

Sunrise Foundation of Lower Richland

Historic Columbia Foundation

*Lower Richland County
Historical and Architectural
Survey*

LH
ARCHITECT
Low

Survey Report Submitted by:

*The Jaeger Company
119 Washington Street
Gainesville, Ga. 30501*

September, 1993



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INTRODUCTION

The Sunrise Foundation of Lower Richland and the Historic Columbia Foundation Boards of Trustees proudly present the Lower Richland County Historical and Architectural Survey. It is the first comprehensive survey of the prehistoric and historic sites within the 360 square miles that make up Lower Richland.

The survey was completed in September, 1993 by The Jaeger Company, specialists in historic preservation. Its primary objective was to identify historic and prehistoric resources, record their locations, and evaluate their significance in the context of South Carolina's history. However, knowing that no survey is ever complete, anyone with additional knowledge of Lower Richland historical sites is encouraged to share it with Sunrise Foundation and Historic Columbia Foundation.

The project was funded by a \$5,000 matching federal grant awarded to the Sunrise Foundation of Lower Richland and Historic Columbia Foundation and administered through the S.C. Department of Archives and History. Sunrise Foundation provided the \$5,000 match. Historic Columbia Foundation acted as project director and provided oversight during the survey.

The Sunrise Foundation will use the Lower Richland survey as a planning tool in its effort to develop an environmentally and historically sensitive Comprehensive Economic Development Plan for Lower Richland.

The Historic Columbia Foundation plans to use the survey as part of an education program in the public schools to promote understanding and awareness of local history and cultural resources.

The S.C. Department of Archives and History will use the survey to promote a fuller understanding of the region's history and development.

The historical narrative included in this survey weaves together the rich cultural heritages of Lower Richland. We hope you will share our history with others, and help us in our effort to increase awareness of Lower Richland's historic resources.

For more information, contact: Kathy M. Newman, Sunrise Foundation of Lower Richland, 2711 Middleburg Dr., Suite 213, Columbia, S.C. 29204, (803) 765-0307; or Ray Sigmon, Historic Columbia Foundation, 1601 Richland St., Columbia, S.C. 29201-2633, (803) 252-7742.

**Lower Richland County
Historical and Architectural Inventory - 1993
Lower Richland County, South Carolina**

Survey Report

**Historic Columbia Foundation
Columbia, South Carolina**

**Sunrise Foundation
Lower Richland County, South Carolina**

The Jaeger Company
Gainesville, Georgia
Historic Preservation, Landscape Architecture, Planning

Historical research provided by:
*History Information Services
Columbia, South Carolina*

This project was funded in part with Federal funds from the National Park Service, 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, nor does the mention of trade names or commercial products constitute endorsement or recommendations by the Department of the Interior.

This project has been carried out in compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (PL 88-352) and all requirements imposed by or pursuant to the Department of the Interior Regulation (43 CFR 17) issued pursuant to that title, to the end that, in accordance with Title VI of the Act and the Regulation, no person in the United States shall, on the ground of race, color, or national origin be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be otherwise subjected to discrimination under any program or activity for which financial assistance has been granted from the National Park Service, and that he will immediately take any measure to effectuate this agreement.

Likewise, this project has been carried in compliance with the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, 42 U.S.C. 6101 Et. Seq. which prohibits discrimination in hiring on the basis of age.

