 1955, a large brick building (5440.01) for housing female African American patients was completed. The architectural firm of Lafaye and Lafaye designed the one-story building which was built to accommodate a second floor, but none was ever built. The "handsome, finely-equipped facility" was fitted with an intercom system over which nurses and patients could communicate, terrazzo floors, tiled bathrooms and a large hall to accommodate church services.¹¹⁴

In 1953, the State Board of Health requested to be relieved of responsibility of the operation and maintenance of the state sanatorium. On 1 July, a board of trustees took over those duties.¹¹⁵ In the 1960s, tuberculosis began being treated on an outpatient basis. In 1983, when State Park ceased operating as a tuberculosis sanatorium, only thirteen patients remained. Most were sent home, but those who could not return home were sent to the Byrnes Medical Center at the South Carolina State Department of Mental Health where they remained until they were well enough to go home or until they passed

¹¹¹ Wyman, 5-6.

¹¹² Wyman, 13.

¹¹³ Peeples, n.p.

¹¹⁴ Covington, 8; *The Columbia Record*, 27 July 1955.

¹¹⁵ Wyman, 27.

away.¹¹⁶ In 1983, the Department of Corrections began operating a women's prison in the portion of the complex that had served as the Negro ward. The prison remained at State Park until early 2002. Currently state government offices occupy the complex.

Education

Blacks in upper Richland County saw some gains in the education in the 1920s. In October 1911, a Presbyterian sponsored school for blacks opened in Irmo. With partial funding from Andrew Carnegie, Rev. Richard Carroll operated the school known as the Harbison Institute.



Plate 5: Pine Grove School (5009)

Despite the efforts of local blacks to establish schools, education remained out of reach for most blacks. The deplorable situation spurred philanthropic organizations to devote more resources to black education in the early twentieth century. Just after the Civil War several northern philanthropies such as the George Peabody Fund and the John F. Slater Fund supported black education, but usually focusing on teacher training at private colleges. Booker T. Washington, a prominent African American leader, made it his

¹¹⁶ E-mail communication from Carol Pozsik, South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control, 21 June 2002.

mission to direct more aid at rural public schools. One of his early successes came when he convinced wealthy Quaker Anne T. Jeanes to endow a foundation to aid black education. Upon her death in 1908, the Jeanes Fund received one million dollars to pay black educators to supervise novice teachers in the rural South. The success of the Jeanes Fund led the John F. Slater Fund to redirect its support from private institutions of higher learning to public high schools, colleges and industrial training programs.

The period's most prominent philanthropy geared toward black public education was the Julius Rosenwald Fund, a far-reaching program that helped to improve black education by offering matching grants aimed at building schools in the rural South. The Fund helped build schools in fifteen southern states, including several in Richland County. Among the Rosenwald schools built in upper Richland County were the Monteith School on North Main Street, the Line School near Ballentine and Pine Grove School on Piney Woods Road.¹¹⁷ Piney Grove School (5009) was built in 1923-1924 and is the only Rosenwald School still standing in upper Richland County.

¹¹⁷ Blick, 43-44.

Upper Richland County in the Post World War II Era

The area of Richland County above Columbia underwent significant change after the end of World War II. The most obvious change has been the transformation of the bucolic landscape with the encroachment of urban development into once rural sections. Many rural residents abandoned farming for more lucrative occupations and native born residents left the area only to be replaced with citizens from outside the county and state.

The population increased by thirty-six percent from 1940 to 1950 with non-whites making up 35.4 percent of the totals. Professional occupations, construction trades and manufacturing had become the most common jobs among citizens. After the war, the number of farms in the county (2,444) remained consistent with pre-war figures and only 5.9 percent of the population worked in agriculture.¹¹⁸

The increase in population coupled with a decrease in the number of farms continued throughout the rest of the twentieth century. By 1960, the county's population jumped to just over two hundred thousand and the number of farms dropped to 1,167; about seventy-seven of those were cotton farms.¹¹⁹ In 1997, Richland County had only 350 farms.¹²⁰

Inequities in the quality of education between blacks and whites remained problematic after the war. In 1948, a columnist for *The Columbia Record* issued a plea to education leaders in South Carolina to provide equal pay to African American teachers and equal opportunities for learning to all students. The writer appealed to leaders to work "toward the gradual elimination of all discrimination between the races, accomplished in such a manner as to preserve what South Carolina has instead of destroying it."¹²¹

A positive change toward that end came in May 1954 when the United States Supreme Court ruled in the case *Brown v. Board of Education* that the law of separate but equal facilities was unconstitutional. The white reaction in South Carolina was overwhelmingly negative and the actual integration of schools would not come until sixteen years after *Brown*. In 1956, the state legislature passed a series of laws meant to undermine *Brown*. White schools defied federal law by not allowing blacks, or closing altogether in order to avoid desegregation. In the early and mid-1960s, the tide began to turn as some of South Carolina's leaders began to accept integration.¹²²

In order to comply with Title VI of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, Richland County schools instituted the Freedom of Choice program in 1967. Under the plan, each student or his or

¹¹⁸ *County and City Data Book, 1952* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1953), 352.

¹¹⁹ *County and City Data Book, 1967* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1967), 322, 330.

¹²⁰ *South Carolina State and County Data, 1997 Census of Agriculture* (Washington: U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1999.), 169.

¹²¹ *The Columbia Record*, 18 December 1948.

¹²² Walter B. Edgar, *South Carolina in the Modern Age* (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1992), 101-107.

her parent chose the school the student would attend. The result of the plan was that the school system remained mostly segregated.¹²³

In January 1969, the federal government ruled that the Freedom of Choice plan did not comply with the Civil Rights Act. In the summer of 1970, principals, administrators and supervisors from Richland County attended desegregation workshops hosted by the University of South Carolina Desegregation Center, a facility set up to assist in the transition to fully integrated schools. In late August 1970, Richland County schools opened for the year as fully integrated.¹²⁴

¹²³ *The State*, 10 February 1967.

¹²⁴ *The Columbia Record*, 29 January 1969; *The Columbia Record*, 3 August 1970.

VI. Brief Profiles of Towns and Communities in Upper Richland County

Blythewood

Blythewood, upper Richland County's most substantial town, was originally known as Doko and is sited along an old wagon road that connected Charlotte and Columbia. According to some sources, "Doko" was a Native American name for "watering place." Another less accepted theory is that the name comes from the Latin "aqua" or the Italian "acqua."¹²⁵ Doko evolved at the site of the former settlement known as Level where a post office had been established in 1851. In 1856, the Doko post office opened and a depot for the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad was built in 1870 when the town was still part of Fairfield County. Eventually, Southern Railway took over line that ran through town.

According to local tradition, the town's current name came from Dr. S.W. Bookhart, director of the Blythewood Female Institute, who did not like the name Doko and in 1877 suggested "Blythewood" after noticing, what he called the "blithe and pretty" woods around the town.¹²⁶ In 1879, the General Assembly incorporated the town as Blythewood. In addition to providing passenger service, the railroad provided shipment for local products including lumber, pulpwood, cord wood, shingles, naval stores, mineral spirits and cotton.¹²⁷

In January 1913, *The State* newspaper reported that a delegation from Blythewood appeared before the legislature to express its support for annexation. According to the newspaper, people living in neighboring counties generally desired to live in Richland County. The paper remarked that "Columbia's good railroad facilities accounts in part for the desire of citizens of sections of other counties to join Richland county and the fact that people who live many miles from Columbia do their shopping here is another good reason for desiring annexation." In 1913, the state legislature passed an act ceding forty-seven square miles in southern Fairfield County to Richland County. The tract encompassed the town of Blythewood.¹²⁸

Throughout the first half of the twentieth century, Blythewood thrived as a rail town and a center of commerce for area farmers. Education was a priority for residents and in the early twentieth century a one-room wooden school stood in town along what is now U.S. 21. In the 1920s, the school was expanded to include additional classrooms and an auditorium. In 1939 the original school was torn down and a gymnasium built at the site. In 1951, a one-story brick school building was constructed.¹²⁹

¹²⁵ *The Columbia Record*, 10 August 1983.

¹²⁶ *The State*, 5 October 1979.

¹²⁷ McLean, n.p.

¹²⁸ *The Columbia Record*, 6 January 1913.

¹²⁹ Dubard et al, 5.

Passenger traffic ended in the 1950s leaving the depot to fall out of service; it was demolished in June 1968.¹³⁰ The landscape and pace of life began to change dramatically in the 1980s with the completion of Interstate 77 through northern Richland County. Since that time, the area's growth has exploded. Fast food restaurants, gas stations, hotels, shops and restaurants stand near the main exit ramp from the interstate. The area has also become home to several industrial and large-scale commercial enterprises which stand along I-77. Farther from the interstate, upscale housing developments, many with golf courses, have attracted families to the Blythewood area.