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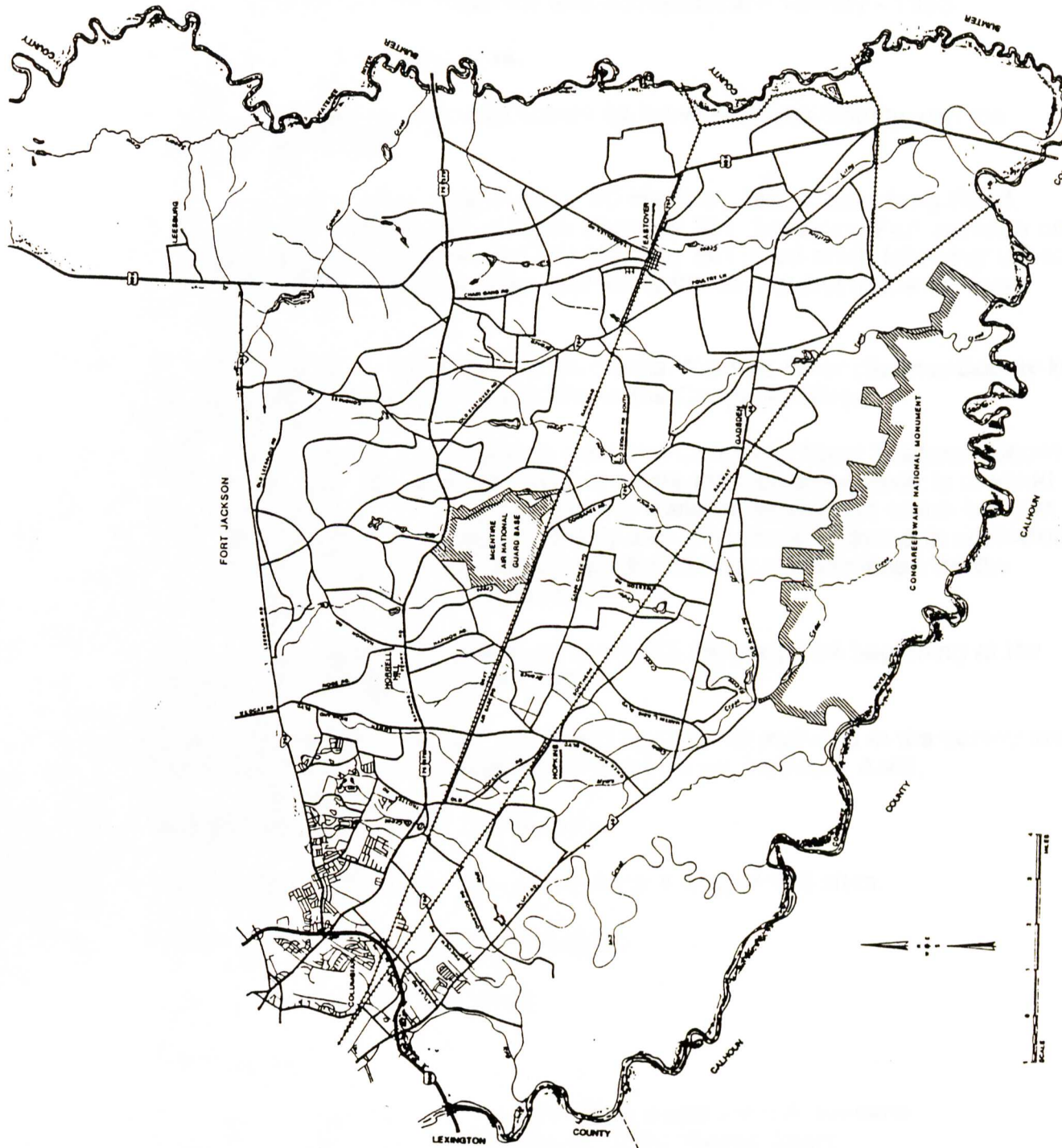
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MAP OF LOWER RICHLAND COUNTY SURVEY AREA

MAP OF FORMER HIGHWAY SYSTEMS IN THE



Survey Report

Lower Richland County Historical and Architectural Inventory

1. Name of Survey.

Lower Richland County Historical and Architectural Inventory - 1993

2. Boundaries of survey area.

The area surveyed is that area known as lower Richland County with the following boundaries:

North Boundary - From west to east, SC Highway 262, or Leesburg Road, beginning at its intersection with US Highway 324, bordering Fort Jackson on the south, to its intersection with US Highway 601; then north following US 601 to the Kershaw County line; then east along the county line to the Wateree River.

Eastern Boundary - From north to south, the Wateree River (Sumter County line) beginning at the Kershaw County line to the Congaree River.

Southern Boundary - From east to west, the Congaree River (Calhoun County line) beginning at the Wateree River to where the Congaree River is crossed by US Highway 324. The Congaree Swamp National Monument which lies just north of this boundary for approximately one-third of the distance is not included in the survey area; see **13. Data Gaps** for additional information on the Congaree Swamp National Monument.

Western Boundary - From south to north, US Highway 324 beginning at the Congaree River to SC Highway 262.

Note: The McEntire Air National Guard Base is not included in the survey area; see **13. Data Gaps** for additional information on McEntire ANG.

3. Number of properties surveyed.

332 individual resources were surveyed at a total of 278 sites.

4. Number of square miles surveyed.

approximately 360 square miles

5. Surveyors.

Principal Surveyors:	Amy C. Kissane and John A. Kissane
Associate Surveyors:	Emmeline Embry, Leslie Sharp

The Jaeger Company
119 Washington Street
Gainesville, Georgia 30501

6. Beginning and ending dates of survey.

The contract for the lower Richland County Historical and Architectural Inventory project was signed December 21, 1992, and the initial planning meeting was held January 4, 1993. Representatives from the South Carolina Department of Archives and History, the Historic Columbia Foundation (client), the Sunrise Foundation (sponsor), and The Jaeger Company (consultant) attended this meeting. The principal field work and research were completed during the months of February-April with follow-up work being conducted in May and June of 1993. Revisions were made during July-August.

7. Objectives of survey.

The lower Richland County Historical and Architectural Inventory was undertaken as part of the survey program of the South Carolina Department of Archives and History. Known as the South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Places, this program is the foundation of South Carolina's historic preservation program and is conducted through the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) within the Department of Archives and History. The primary objectives of the survey program are to identify historic and prehistoric resources, record their locations, and evaluate their significance in the context of South Carolina's history. The information gathered by the statewide survey is used by the SHPO to run its other programs (for instance, National Register of Historic Places and environmental review) and enables the SHPO to work effectively with local communities in their historic preservation efforts. Local governments and economic development organizations likewise use the information as a planning tool.

In addition to the overall objectives of the survey program identified by the State Historic Preservation Office, a number of specific objectives for the lower Richland County survey have been identified by the Historic Columbia Foundation and the Sunrise Foundation. These objectives include:

1. contributing to the goal of developing a comprehensive architectural inventory of all of Richland County;
2. promoting a fuller understanding of the region's history and development;
3. and increasing recognition of lower Richland's historic resources.

The Historic Columbia Foundation plans to use the information provided by the survey as part of an educational program in the public schools which will promote understanding and awareness of local history and cultural resources.

The Sunrise Foundation will use the lower Richland County survey as part of its on-going efforts to promote environmentally sensitive economic development in lower Richland County. More specifically, the survey will be used to promote

economic development through establishing heritage tourism in the area and also to inform future planning efforts such that important cultural resources are protected, preserved and enhanced.

8. Methodology of survey.

This survey has been undertaken in accordance with the Survey Manual of the South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Places. The Survey Manual recommends a five phase process for completing historic resources surveys: 1. background historical research of the survey area; 2. reconnaissance survey; 3. intensive survey; 4. research on individual properties, and 5. production of a survey report.

1) Background Historical Research

Research on the historical development of lower Richland County has been an on-going part of this project. Initially, research was conducted to identify general themes and historic contexts important to the development of lower Richland County, and the information was used by surveyors during their fieldwork to help them understand the physical resources they observed and surveyed. In turn, surveyors have used their field observations to identify additional historic contexts and to enhance available documentation. The final product, **9. Historical Background**, is a culmination of extensive research of written documentation, historic maps, oral history, and field observations.

Research was conducted at local repositories, the South Carolina Department of Archives and History, and the South Caroliniana Library at the University of South Carolina.

2) Reconnaissance Survey

A reconnaissance survey is normally conducted as a way 1) to identify all resources eligible for intensive survey at a later date and 2) to predict an estimate of total resources to be surveyed. The survey is carried out by driving all roads in the survey area and indicating the location of sites on United States Geological Survey (USGS) maps or community maps when appropriate.

The Jaeger Company conducted the reconnaissance survey concurrently with the intensive survey. This approach is also recommended by the State Historic Preservation Office.

In lieu of a reconnaissance survey, The Jaeger Company compared historic USGS maps of lower Richland County dating from 1918 and 1953 with the most recent USGS maps to identify potential extant historic sites. Named resources such as churches and schools were especially noted.

3) Intensive Survey

Summary -- The intensive survey was carried out during three separate periods. All four surveyors of The Jaeger Company participated from February 22-March 3, and the two Principal Surveyors returned April 20-23 to complete the intensive phase of the fieldwork. The project manager returned to lower Richland County June 8-12 to meet with several knowledgeable local residents; at this time additional properties identified by these persons were documented, and sites to which access had previously been denied were surveyed.

During the intensive phase of the fieldwork, all roads in lower Richland County were travelled, site locations were recorded on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps, individual survey cards were completed, on-site interviews were conducted, and black-and-white photographs were taken of all properties. Properties which appeared to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places were also noted and color slides taken of these sites only.

Resources eligible for intensive survey were defined as:

- a) Buildings, sites, structures and objects that have kept their integrity and were constructed before January 1, 1943;
- b) Buildings, sites, structures and objects that were constructed after 1941 and have significance or historical associations;
- c) Man-made landscape features and natural landscapes with cultural associations;
- d) Properties already listed in the National Register.

A follow-up site visit by the project manager, following the completion of the intensive survey on April 23, was conducted from June 8-12. The purpose of this follow-up was to identify and survey significant sites which were not surveyed either due to a lack of architectural integrity or lack of access. Local residents with considerable knowledge of the survey area were interviewed in an effort to identify any such sites.