Blythewood is the hometown of William N. Grey who served as the state's first African American Senate page.¹³¹

Cedar Creek

The community of Cedar Creek is located twenty miles north of Columbia. The topography differs greatly from that in the rest of the county and temperatures in Cedar Creek are generally eight to ten degrees cooler than the capital city's. Thick forests of cedar and pine trees stand in this settlement. Big Cedar Creek and Little Cedar Creek, the major water courses flowing through the community, attracted Native Americans and white settlers from the earliest period. Among the first families to settle here were the Meetzes, Graddicks, Dansbys, Kinslers, Centers, Bookerts, Dubards, Levers and Howells. The first post office for this section was named Lever—it operated from the early nineteenth century until 1906. Grist mills and saw mills were the predominant industries in Cedar Creek.¹³²

Today, Cedar Creek retains its rural character and the natural qualities that first attracted residents. A strong sense of community remains as does an appreciation for the area's history. Because of its remote location away from interstate highways and the city of Columbia, Cedar Creek stands as the most pristine historic community in upper Richland County.

Spring Hill

The community of Spring Hill is northwest of Columbia, halfway between Irmo and Prosperity. Named in 1791 for the springs at the foot of the stone hills, the settlement developed along Wateree Creek and the drover's road that connected Charleston and Asheville. The earliest settlers at Spring Hill were Germans who migrated from Charleston and Pennsylvania to get free land in what was then the backcountry of South Carolina. Before the Civil War, the community contained a post office, schools, a tavern and Spring Hill Baptist Church. The church closed after functioning from 1838 to 1849. Spring Hill prospered after the war and became home to Mt. Olivet Lutheran Church. Several mills and a blacksmith's shop stood along Wateree Creek. A two-story general

¹³⁰ *The State*, 2 September 1999.

¹³¹ *The Columbia Record*, 22 January 1969.

¹³² DuBard et al, 85.

store with a post office stood along the drover's road, a route that eventually became U.S. 176.¹³³

The school at Spring Hill closed in 1937 and the community declined throughout the twentieth century.¹³⁴ Today, a few houses, the modern sanctuary of Mt. Olivet Church and the cemetery (4957) containing a few tombstones associated with the Baptist church that stood here before the Civil War are all that remain of Spring Hill.

White Rock

Germans emigrating from Charleston and Pennsylvania founded the community of White Rock in the eighteenth century. The community prospered as a stop on the Columbia, Newberry and Laurens Railroad—nicknamed “the Crooked, Noisy and Late”—which became part of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad and later the CSX line. In 1911, Ralanza Melissa Rauch Lowman established the Lowman Home here. Promotional material for the facility described the White Rock as “picturesque and beautiful.”¹³⁵ The home operated a working farm and by the beginning of World War II, sixty-two residents lived at the home.¹³⁶

Presently, Lowman Home dominates the community of White Rock. From 1957 until 1975, twenty-eight cottages were built to house residents. An additional forty-one units were built in the early 1990s and a nursing center was completed in 1992. Well over two hundred residents live and receive treatment at Lowman Home.¹³⁷

¹³³ Historical Marker Erected by the Mt. Olivet Lutheran Church; Mrs. R.B. Hilborn, *History of Mt. Olivet Lutheran Church, Spring Hill, Chapin, South Carolina* (Chapin: Mt. Olivet Lutheran Church, 1973), 7-9.

¹³⁴ Fulmer, 5.

¹³⁵ *The State*, 2 September 1999; “Lowman Home for the Aged and Helpless, White Rock, South Carolina” (White Rock: Lowman Home, ca. 1920), pamphlet in the Collection of the South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia.

¹³⁶ *Lake Murray: Legend and Leisure* (2nd edition), 130-131.

¹³⁷ *Ibid*, 131.

VII. Bibliography

Maps

Coates, Marmaduke. Map of Richland County, 1820. South Carolina State Archives Map Collection.

Map of Richland County, 1945. Drawn by Emmet Conniffe from a Map Made by Tomlinson Engineering. South Carolina Department of Archives and History Map Collection.

Map of Richland District from Robert. Mills' *Atlas of the State of South Carolina, 1825*. South Carolina State Archives Map Collection.

Richland County Geological and Agricultural Map, 1873. Compiled from Railroad, Coast and State Surveys by E.M. Stoeber. South Carolina State Archives Map Collection.

Primary Sources

The Columbia Record.

The Daily Telegraph (Columbia).

Manuscript Census of Population, 1820: Richland County, South Carolina.

Manuscript Slave Census, 1860: Richland County, South Carolina.

News-Dispatch (Lexington).

The State (Columbia).

Secondary Sources

“50th Anniversary History, 1917-1967: Fort Jackson, South Carolina.” Washington: United States Army Publication, 1967.

1790 Census for Richland County. <www://rootsweb.com/~usgenweb.com/sc/census/sca_1790.html>

Able, Gene, ed. *Irmo and the Dutch Fork Legacy: A Centennial Celebration*. Irmo: the Independent News, 1990.

- Berheim, G.D. *History of the German Settlements and the Lutheran Church in North and South Carolina*. Philadelphia, 1872; reprint, Baltimore: Regional Publishing Company, 1975.
- Blick, David Gregory. "Preservation and Interpretation of the Rural African-American Schoolhouses of Richland County, South Carolina, 1895-1954." Master's thesis, University of South Carolina, 1995.
- Blick, David Gregory. "Richland County's Rural African-American Schoolhouses, 1895-1954." Columbia: Historic Columbia Foundation, 1995.
- Brown, D. Clayton. "Modernizing Rural Life: South Carolina's Push for Public Rural Electrification." *South Carolina Historical Magazine* 99 (January 1998): 68-85.
- Census of the United States, 1910, Abstract of the Census with Supplement for South Carolina*. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1913.
- Compendium of the Enumeration of the Inhabitants and Statistics of the United States as Obtained at the Department of State from Returns of the Sixth Census*. Washington: Thomas Allen, 1841.
- Compendium of the Seventh Census of the United States: 1850*. Washington: Robert Armstrong Public Printer, 1853.
- Corkran, David H. *The Carolina Indian Frontier*. Tricentennial Booklet Number 6, Published for the South Carolina Tricentennial Commission. Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1970.
- County and City Data Book, 1952*. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1953.
- County and City Data Book, 1967*. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1968.
- Covington, Joyce. "In the Beginning." *Update* 8 (Fall/Winter 1978): 2-9.
- Drayton, John. *A View of South Carolina, as Respects Her Natural and Civil Concerns*. Charleston: W.P. Young, 1802.
- Dubard, Margaret et al. *Blythewood Scrapbook: An Informal History of the People and Places of Blythewood and Cedar Creek, South Carolina*. Blythewood: Blythewood Garden Club, 1994.
- Edgar, Walter B. *South Carolina: A History*. Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1998.

- Edgar, Walter B. *South Carolina in the Modern Age*. Columbia: University of South Carolina, 1992.
- English, Elizabeth. "Historical Background," in *Richland County Economic and Social*. Columbia: University of South Carolina, 1924.
- English, Elizabeth. "Natural Resources," in *Richland County Economic and Social*. Columbia: University of South Carolina, 1924.
- Fifteenth Census of the United States: 1930, Agriculture: Volume II, the Southern States*. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1931.
- Fifteenth Census of the United States: 1930, Volume I, Population*. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1931.
- Fourteenth Census of the United States, Taken in the Year 1920, Volume III: Population*. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1923.
- Fourteenth Census of the United States, Taken in the Year 1920, Volume VI: Agriculture*. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1922.
- Fulmer, Henry Willingham. "Development of Education in Dutch Fork of Lexington and Richland Counties, South Carolina." Master's thesis, University of South Carolina, 1944.
- Green, Edwin L. *A History of Richland County, Volume I: 1732-1805*. Columbia: The R.L. Bryan Company, 1932.
- Green, Mary Fulton. "A Profile of Columbia in 1850." *South Carolina Historical Magazine*. 70 (April 1969): 104-121.
- Hejlik, Todd D. and Michael Trinkley. "Archaeological Survey of the Central Electric Power Cooperative, Langford to Whitepond 69kV Transmission Line, Richland and Kershaw Counties." Columbia: Chicora Foundation, Inc., 28 January 1999.
- Hilborn, Mrs. R.B. *History of Mt. Olivet Lutheran Church, Spring Hill, Chapin, South Carolina*. Chapin: Mt. Olivet Lutheran Church, 1973.
- "Inventory of the County Archives of South Carolina: No. 40, Richland County." Columbia: South Carolina Historic Records Project, 1940.
- Kibler, James Everett, Jr. ed. *Fireside Tales of Old Dutch Fork*. Columbia: Dutch Fork Press, 1984.
- Kovacik, Charles F. and John J. Winberry. *South Carolina: A Geography*. Boulder:

- Westview Press, 1987.
- Lake Murray: Legend and Leisure* (2nd Edition). Sunset, South Carolina: Bayne Publishing, 1992.
- Lawrence, Carl B. "Soil Survey of Richland County, South Carolina." Washington: Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, 1978.
- McLean, H.B. "Town of Blythewood." Unpublished document in the Richland County Public Library, 1992.
- McMaster, Fitz Hugh. *History of Fairfield County, South Carolina from 'Before the White Man Came' to 1942*. Columbia: The State Commercial Printing Company, 1946.
- Mills, Robert. *Statistics of South Carolina, Including a View of Its Natural, Civil, and Military History, General and Particular* (1826). Reprint: Spartanburg: Reprint Company, 1972.
- Moore, John Hammond. *Columbia and Richland County: A South Carolina Community, 1740-1990*. Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1993.
- Peeples, Andrew, ed. "South Carolina State Board of Health: A Brochure Describing the Organization and Services of the South Carolina State Board of Health." Columbia: South Carolina State Board of Health, 1941.
- Population of the United States in 1860: Compiled from the Original Returns of the Eighth Census*. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1864.
- Randle, Lisa Brigitte Gore. "The History of African Americans in Richland County." Master's Thesis, University of South Carolina, 1999.
- Sixteenth Census of the United States: 1940, Volume I, Population*. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1941.
- Sixteenth Census of the United States: 1940, Agriculture: Volume I, Statistics for Counties*. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1942.
- "South Carolina and Palmetto Sanatoria, State Park, South Carolina." Columbia: South Carolina State Board of Health, ca. 1920. Pamphlet in the Collection of the South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia.
- South Carolina State and County Data, 1997 Census of Agriculture*. Washington: U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1999.

- Staffer, Michael E. *The Formation of Counties in South Carolina*. Columbia: South Carolina Department of Archives and History, 1994.
- State Board of Agriculture of South Carolina. *South Carolina Resources and Population, Institutions, and Industries*. Charleston: Walker, Evans & Cogswell, 1883.
- The Statistics of the Population of the United States, 1870*. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1872.
- The Statistics of the Population of the United States by States, Counties, and Minor Civil Divisions, 1880*. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1881.
- The Statistics of the Wealth and Industry of the United States from the Original Returns of the Ninth Census, 1870*. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1872.
- Stover, John F. *The Railroads of the South, 1865-1900*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1955.
- Teal, Harvey S. and Robert J. Stets. *South Carolina Postal History*. Lake Oswego, Oregon: Raven Press, 1989.
- Trinkley, Michael. "Cultural Resources Survey of a Portion of the Kaiser Tract, Richland County, South Carolina." Columbia: Chicora Foundation, Inc., 2000.
- Twelfth Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1900*. Washington: United States Census Office, 1901.
- Williams, J.F. *Old and New Columbia*. Columbia: Epworth Orphanage Press, 1929.
- Wyman, Ben F., M.D. "The South Carolina Sanatorium." Columbia: South Carolina State Board of Health, 1953. Report in the Collection of the South Caroliniana Library at the University of South Carolina, Columbia.

VIII. Evaluation of Recorded Properties

National Register Properties

<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Date Listed</u>
Chappell House	Address restricted	ca. 1830	3/27/86
George P. Hoffman House	N. of County Rd. 54	ca. 1855	3/27/86
John Jacob Calhoun Koon Farmstead	SW side of County Rd. 27, south of its jct. with County Rd. 58	ca. 1890	3/27/86

Properties Previously Determined Eligible

<u>Name and SHPO Site Number</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Lindler House (426-4703)	Ballentine	ca. 1860 /ca. 1960	
Eusebius A. Ballentine Farm (426-4715)	1260 Dutch Fork Rd. Ballentine	1917	
Tenant House (426-4715.01)	Ballentine	ca. 1920 /ca. 1960	
Ballentine Cotton Gin (426-4715.02)	Ballentine	ca. 1930	
Ballentine Cotton Warehouse (426-4715.03)	Ballentine	ca. 1940 /ca. 1970	
Ballentine Store (426-4717)	Ballentine	1929/1938	

Properties Previously Determined Potentially Eligible

<u>Name and SHPO Site Number</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Carolina Ceramics (4766)	Columbia vic.	1942	

An Analysis of Upper Richland County's Historic Architecture

I. Pre-1800 Architecture

Architecture dating to the eighteenth century is rare in upper Richland County. Early dwellings in the area were typically unpretentious in both form and style. Because of an abundance of timber in the Sand Hills and Piedmont Plateau, early buildings were overwhelmingly simple, log, plank or crude frame structures. These dwellings typically featured an engaged or recessed porch, a climatic adaptation that allowed for the free movement of air into the interior.

Potentially Eligible Resources

Two pre-1800 houses were identified during the survey, although it is likely that several others stand in the survey area. The Johannes Steven Eleazer House (4958.00) at Spring Hill is likely the earliest standing building in upper Richland County. This coastal plain cottage, which stands in good condition, is purported to date to ca. 1752, but additional research is needed to confirm this early date. Nevertheless, material evidence suggests the house likely predates 1800. The Eleazer house served as a tavern on the stage road that led from Columbia to Asheville.

The Stephen Smith Jr. House (4896), a late eighteenth century plank house, stands in fair condition in the Cedar Creek community. Although the rear shed is partially collapsed, the house remains sound.

II. Pre-Civil War Architecture

Upper Richland County's architecture evolved in the early nineteenth century. As the eighteenth century progressed into the early antebellum period, carpenters' and builders' sense of technique, form and fashion advanced. Central-passage plans began to replace hall-parlor plans, moldings became more detailed and mantels reflected styles found in pattern books of the period. These dwellings also mirrored the maturation of the local agricultural economy. The Federal and Greek Revival styles and vernacular adaptations of the styles gained popularity among well-to-do farmers and an emerging planter class who built houses that reflected their standing in society and the confidence they had in the land and the wealth it could produce. Middling farmers built in the traditional cottage plain cottage form—a style that would endure into the early twentieth century.

Just as dwellings from the first half of the nineteenth century showed the emergence of more sophisticated styles, churches were built in similar fashions. The Greek Revival influence was seen in country churches throughout upper Richland County.

Potentially Eligible Resources: Pre-1800 and Pre-Civil War

Name and Site Number	Location	Comments
Pet Sites House (4979.00)	1311 Pet Sites Road	
Abney House (4856.00)	1428 Blythewood Rd.	later additions to house
DuBard House (4893.00)	2101 Cedar Creek Rd.	good complex
James Sands House (4794)	244 Ida Lane	
Stephen Smith, Jr. House (4896)	Cedar Creek	

III. Architecture from the Civil War to the end of the Nineteenth Century

With the prosperity and growth the railroad brought to some parts of upper Richland County after the Civil War, architecture became more influenced by national trends. Queen Anne-style influences were evident in millwork on dwellings and the irregular massing of houses built after the war. More vernacular expressions endured for dwellings located away from the rail corridors. Simple frame houses with little decor remained ubiquitous on small farms and homesteads spread across the northern part of the county.

Potentially Eligible Resources: From the Civil War to 1900

Name and Site Number	Location	Comments
Ballentine House (4879.00)	2713 Wildflower Rd.	

IV. Twentieth Century Architecture

Houses built in the first half of the twentieth century took on many expressions. Bungalows were a popular style, with the more elaborate examples occurring closer to towns. In rural areas, the influence of the bungalow style appeared in the design of porches and in the presence of decorative knee braces along roof eaves. Institutional buildings were overwhelmingly simple—churches and schools were built with a front-gable orientation and generally lacked much ornament. The saddle-notched log house which proved popular throughout the southeast in the 1920s and 1930s was rarely built in the upper part of the county.

Potentially Eligible Resources: Since 1900

Name and Site Number	Location	Comments
Frank Brown House (4833)	617 Langford Rd.	only novelty log house in survey
Pine Grove School (5009)	N. side Piney Woods Lane	only Rosenwald school

IX. Data Gaps

No known data gaps were found.

X. Recommendations

- Establish a county-wide Certified Local Government (CLG) program to help protect and promote historic resources and to ensure that the historic resource surveys already completed are updated at appropriate times. A CLG commission could recommend properties for local landmark and local historic district designation; prepare a county-wide preservation plan and possibly fund the preparation of National Register nominations.
- Publish the results of the surveys conducted within the last ten years. An attractive “coffee table” type book would help spread awareness of the county’s historic resources.
- Encourage residents to take advantage of the newly-approved legislature that provides a historic preservation tax credit to private homeowners who wish to undertake a substantial rehabilitation of his or her National Register-listed property.



UPPER RICHLAND COUNTY SURVEY NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATIONS

PROPERTIES DETERMINED ELIGIBLE FOR LISTING IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

The following determinations are based on evaluations of the Upper Richland County Survey by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) of the S.C. Department of Archives and History. It is the opinion of the SHPO that the properties meet the eligibility criteria for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. These determinations are based on the present architectural integrity and available historical information for the properties included in the survey area. Properties may be removed from or added to this list if changes are made that affect a property's physical integrity. Historical information that is brought to the attention of the National Register Coordinator/Architectural Historian confirming or denying a property's historic significance may also affect a property's eligibility status. The process of identifying and evaluating historic properties is never complete; therefore, the SHPO encourages readers of this report to alert the National Register Coordinator to properties that may have been overlooked during this evaluation.

National Register determinations of eligibility were made during and following a site visit to Upper Richland County on April 23, 2002, by SHPO staff Andrew W. Chandler and Bradley S. Sauls, and in consultation with Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc.

INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES AND HISTORIC DISTRICTS ELIGIBLE FOR LISTING IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Of the 818 properties recorded in the Upper Richland County Survey, inclusive of commercial, residential, institutional and industrial, the SHPO considers the following properties to be eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The survey site number and the historic or common name, if known, are given along with the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (Criterion A, B, C, or D) and/or Criteria Considerations/Exceptions (indicated with lower case letters "a - g" and providing property type) under which the property qualifies.