John A. Middleton and Rev. Joseph A. Darby, both of whom have extensive knowledge of African-American resources, were interviewed at this time, as were Theodore J. Hopkins, Jr., James Morrell, and Yancey McLeod, knowledgeable local historians who provided information and access to several significant sites.

A large number of African-American cemeteries were added to the inventory based on research conducted by John Middleton. These sites had been documented by Mr. Middleton in 1991-92 as part of an intensive research project on the history of lower Richland County, much of which involved studying historic plats. Mr. Middleton visited many of the cemeteries at that time making notes as to their conditions. Since information was limited and access, in most cases, difficult or impossible, no field evaluations were conducted. The sites have been noted on the USGS maps with exact locations, when known, and, in some cases, approximate locations based on an historic plat.

4) Research on Individual Properties

Historic information on individual sites was gathered, when possible, in several different ways. Attempts were always made to interview occupants/owners during the site visit. Information about specific sites was passed on to surveyors during two public meetings held during the course of the intensive survey in February and March. Local residents reviewed survey cards and the survey report during June and July, and their comments have been incorporated into the final products. In addition to this information, historic maps and sources such as Laura Jervey Hopkins' Lower Richland Planters, William F. Medlin's Richland County Landmarks, Vol. I, Septima Smith's A Bit of Nostalgia, and previous historic resource surveys from 1974 and 1981 were consulted for many properties.

Tax map numbers have been written at the top of each survey card.

5) Survey Report

Completion of this Survey Report was the final aspect of the project.

9. Historical background of survey area.

Geographic Overview

The survey area of lower Richland County encompasses approximately 360 square miles and is located in the geographic center of the state in the region known as the Midlands. It is bounded to the east by the Wateree River, separating it from Sumter County; to the south and southwest by the Congaree River, separating it from Calhoun County; to the west and northwest by the city limits of Columbia; and to the north by Fort Jackson, U.S. 601, and Kershaw County. Lower Richland County is geographically distinct from the remainder of the county because its land mass is situated almost entirely in the Inner Coastal Plain, versus the rest of the county, which lies either in the Sand Hills or Piedmont regions. Only that portion of the survey area located north of a line roughly paralleling S.C. 262 immediately to the south and extending east to the Wateree River is located in the Sand Hills.

That portion of the survey area east of U.S. 601 is in the Sandhills and is today a desolate area dominated by the timber industry and swamps and tributaries of the Wateree River. The soil is less fertile than in other parts of the survey area and has never been farmed extensively, lumber and forest products being the principal crops.¹ Few historic resources were identified here, and it does not appear to have been heavily populated in modern times, Leesburg being its principal community. The rest of the Sandhills portion of the survey area lies just south of S.C. 262, more or less, though it is difficult to pinpoint the dividing line

¹ John Hammond Moore, Columbia and Richland County: A South Carolina Community, 1740-1990 (Columbia, SC: University of South Carolina Press, 1993), p. 4.

between the Sandhills and the Inner Coastal Plain. This area, too, is sparsely populated though several significant resources were identified, including two schools: Browns Chapel School (site # 107-3545) and Union School (site # 107-3555). Fort Jackson borders S.C. 262 to the north and probably has had an impact on settlements along it. As a region, the Sandhills are characterized by a rolling, hilly topography with sand and clay soils.²

A portion of the survey area traverses the fall line, which runs through the Sandhills and separates the Piedmont from the Coastal Plain. Kovacik and Winberry state that precisely locating the fall line is nearly impossible. One focal point in lower Richland thought to be near the fall line is Cook's Mountain (site # 139-3573). Legend has it that Cook's Mountain was discovered and first settled by James Cook, mid-eighteenth century surveyor for the English crown, while surveying the fall line. The elevation of Cook's Mountain is 372 feet.

The vast majority of lower Richland County lies in the Inner Coastal Plain, and, for the most part, its topography is indistinguishable from that of the Sandhills.³ The most fertile soil in the region is found between U.S. 378 and the Congaree Swamp.⁴ Elevations in the region range from 100 feet along the rivers to over 400 feet. The Congaree River and swamp form the area's southern boundary and, together with the river's numerous tributaries, cover approximately 25% of the entire survey area; a majority of the swamp has been designated the Congaree Swamp National Monument and was not included in this survey. A 1980 archaeological survey of the Monument did not identify any historic buildings. United States Geological Survey maps show roads and even structures scattered throughout the remainder of the swamp and flood plain; but, with the exception of the bridges along U.S. 601 (site #s 541-3566, 541-3567, and 541-3568), only two resources were identified: Green Hill Mound (site # 463-3576) and an unknown canal just southwest of Westinghouse (site # 171-3577).