UPPER RICHLAND COUNTY

<u>Site #</u>	<u>Name of Property</u>	<u>Criteria/Areas of Significance</u>
4794	James Sands House	C: Architecture
4833	Frank Brown House	C: Architecture
4856	Abney House	C: Architecture
4879	Ballentine House	C: Architecture
4893	Dubard House	C: Architecture
4896	Stephen Smith, Jr., House	C: Architecture
4979	Pet Sites House	C: Architecture
5009	Pine Grove School	A: Education/Ethnic Heritage: Black

X. Appendices

- **Observations on Potential Historic Districts in Forest Acres and Arcadia Lakes**
- **Inventory Report by Quad Map**
- **The National Register Criteria for Evaluation**

Observations on Potential Historic Districts

in

Forest Acres and Arcadia Lakes

June 2002

Introduction

As part of the Upper Richland County Historical and Architectural Survey and Inventory, the South Carolina Department of Archives and History requested that the consultants with Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc. identify potential historic districts in the cities of Forest Acres and Arcadia Lakes. These separate, but adjacent communities are located just north and east of downtown Columbia. The Department staff indicated that any potential districts would likely be eligible around 2010. The staff of Archives and History requested that the consultants plot any potential historic districts on survey maps, discuss each prospective district's history, character, setting and integrity.

Forest Acres

The following discussion comes from Carol Cook Dugan's A History of Forest Acres (Forest Acres: the City of Forest Acres, 1997).

Forest Acres traces its history to the nineteenth century when members of the Taylor family established an estate called Quinine Hill at what is now the western edge of the City of Forest Acres. Dr. James Davis, who proved instrumental in the success of the Lunatic Asylum in Columbia, later acquired Quinine Hill. It passed to John Hughes Cooper in the 1920s and eventually to Senator James H. Hammond.

In the early twentieth century, a group purchased Dent's Pond from the Dent family and developed it as a recreational area they called Lakeview. John Hughes Cooper bought Lakeview after World War I and then around 1920, he established Forest Land Company. His first project was to develop the land around Lakeview and establish a swim and dance club there. In the 1920s Cooper sold a portion of his property for the development of Forest Lake Club, a concern focused mainly on golf.

Cooper and Senator Hammond were among several individuals who proved instrumental in the development of Forest Acres. Emmette Groover and Foster Marshall were among others who bought land in the area that became Forest Acres in order to build and then sell houses.

Forest Acres incorporated as a town because of residents' need for water during the Depression. A federal program allowed incorporated communities to obtain a grant or loan to install water lines. The town of Forest Acres was established on 24 September

1935 with John Hughes Cooper as mayor. Eventually the town's original boundaries expanded to the north.

The town's population exploded during the post-World War II era. In 1940, 323 people lived in Forest Acres. By 1950, the population had grown to 3,240. In 1970, the population stood at 6,808. By 1990, over seven thousand people lived in Forest Acres.

Arcadia Lakes

Arcadia Lakes was settled in the early twentieth century and became an incorporated community on 30 October 1959. In 1960, 316 residents lived in the town. By 1990 that number had grown to approximately 900. Arcadia Lakes occupies 2,228 acres.

Recommendations

In late October 2001, the consultants—using City of Columbia maps and a City of Forest Acres map—conducted an extensive windshield survey over a two-day period. They drove every street and road in both cities and photographed several outstanding examples of post-World War II domestic architecture.

As a result of the survey, discussion with a few residents and research into the history of both cities, the consultants determined that potential historic districts could not be identified in either city. Several outstanding early and mid-twentieth century dwellings stand in each city. Forest Acres, especially, possesses some of the most distinct post-war modernist houses in central South Carolina. In addition, each city might potentially hold significance in the area of social history as an example of suburban communities that developed during the post-World War II period. However, the consultants concluded that the resources that might potentially contribute to the significance of a district were distributed in a manner that compromised a potential district's continuity. In other words, potentially contributing resources are interspersed with much later houses thereby compromising a potential district's integrity. From the consultant's observations, it appears that the growth each community experienced from the 1960s to the present has compromised the qualities of feeling and association necessary for the formation of a historic district.

Inventory Report by Quad

Quadrangle	Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	City	Date	Vicinity of
Blythewood						
	007-004	Hoffman, George House	N side of Langford Rd, .1 mi E of jct with	Blythewood		
	4800.01	house, unidentified, 19th century house	both sides of Hidden Valley Rd., .3 mi sou			Blythewood
	4800.02	house, unidentified, barn	both sides of Hidden Valley Rd., .3 mi sou			Blythewood
	4803	Killian School	2621 Clemson Rd.			Blythewood
	4804	house, unidentified	Killian Arch Rd., north of jct with Killian			Columbia
	4805	house, unidentified	103 Killian Rd.			Columbia
	4806	house, unidentified	9499 Wilson Blvd. (US Hwy. 21)			Columbia
	4807	house, unidentified	9321 Wilson Blvd. (US Hwy. 21)			Columbia
	4808	house, unidentified	9320 Wilson Blvd. (U.S. 21)			Columbia
	4809	house, unidentified	9516 Wilson Blvd. (U.S. Hwy. 21)			Columbia
	4810	house, unidentified	10421 Hwy. 555			Columbia
	4811.00	Hollis house	9717 U.S. Hwy. 21			Blythewood
	4811.01	Hollis house, Blythewood General Store	9717 U.S. Hwy. 21			Blythewood
	4811.02	Hollis house, smoke house	9717 U.S. Hwy. 21			Blythewood
	4812	house, unidentified	9817 U.S. Hwy. 21			Blythewood
	4813	Bloom House	10645 U.S. Hwy. 21			Blythewood
	4814	house, unidentified	167 Rimer Pond Rd.			Blythewood
	4815.00	Sandy Level Baptist Church	408 Blythewood Rd.	Blythewood		
	4815.01	Sandy Level Baptist Church, cemetery	408 Blythewood Rd.	Blythewood		
	4815.02	Sandy Level Baptist Church, baptismal font	408 Blythewood Rd.	Blythewood		
	4816.00	house, unidentified	110 Raines Rd.			Blythewood

Quadrangle	Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	City	Date	Vicinity of
	4816.01	house, unidentified, outbuildings	110 Raines Rd.			Blythewood
	4817.00	house, unidentified	522 Portia Rd., at corner with Clamp Rd.			Blythewood
	4817.01	house, unidentified, barn	522 Portia Rd., at corner with Clamp Rd.			Blythewood
	4818	house, unidentified	south end of dirt lane, off s. side of Lambe			Blythewood
	4819	Miles house	133 Rufus Miles Rd.			Blythewood
	4820	Wright Log House	NW side of Rufus Miles Rd., .2 mi SW fro			Blythewood
	4821	house, unidentified	355 Portia Rd.			Blythewood
	4822	house, unidentified	525 Portia Rd.			Blythewood
	4823.00	Branham, David and Rebecca, House	801 Clamp Rd.			Blythewood
	4823.01	Branham, David and Rebecca, Barn	801 Clamp Rd.			Blythewood
	4824	Allen, James Stark, house	1325 Mullis Rd.			Blythewood
	4825	Allen house	1005 Rushing Rd.			Blythewood
	4826.00	Wilson Farm	817 Grover Wilson Rd.			Blythewood
	4826.01	Wilson Farm, store	817 Grover Wilson Rd.			Blythewood
	4826.02	Wilson Farm, barn no. 1	817 Grover Wilson Rd.			Blythewood
	4826.03	Wilson Farm, outbuildings	817 Grover Wilson Rd.			Blythewood
	4826.04	Wilson Farm, tenant house	817 Grover Wilson Rd.			Blythewood
	4826.05	Wilson Farm, barn no. 2	817 Grover Wilson Rd.			Blythewood
	4827	house, unidentified	961 Grover Wilson Rd.			Blythewood
	4828	house, unidentified	E. side of Hines Rd., .2 mi SE from jct wit			Blythewood
	4829.00	Zion United Methodist Church	1150 Zion Church Rd.			Blythewood
	4829.01	Zion United Methodist Church, cemetery	1150 Zion Church Rd.			Blythewood
	4830.00	Ballentine, William, house	1031 Langford Rd.			Blythewood
	4830.01	Ballentine, William, house, barn	1031 Langford Rd.			Blythewood
	4831	Saint Mark Lutheran Church	107 US Highway 21	Blythewood		

Quadrangle	Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	City	Date	Vicinity of
	4832	house, unidentified	543 Langford Road			Blythewood
	4833.00	Brown, Frank, house	617 Langford Road			Blythewood
	4833.01	Brown, Frank, house, barn	617 Langford Road			Blythewood
	4834.00	Walker house	1406 Russ Brown Rd.			Blythewood
	4834.01	Walker house, barn	1406 Russ Brown Rd.			Blythewood
	4835	house, unidentified	729 Sandfield Road			Blythewood
	5020	house, unidentified	9645 Farrow Rd.			Columbia
	5021	house, unidentified	109 Wilson Blvd.	Blythewood		
	5022	Jeffers-Creech House	113 Wilson Blvd.	Blythewood		
	5023	commercial building, unidentified	208 Wilson Blvd.	Blythewood		
	5024	"Da Sto"	212 Wilson Blvd.	Blythewood		
	5025	Hykil House	162 Langford Rd	Blythewood		
	5027	Wooten, "Bunk," house	175 Langford Rd.	Blythewood		
	5028	Bookhart, Emily house	193 Langford Rd.	Blythewood		
	5029.00	Dr. Langford house	S side of Lankford Rd., opposite the jct wi	Blythewood		
	5029.01	Dr. Langford house, outbuildings	S side of Langford Rd., opposite the jct wi	Blythewood		
	5030	Langford house	NW corner of Wilson Blvd and McNulty	Blythewood		
	5031.00	Wilson, Elton & George, House	110 McNulty Rd.	Blythewood		
	5031.01	Wilson 5-10-25 Store	behind 110 McNulty Rd.	Blythewood		
	5032	(former) W.E. Boney Store	E side of Wilson Blvd, opposite its jct wit	Blythewood		
	5033	Wilson's General Store	300 Wilson Blvd.	Blythewood		
	5034	Huffman house	W side of Wilson Blvd., .05 mi N of jct wi	Blythewood		
	5035	house, unidentified	429 Wilson Blvd.	Blythewood		
	5036	house, unidentified	431 Wilson Blvd.	Blythewood		
	5037	(former) Blythewood Elementary	opposite jct of Wilson Blvd. and McLean	Blythewood		

Quadrangle	Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	City	Date	Vicinity of
	5038	house, unidentified	W side of Wilson Blvd., .1 mi from jct wit	Blythewood		
	5039	house, unidentified	W side of Wilson Blvd., immediately S of	Blythewood		
	5040	house, unidentified	514 Wilson Blvd.	Blythewood		
	5041	house, unidentified	252 Gunter Rd.	Blythewood		
	5042	house, unidentified	11125 Wilson Blvd.			Blythewood
	5043	Bethel Baptist Church	275 McNulty Rd. (NE corner of Boney an	Blythewood		
	5065	Jennings-Wiles House	119 Oakhurst Rd.	Blythewood		
	5437	Cemetery, unidentified	in woods, approx. 0.1 mi NE of jct of Cla			Blythewood
Chapin	4902.00	Wilson house	133 Capers Chapel Rd.			Peak
	4902.01	Wilson house, outbuildings	133 Capers Chapel Rd.			Peak
	4903	Wilson Cemetery	NE side of Capers Chapel Rd, .1 mi NW o			Chapin
	4904.00	Haltiwanger house	12554 Broad River Rd.			Chapin
	4904.01	Haltiwanger house, barn	12554 Broad River Rd.			Chapin
	4905	Chapman, D.H., house	12521 Broad River Rd.			Chapin
	4906.00	Pine Grove AME Zion Church	12420 Broad River Rd.			Chapin
	4906.01	Pine Grove AME Church, cemetery	12420 Broad River Rd.			Chapin
	4907	house, unidentified	1213 R. Stoudemayer Rd.			Peak
	4908.00	house, unidentified	E side of R. Stoudemayer Rd, 1.1 mi NN			Peak
	4908.01	house, unidentified, wellhouse	E side of R. Stoudemayer Rd., 1.1 mi NN			Peak
	4909.00	house, unidentified	1216 R. Stoudemayer Rd.			Peak
	4909.01	house, unidentified, outbuildings	1216 R. Stoudemayer Rd.			Peak
	4910.00	Stuck House	1036 Mike Stuck Rd.			Chapin
	4910.01	Stuck, Mike, house, outbuildings	1036 Mike Stuck Rd.			Chapin
	4911	house, unidentified	1324 Mike Stuck Rd.			

Quadrangle	Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	City	Date	Vicinity of
	4912	house, unidentified	N side of Jake Eargle Rd, .1 mi NE of jct			Chapin
	4913	Eargle house, VII	1133 Jake Eargle Rd.			Chapin
	4914	Eargle Family Cemetery II	NE corner of Jake Eargle Rd. and Hub Ear			
	4915	house, unidentified	S side of Jake Eargle Rd., .2 mi W of jct w			Chapin
	4916	Whites, Solomon, house	2132 Freshly Mill Rd.			White Rock
	4917	Eargle house VI	2200 Freshly Mill Rd.			White Rock
	4918.00	Eargle house V	NW side of Freshly Mill Rd at jct with Sid			White Rock
	4918.01	Eargle house V, barn	NW side of Freshly Mill Rd. at jct with Si			White Rock
	4919	house, unidentified	3529 Kennerly Rd.			White Rock
	4920	house, unidentified	127 Uldeen Sites Rd.			White Rock
	4921	house, unidentified	N side of Mike Eleazer Rd., .2 mi W of jct			White Rock
	4922	Richardson, David A., house	1215 Mt Vernon Church Rd.	White Rock		
	4923	house, unidentified	N side Hopewell Cemetery Rd at jct with	White Rock		
	4924	Bethel Lutheran Church	2081 U.S. Hwy 76	White Rock		
	4925	house, unidentified	204 Lowman Home Rd.	White Rock		
	4926	Lowman Home, Wessels-Kuck Residential	Hwy U.S. 76	White Rock		
	4927	house, unidentified	SE side of jct of Silver Point Rd. and John			White Rock
	4928	Lowman House	115 Captain Lowman Rd.			White Rock
	4938	house, unidentified	1108 Forrest Shealy Rd.			White Rock
	4939	house, unidentified	end of Forrest Shealy Rd.			White Rock
	4940	house, unidentified	2241 U.S. Hwy 76			White Rock
	4941.00	house, unidentified	100 Hiller Rd.			White Rock
	4941.01	House, unidentified, smokehouse	100 Hiller Rd.			White Rock
	4941.02	House, unidentified, barns	100 Hiller Rd.			White Rock
	4941.03	House, unidentified, shed	100 Hiller Rd.			White Rock

Quadrangle	Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	City	Date	Vicinity of
	4942	house, unidentified	188 Timmons Rd. (off Hiller Rd.)			White Rock
	4943.00	house, unidentified	1321 Peace Haven Rd.			White Rock
	4943.01	house, unidentified, barns	1321 Peace Haven Rd.			White Rock
	4944	house, unidentified	1019 Stone House Rd.			White Rock
	4945.00	house, unidentified	NW corner of Back Acres Rd. and Three			White Rock
	4945.01	house, unidentified, log barn	NW corner of Back Acres Rd. and Three			White Rock
	4945.02	Corn Crib	NW corner of Back Acres Rd. and Three			White Rock
	4946	Eargle Family Cemetery	E side of Three Dog Rd., .05 mi N of jct w			White Rock
	4947	house, unidentified	W side of Old Hilton Rd., .1 mi S of jct wi			White Rock
	4948.00	McCartha house	107 Peace Haven Rd.			White Rock
	4948.01	McCartha house, unidentified cemetery	107 Peace Haven Rd.			White Rock
	4949.00	house, unidentified	W side of Holly Bickley Rd., .3 mi N of jc			White Rock
	4949.01	house, unidentified, barn	W side of Holly Bickley Rd., .3 mi N of jc			White Rock
	4949.02	House, Kitchen	W side Holly Bickley Rd., .3 mi N of jct w			White Rock
	4949.03	House	W side Holly Bickley Rd., 3 mi N of jct w/			White Rock
	4950.00	Eleazer house	125 Three Dog Rd.			White Rock
	4950.01	Eleazer house, barn no. 1	125 Three Dog Rd.			White rock
	4950.02	Eleazer house, barn no. 2	125 Three Dog Rd.			White Rock
	4951	house, unidentified	1316 Old Hilton Rd.			Chapin
	4952.00	house, unidentified	1308 Old Hilton Rd.			Chapin
	4952.01	house, unidentified, barn #1	1308 Old Hilton Rd.			Chapin
	4952.02	house, unidentified, barn no. 2	1308 Old Hilton Rd.			Chapin
	4952.03	house, unidentified, barn no. 3	1308 Old Hilton Rd.			Chapin
	4952.04	house, unidentified, shed	1308 Old Hilton Rd.			Chapin
	4953	house, unidentified	116 Broad River Rd.			Chapin

Quadrangle	Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	City	Date	Vicinity of
	4954	house, unidentified	NE side of Hwy. 176, .3 miles SE of jct w	Spring Hill		Chapin
	4955.00	Eargle-Willingham House	11721 Highway 176	Spring Hill		Chapin
	4955.01	house, unidentified, log barn	11721 Highway 176	Spring Hill		Chapin
	4955.02	house, unidentified, corn crib	11721 Highway 176	Spring Hill		Chapin
	4956	house, unidentified	NE corner of Pet Sites and Broad River Rd	Spring Hill		Chapin
	4957	Mt. Olivet Lutheran Church Cemetery	SE corner of Mt. Olivet Church Rd. and B	Spring Hill		Chapin
	4958.00	Eleazer, Johannes Steven, house	SW side of Hwy. 176, .2 miles NW of jct			Chapin
	4958.01	Eleazer, Johannes Steven, house, log barn	SW side of Hwy. 176, .2 miles NW of jct	Spring Hill		Chapin
	4959	house, unidentified	2450 Chapin Rd.			Chapin
	4960	house, unidentified	N side of Haltiwanger Rd, across from 756			Chapin
	4961.00	house, unidentified	12216 Broad River Rd.			Chapin
	4961.01	house, unidentified, outbuildings	12216 Broad River Rd.			Chapin
	4962.00	house, unidentified	End of Ralph Counts Rd.			Chapin
	4962.01	house, unidentified	End of Ralph Counts Rd.			Chapin
	4979.00	Sites, Pet House	1311 Pet Sites Rd.			
	4979.01	Sites house, privy	1311 Pet Sites Rd.			Chapin
	4979.02	Sites, Pet house, pump house	1311 Pet Sites Rd.			Chapin
	4979.03	Sites, Pet house, log barn	1311 Pet Sites Rd.			Chapin
	4979.04	Sites, Pet house, chicken house	1311 Pet Sites Rd.			Chapin
	4993	house, unidentified	901 Mt. Vernon Church Rd.			Chapin
Columbia North						
	4790	spring house, unidentified	west end of Alta Vista Rd.			Columbia
	4837	house, unidentified	8501 Monticello Rd.			Columbia
	4838	house, unidentified	NW corner of Monticello Road and Frost			Columbia
	4839	house, unidentified	6806 Monticello Rd.			Columbia

Quadrangle	Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	City	Date	Vicinity of
	4840	Denny Terrace Elementary School	6429 Bishop Street			Columbia
	4841	Trapp House	W side of US Hwy. 321, .1 mi. N of jct wit			Columbia
	4842	Denny House	E side of US Hwy 321, .1 mi. S of DuBard			Columbia
	4843.00	Zion Chapel Missionary Baptist Church	E side of Fairfield Road, 0.25 mi. NW of			Columbia
	4843.01	Zion Chapel Missionary Baptist Church, Ce	E. side of Fairfield Road, 0.25 mi. NW of j			Columbia
	4844	Crane Creek Elementary School	7405 Fairfield Rd.			Columbia
	4872	house, unidentified	6931 U.S. Hwy 321			Columbia
	4994	house, unidentified	2819 U.S. Hwy 176			Columbia
	4995	house, unidentified	2803 U.S. Hwy 176			Columbia
	4996	house, unidentified	2801 U.S. Hwy 176			Columbia
	4997	house, unidentified	3120 Broad River Rd.			Columbia
	4998	house, unidentified	3201 U.S. Hwy 176			Columbia
	4999	house, unidentified	3207 U.S. Hwy 176			Columbia
	5000	house, unidentified	3506 Broad River Rd.			Columbia
	5001	house, unidentified	4505 Broad River Rd.			Irmo
	5002	house, unidentified	4403 Broad River Rd.			Irmo
	5009	Pine Grove School	N side Piney Woods Lane, .25 mi E of jct			Irmo
	5047	The Women's Penitentiary	4546 Broad River Rd.			Columbia
Elgin						
	4762	house, unidentified	117 Spears Creek Rd.	Pontiac		Columbia
	4763	house, unidentified	114 Spears Creek Road	Pontiac		Columbia
	4764	house, unidentified	S side of Hwy 1, .1 mi E of jct with Spears	Pontiac		Columbia
	4765.00	Monroe's Poultry Farm House	1772 U.S. Hwy. 1			Elgin
	4765.01	Monroe's Poultry Farm, chicken houses	1772 U.S. Hwy. 1			Elgin
	4766	Green's Pottery	U.S. Hwy. 1 at Richland-Kershaw County			Elgin

Quadrangle	Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	City	Date	Vicinity of
	4767	house, unidentified	S corner of Old Two Notch Rd. and Book			Elgin
	4768	house, unidentified	410 Kelly Mill Rd.			Elgin
	4769	house, unidentified	1315 Langford Rd			Pontiac
	4770	house, unidentified	1070 Mickle Rd.			Elgin
	4771	house, unidentified	1021 Mickle Rd.			Elgin
	4772	Stockman, Earl, house	NW side of Heines Rd, at jct with Richlan			Elgin
	4773	Kelly house I	104 Kelly Circle			Elgin
	4774	Kelly house II	112 Kelly Circle			Elgin
	4775	Kelly house III	105 Elgin Road			Elgin
	4776.00	Kelly house IV	S corner of Kelly Circle and Elgin Rd.			Elgin
	4776.01	Kelly house IV, barns	S corner of Kelly Circle and Elgin Rd.			Elgin
	4776.02	Kelly house IV, barn	S corner of Kelly Circle and Elgin Rd.			Elgin
	4776.03	Kelly house IV, outbuilding	S corner of Kelly Circle and Elgin Rd.			Elgin
	4777	house, unidentified	701 Smyrna Church Rd.			Elgin
	4778	house, unidentified	204 Elgin Rd.			Elgin
	4779	house, unidentified	1523 Miles Rd.			Elgin
	4780.00	house, unidentified	635 Smyrna Church Rd.			Elgin
	4780.01	house, inidentified, store	635 Smyrna Church Rd.			Elgin
Ft. Jackson North						
	4757	Tourist Cabin	3509 Percival Road (at rear of Lakewood			Columbia
	4758	house, unidentified	N corner of Alpine and Old Percival roads			Columbia
	4759	cemetery, unidentified	.05 miles N of Polo Rd., .5 mi E of jct wit			Columbia
	4760	Sesquicentennial State Park	9564 Two North Rd			Columbia
	4761.00	Sesquicentennial State Park	9564 Two Notch Road			Columbia
	4761.01	Sesquicentennial State Park, bath house	9564 Two Notch Rd.			Columbia

Quadrangle	Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	City	Date	Vicinity of
	4761.02	Sesquicentennial Picnic Shelter	9564 Two Notch Rd.			Columbia
	4761.03	Sesquicentennial Pond	9564 Two Notch Rd.			Columbia
	4761.04	Sesquicentennial St. Park, dam	9564 Two Notch Rd.			Columbia
	4761.05	Sesquicentennial State Park, fire tower	9564 Two Notch Rd.			Columbia
	4781.00	Anna Boyd School Neighborhood	W side of state hwy 555, N of Crafts-Farro			Columbia
	4781.01	house, unidentified	Terry Drive			Columbia
	4781.02	Community Church of God	Anna Boyd School Neighborhood			Columbia
	4781.03	house, unidentified	8037 Brookmont Lane			Columbia
	4781.04	house, unidentified	8052 Brookmont Lane			Columbia
	4782	schools, unidentified	19 Beckman Rd.			Columbia
	4783	house, unidentified	N end of paved lane, W of Farrow Rd., nea			Columbia
	4784	house, unidentified	7601 US Hwy. 21			Columbia
	4785	house, unidentified	7949 US Hwy. 21			Columbia
	4786	house, unidentified	E side of US Hwy. 21, .05 N of jct with N			Columbia
	4787	warehouse, unidentified	8808 US Hwy 21 (Wilson Blvd.)			Columbia
	4788	house, unidentified	9001 US Hwy 21 (Wilson Blvd.)			Columbia
	4789	house, unidentified	N side of Boylston Rd, .15 mi. E of jct wit			Columbia
	4791	house, unidentified	2903 Wilson Blvd. (U.S. Hwy. 21)			Columbia
	4792	house, unidentified	9153 Wilson Blvd. (U.S. Hwy. 21)			Columbia
	4793	house, unidentified	West side of Wilson Blvd. (U.S. Hwy. 21),			Columbia
	4794	Sands, James, house	244 Ida Lane			Columbia
	4795	house, unidentified	261 Rabon Rd.			Columbia
	4796.00	house, unidentified	316 Rabon Rd.			Columbia
	4796.01	house, unidentified, garage apartment	346 Rabon Rd.			Columbia
	4797	house, unidentified	747 Ross Rd.			Columbia

Quadrangle	Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	City	Date	Vicinity of
	4798	school, unidentified	behind 104 Sloan Rd.			Columbia
	4799	Scullion house	201 South Lake Rd.			Columbia
	5064	commercial building, unidentified	SE side of Old Legrand Rd., .05 mi. NE of			Columbia
	5440.00	State Tuberculosis Sanatorium	8500 Farrow Road			Columbia
	5440.01	State Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Female Negr	8500 Farrow Road			Columbia
	5440.02	State Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Battle Chape	8500 Farrow Road			Columbia
	5440.03	State Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Palmetto Di	8500 Farrow Road			Columbia
	5440.04	State Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Greenhouse	8500 Farrow Road			Columbia
	5440.05	State Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Community	8500 Farrow Road			Columbia
	5440.06	State Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Building 3	8500 Farrow Road			Columbia
	5440.07	State Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Building 4	8500 Farrow Road			Columbia
	5440.08	State Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Power Hous	8500 Farrow Road			Columbia
	5440.09	State TuberculosisSanatorium, Admin. Bldg	8500 Farrow Road			Columbia
	5440.10	State Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Cottage 1	8500 Farrow Road			Columbia
	5440.11	State Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Cottage 2	8500 Farrow Road			Columbia
	5440.12	State Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Cottage 3	8500 Farrow Road			Columbia
	5440.13	State Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Office	8500 Farrow Road			Columbia
	5440.14	State Tuberculosis Sanatorium, PWA Buildi	8500 Farrow Road			Columbia
	5440.15	State Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Building 5	8500 Farrow Road			Columbia
	5440.16	State Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Building 6	8500 Farrow Road			Columbia
	5440.17	State Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Cottage 4	8500 Farrow Road			Columbia
Irmo						
	243-473	Koon, John Jacob Calhoun, farmstead	10355 Broad River Rd.			Ballentine
	4963	house, unidentified	1017 A.J. Amick Road			Ballentine
	4964	house, unidentified	1008 Jones Rd.			Ballentine

Quadrangle	Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	City	Date	Vicinity of
	4969	house, unidentified	S side US 76, just east of Marina Rd.	Ballentine		
	4970	Salem United Methodist Church	1321 Salem Church Rd.			Ballentine
	4971	house, unidentified	end of Bauknight Rd.			Ballentine
	5003	house, unidentified	7200 Broad River Rd.			Irmo
	5004	house, unidentified	1364 Lykes Lane			Irmo
	5005	St. Paul AME Church	835 Kennerly Rd.			Irmo
	5006	house, unidentified	1556 Kennerly Rd.			Irmo
	5007	Bookman House	SW side of Kennerly Rd., .1 mi NW of Sw			Irmo
	5008.00	fire tower, unidentified	SE side Fire tower Rd., .1 mi from Wester			Irmo
	5008.01	fire tower, unidentified, keepers house	SE side Fire tower Rd., .1 mi from Wester			Irmo
	5008.02	fire tower, unidentified, shed	SE side Fire tower Rd., .1 mi from Wester			Irmo
	5010	house, unidentified	811 Piney Grove Rd.			Irmo
	5011	house, unidentified	8001 Broad River Rd.			Irmo
	5012	Bethlehem Lutheran Church	10000 Broad River Rd.			Irmo
	5013	house, unidentified	1028 James Ballentine Rd.			Irmo
	5014	Ballentine, Milford Store	1000 Dutch Fork Rd.	Dutch Fork		Irmo
	5015	Ballentine, Milford, house	S side of jct of U.S. Hwys 76 and 176	Dutch Fork		Irmo
	5016	house, unidentified	1011 Dutch Fork Rd.			Ballentine
	5017	Monts-Meetze house	3001 S.C. Hwy 6			Ballentine
	5018	house, unidentified	1412 Farming Creek Rd.			Ballentine
	5019	Meetze, Ernest, house	1309 Farming Creek Rd.			Ballentine
	5044.00	Meetze, Fletcher, house	1112 Farming Creek Rd.			Irmo
	5044.01	Meetze, Fletcher, house, shoe shop	1112 Farming Creek Rd.			Irmo
	5044.02	Meetze, Fletcher, house, potato house	1112 Farming Creek Rd.			Irmo
	5044.03	Meetze, Fletcher, house, log house	1112 Farming Creek Rd.			Irmo

Quadrangle	Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	City	Date	Vicinity of
	5044.04	Meetze, Fletcher, house, corn house	1112 Farming Creek Rd.			Irmo
	5044.05	Meetze, Fletcher, house, tack storage	1112 Farming Creek Rd.			Irmo
	5044.06	Meetze, Fletcher, house, cow shed	1112 Farming Creek Rd.			Irmo
Irmo NE						
	4836	Collins house	2333 Heyward Brockington Rd.			Columbia
	4845.00	house, unidentified	1144 Owens Rd.			Columbia
	4845.01	house, unidentified, house no. 1	1144 Owens Rd.			Columbia
	4846	Slich Family Cemetery	W. side of Owens Rd., .3 miles from jct wi			Columbia
	4847	house, unidentified	7881 U.S. Hwy 321			Columbia
	4848	Fetner's Store	7989 U.S. Hwy 321			Columbia
	4849.00	Lever, Anna house	743 Camp Ground Rd.			Columbia
	4849.01	Lever, Anna house, barn	743 Camp Ground Rd.			Columbia
	4850.00	Mt. Pleasant United Methodist Church	736 Camp Ground Rd.			Columbia
	4850.01	Mt. Pleasant United Methodist Church, cem	736 Camp Ground Rd.			Columbia
	4851.00	Ross-Lever House	133 Camp Ground Rd.			Columbia
	4851.01	Ross-Lever House, outbuildings	133 Camp Ground Rd.			Columbia
	4852	Havrid Kitchen and Outbuildings	1322 Friendly Woods Rd.			Columbia
	4853	Price house	1138 Friendly Woods Rd.			Columbia
	4854	house, unidentified	603 Swygert Rd.			Columbia
	4855	St. Andrews Lutheran Church	S side of Blythewood Rd., .2 mi E of jct w			Blythewood
	4856.00	Abney house	1428 Blythewood Rd.			Blythewood
	4856.01	Abney house, barn	1428 Blythewood Rd.			Blythewood
	4856.02	Abney house, outbuildings	1428 Blythewood Rd.			Blythewood
	4856.03	Abney house, milk processing house	1428 Blythewood Rd.			Blythewood
	4856.04	Abney house, milking parlor and shed	1428 Blythewood Rd.			Blythewood

Quadrangle	Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	City	Date	Vicinity of
	4857	house, unidentified	1632 Blythewood Rd.			Blythewood
	4858	Mt. Zion Baptist Church	1025 Abney Hill Rd.			Blythewood
	4859	house, unidentified	1232 Blythewood Rd.			Blythewood
	4860.00	Ballentine house	1239 Blythewood Rd.			Blythewood
	4860.01	Ballentine house, outbuilding	1239 Blythewood Rd.			Blythewood
	4861	house, unidentified	SW side of Fulmer Rd., .1 mi SE of jct wit			Blythewood
	4862	house, unidentified	NW side of Blythewood Rd., .3 mi NE of j			Blythewood
	4863.00	Hagood-Muller house	1948 Muller Rd.			Blythewood
	4863.01	Hagood-Muller house, store	1948 Muller Rd.			Blythewood
	4863.02	Hagood-Muller house, barn	1948 Muller Rd.			Blythewood
	4864	Hagood house	1235 Muller Rd.			Blythewood
	4865	house, unidentified	NW corner of Muller Rd. and Pine Grove			Blythewood
	4866	house, unidentified	E side of Pine Grove Road, .6 mi N of jct			Blythewood
	4867	house, unidentified	1504 Loner Rd.			Blythewood
	4868	house, unidentified	1133 Andrew Jackson Rd.			Blythewood
	4869.00	Ballentine, Andrew House	W side of jct of Winnisboro Rd, Holly Gro			Blythewood
	4869.01	Ballentine, Andrew House, 19th century ho	W side of jct of Winnsboro Rd, Holly Gro			Blythewood
	4869.02	Ballentine, Andrew House, outbuildings	W side of jct of Winnsboro Rd, Holly Gro			Blythewood
	4870	Beulah United Methodist Church	8564 Winnsboro Rd. (U.S. Hwy 321)			Blythewood
	4871	house, unidentified	1085 Ballentine Rd.			Blythewood
	4873	house, unidentified	8032 U.S. Hwy 321			Columbia
	4874	Eargle house I	8381 U.S. Hwy 321			Blythewood
	4875	house, unidentified	8402 U.S. Hwy 321			Blythewood
	4876	Eargle house II	8452 U.S. Hwy 321			Blythewood
	4877	house, unidentified	E side of Frick Rd., .2 mi S of jct with Mu			Blythewood

Quadrangle	Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	City	Date	Vicinity of
	4878	house, unidentified	2801 Wildflower Rd.			Blythewood
	4879.00	Ballentine house	2713 Wildflower Rd.			Blythewood
	4879.01	Ballentine House, shed	2713 Wildflower Rd.			Blythewood
	4879.02	Ballentine House, pie cooking shed	2713 Wildflower Rd.			Blythewood
	4879.03	Ballentine House, smokehouse	2713 Wildflower Rd.			Blythewood
	4879.04	Ballentine House, cotton shed	2713 Wildflower Rd.			Blythewood
	4879.05	Ballentine House, barn	2713 Wildflower Rd.			Blythewood
	4880	house, unidentified	1832 Wildflower Rd.	Cedar Creek Area		Blythewood
	4881.00	Cedar Creek Methodist Church	1209 Cedar Creek Rd.	Cedar Creek Area		Blythewood
	4881.01	Cedar Creek Methodist Church, cemetery	1209 Cedar Creek Rd.	Cedar Creek Area		Blythewood
	4882	Little Cedar Creek Bridge	on Cedar Creek Rd., .1 mi W of jct with B	Cedar Creek Area		Blythewood
	4883	Cedar Creek Bridge	on Cedar Creek Rd., .1 E of jct with Blum	Cedar Creek Area		Blythewood
	4884	house, unidentified	1660 Sherrill-Lever Rd.			Blythewood
	4885	Graddick House	213 Graddick Rd.			Blythewood
	4886	house, unidentified	1578 Sherril-Lever Rd.			
	4887	(Former) school	W side of Holly Grove Rd., .05 mi N of jct			Columbia
	4888	house, unidentified	8497 U.S. Hwy 321			
	4889	Eargle house III	N. side of Cedar Creek Rd., .6 mi E of jct			Blythewood
	4890	Eargle house IV	1100 Cardinal Rd.			
	4891	ruinous house, unidentified	N. side Cardinal Rd., .6 mi NE of jct with			
	4892	Oak Grove United Methodist Church	N side of jct of Cedar Creek and Kinsler R			Cedar Creek Area
	4893.00	DuBard house	2101 Cedar Creek Rd.			Cedar Creek
	4893.01	DuBard house, Barn	2101 Cedar Creek Rd.			Cedar Creek
	4893.02	DuBard house, Grainery	2101 Cedar Creek Rd.			Cedar Creek
	4893.03	DuBard house, Cannery	2101 Cedar Creek Rd.			Cedar Creek

Quadrangle	Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	City	Date	Vicinity of
	4893.04	DuBard house, outbuildings	2101 Cedar Creek Rd.			Cedar Creek
	4895	Lever Outbuildings	behind house at S side of fork of Kinsler a			Cedar Creek
	4896	Smith, Stephen Jr., house	W end (beyond gate) of Lever Rd., .9 mi fr			Cedar Creek
	4897.00	Graddick-Douglas house	153 Daffodil Rd.			Cedar Creek
	4897.01	Graddick-Douglas house, outbuilding	153 Daffodil Rd.			Cedar Creek
	4901	house, unidentified	9360 Monticello Rd.			Columbia
Lake Murray East						
	4929	house, unidentified	143 Captain Lowman Rd.			White Rock
	4930	house, unidentified	170 Captain Lowman Rd.			White Rock
	4931	house, unidentified	161 Captain Lowman Rd.			White Rock
	4932	house, unidentified	176 Captain Lowman Rd.			White Rock
	4933	house, unidentified	174 Captain Lowman Rd.			White Rock
	4934	Lowman Cemetery	SE corner of Summer Haven and Johnson			White Rock
	4935	house, unidentified	2308 Johnson Marina Rd.			White Rock
	4936	house, unidentified	124 Riddle Landing Lane (end of Riddle L			White Rock
	4937	house, unidentified	1924 Johnson Marina Rd.			White Rock
	4965	house, unidentified	77 Saratoga Rd.			Ballentine
	4966	house, unidentified	1952 Marina Rd.			Ballentine
	4967	house, unidentified	End of Pebble Shore Rd.			Ballentine
	4968	house, unidentified	112 Pebble Shore Rd.			Ballentine
Leesburg						
	4750	Progressive Church of Our Lord Jesus Christ	2549 North Boundary Road (State Hwy. 2			Columbia
	4751	house, unidentified	2721 North Boundary Road (SC 268)			Columbia
	4752	house, unidentified	463 Shady Grove Road			Columbia
	4753	English house	435 Shady Grove Road			Columbia

Quadrangle	Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	City	Date	Vicinity of
	4754	Tucker, Jim, house	SW Side Shady Grove, 1.3 mi. SE of its jc			Columbia
	4755	house, unidentified	1055 Spring Creek Road			Columbia
Longtown						
	4800.00	house, unidentified	both sides of Hidden Valley Rd., .3 mi sou			Blythewood
Messers Pond						
	4756	house, unidentified	4001 Percival Road (Hwy. 12)			Columbia
Richtex						
	426-001	Chappell Farm	1536 S.C. Hwy 269			Cedar Creek
	426-471	Ballentine, Eusebius and Jenny Boozer hous	1260 Dutch Fork Road	Ballentine		
	426-471	Ballentine House, tenant house	north side Dutch Fork Road, immediately	Ballentine		
	426-471	Ballentine, Eusebius and Jenny Boozer hous	1260 Dutch Fork Road	Ballentine		
	426-471	CSX Bridge	U.S. Highway 76, over railroad corridor	Ballentine		
	426-471	Ballentine Grocery Store and Warehouse	N side of jct of Dutch Fork Rd and U.S. H	Ballentine		
	4894	Cedar Creek AME Zion Church	10300 S.C. Hwy 215			Cedar Creek
	4898	house, unidentified	233 Hinnant Rd.			Cedar Creek
	4899	Zion Pilgrim Baptist Church	11121 Monticello Rd.			Cedar Creek
	4972	Baukinght house	SW side of U.S. Hwy 176, .8 mi SE of jct			Ballentine
	4973	Metts house	NW side of Hwy. 176, .3 miles from jct. w			Ballentine
	4980.00	Kestler house	1010 Carrie Shealy Rd.			White Rock
	4980.01	Kestler house, cotton house	1010 Carrie Shealy Rd.			
	4980.02	Kestler house, barn no. 1	1010 Carrie Shealy Rd.			White Rock
	4980.03	Kestler house, barn no. 2	1010 Carrie Shealy Rd.			White Rock
	4981	Freshly Family Cemetery	SW side of Ken Webber Rd., .1 miles from			Ballentine
	4982.00	Kestler Family Farm	1459 Freshly Mill Rd.			Ballentine
	4982.01	Kestler Family Farm, smokehouse	1459 Freshly Mill Rd.			Ballentine

Quadrangle	Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	City	Date	Vicinity of
	4982.02	Kestler Farm, well house	1459 Freshly Mill Rd.			Ballentine
	4982.03	Kesstler Farm, corn shed	1459 Freshly Mill Rd.			Ballentine
	4982.04	Kestler Farm, corn shed	1459 Freshly Mill Rd.			Ballentine
	4983.00	house, unidentified	1200 John Chapman Rd.			Ballantine
	4983.01	house, unidentified, well house	1200 John Chapman Rd.			Ballantine
	4983.02	house, unidentified, garage no. 1	1200 John Chapman Rd.			Ballantine
	4983.03	house, unidentified, garage no. 2	1200 John Chapman Rd.			Ballantine
	4983.04	house, unidentified, privy	1200 John Chapman Rd.			Ballantine
	4983.05	house, unidentified, barn	1200 John Chapman Rd.			Ballantine
	4983.06	house, unidentified, barns	1200 John Chapman Rd.			
	4983.07	house, unidentified, other house	1200 John Chapman Rd.			Ballantine
	4983.08	house, unidentified, smokehouse	1200 John Chapman Rd.			Ballentine
	4983.09	house, unidentified, outbuilding	1200 John Chapman Rd.			Ballentine
	4984	house, unidentified	1400 John Chapman Rd.			Ballentine
	4985.00	Johnson, Sylas, house	11218 U.S. Highway 176			Ballentine
	4985.01	Johnson, Sylas, House, smokehouse	11218 US Hwy. 176			Ballentine
	4986	house, unidentified	1105 Julius Richardson Rd.			Ballentine
	4987	Shady Grove United Methodist Church	1918 Shady Grove Rd.			Ballentine
	4988	St. John's Lutheran Church	1028 St. Johns Rd.			Ballentine
	4989	house, unidentified	behind 3102 Kennerly Rd.			Ballentine
	4990	house, unidentified	3127 Kennerly Rd.			Ballentine
	4991	house, unidentified	S. side of Kennerly Rd., .6 miles east of jct			Ballentine
	4992	house, unidentified	1818 Shady Grove Rd.			Ballentine
	5045	house, unidentified	10734 Broad River Rd. (U.S. Hwy 176)			Ballentine
	5046.00	Lindler house	10803 Broad River Rd			Irmo

Quadrangle	Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	City	Date	Vicinity of
	5046.01	Lindler cemetery	10803 Broad River Rd			Irmo
	5048.00	Bauknight, J.J., house	SW side of Broad River Rd., .1 mi SW of j			Ballentine
	5048.01	Bauknight, J.J., house, corn crib	SW side Broad River Rd., .1 mi SW of Os			Ballentine
	5049	house, unidentified	1116 Jabo Corley Rd.			Ballentine
	5050	house, unidentified	2101 Shady Grove Rd.			Irmo
	5051	house, unidentified	1725 Old Tamah Rd.			Irmo
	5052	house, unidentified	S side of Old Tamah Rd., .3 mi E of jct wi			Irmo
	5053	house, unidentified	841 Koon Rd.			Irmo
	5054	house, unidentified	SW side of Annie Adkins Rd., .2 mi NW o			Irmo
	5055	house, unidentified	132 Annie Adkins Rd.			Irmo
	5056	house, unidentified	N side of Coogler Rd., .4 mi E of jct with J			Irmo
	5057	house, unidentified	1822 Kennerly Rd.			Irmo
	5058	Koon-Frost house	SE corner of Koon Rd and Connie Wright			Irmo
	5059	house, unidentified	2313 Kennerly Rd.			
	5060	house, unidentified	2601 Kennerly Rd.			Irmo
	5061	house, unidentified	2850 Kennerly Road			Ballentine
	5062	house, unidentified	S. side of Julian Addy Rd., behind 1125 El			Columbia
	5063	house, unidentified	1024 Old Tamah Rd.			Ballentine
	5438	house, unidentified	11124 Monticello Rd.			Cedar Creek
	5439	house, unidentified	1102 Bickley Rd.	Ballentine		
Ridgeway						
	4801	Raines House	304 Grover Wilson Rd.			Blythewood
	4802	Joyner Cemetery	Mullis Rd., .5 miles N of jct with Sease Rd			Blythewood