The Wateree River forms the eastern boundary of the survey area. United States Geological Survey maps show roads and scattered buildings near the river, but unfortunately access to the river south of U.S. 378 was restricted by property owners Union Camp and South Carolina Electric and Gas. North of U.S. 378, Cook's Mountain, previously mentioned, and Goodwill Plantation (site # 139-0041), much of which lies along the Wateree, were surveyed.

Although these rivers and flood plains constitute a large proportion of the land mass and have played an important role in history, the vast majority of the 332 resources surveyed were found not along their banks but in the interior of the region, characterized by numerous streams and creeks, most of which empty into the Congaree River. These waterways served an important purpose early on as they were frequently dammed to form mill ponds to generate water power. Even today a number of these ponds are recognizable and were surveyed:

² Charles F. Kovacik and John J. Winberry, South Carolina: A Geography (Boulder, CO: Westview Press, Inc., 1987), p. 18.

³ Ibid., pp. 19-23.

⁴ Moore, p. 4.

Goodwill Pond (site # 139-0041.06), Caughman's Pond (site # 171-3561), Morrell's Pond (site # 107-3563), Adams Pond (site # 171-3572), and Weston's Pond (site # 107-3720).

This region is well-served by east-west highways (S.C. 262, U.S. 378, and S.C. 48) but less so by north-south highways (S.C. 768, S.C. 769, and S.C. 764 and U.S. 601), which, though numerous, are not very efficient. As might be expected, many of the twentieth-century resources surveyed are situated along these highways. Supplementing this state and federal highway system are the county roads and two railroads, CSX and Southern Railway, running in a southeast-northwest direction across lower Richland below U.S. 378. With the exception of Horrell Hill, which straddles U.S. 378 and was the first county seat of Richland, communities are concentrated along the railroads. Eastover, Gadsden, Hopkins, Kingville (no longer extant), and Wateree all developed as a result of the railroads that came into the region in the 1840s and 1870s.

These communities are small but do stand out in an area that is clearly rural. Lower Richland's agricultural past is revealed by its present-day landscape dominated by timber and pasture lands, open fields, and other agricultural uses. This landscape is particularly evident in the eastern section of the survey area where open spaces are much more predominant than in its south-central section that seems more heavily vegetated. The effects of Columbia's urban sprawl, the county seat and state capital, can be seen in the western reaches of the survey area where extensive subdivisions occur. McEntire Air National Guard Base is located between U.S. 378 and S.C. 769, just southeast of Horrell Hill. The 2,380-acre base was not included in the designated project area.

Lower Richland County has never been a distinct geopolitical entity, and so it is reasonable to ask if it is a logical area to isolate and study. The establishment of Fort Jackson to the north in 1917, in combination with Columbia's urban mass, effectively set lower Richland apart from the rest of rural Richland County. Today, in local matters, lower Richland residents are often seen as having common interests, different from those of the rest of the population. For example, the Sunrise Foundation, a non-profit organization committed to environmentally sound economic growth, has identified lower Richland County as its target area. The question is, does this twentieth-century identity have historic roots? Although, as noted, the area has not been politically distinct, its geography, to some extent, has set it apart since European settlement began in the mid-1700s. The plantation culture -- dependent on slavery that early characterized lower Richland -- laid the foundation for today's population and land-use patterns and provides the base upon which to build this history.

NATIVE AMERICAN INDIAN ERA, TO c.1750

Evidence of prehistoric native American populations in the region is sketchy though archaeological remains indicate occupation of central South Carolina as early as 10,000 - 15,000 years ago.⁵ The 1988 study of McEntire ANG Base

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 5.

and the 1974 "Central Midlands Historic Preservation Survey" note numerous documented sites of prehistoric native-American populations. More recently, the tribes of most importance to Richland County were the Congaree, Wateree, and Cherokee. The McEntire ANG Base study provides the following account of native American populations first discovered by European explorers in the sixteenth century:

On April 23, 1540, Hernan [sic] DeSoto arrived near present-day Columbia, having trekked across Florida and Georgia from his landing site in Florida. When DeSoto reached the confluence of the Saluda and Broad Rivers [sic], his Indian guides were unsure of their location, having never been in this region previously. After determining that he was lost and without food, DeSoto sent one guide northwest along the Broad River and another southeast down the Congaree River. On April 25, one scout returned with reports of a town on the Congaree River. This town, which the DeSoto expedition called Hymahi or Aymay, was probably located near the present town of Wateree, South Carolina, and lay just above the confluence of the Wateree and Congaree Rivers.⁶

The Congaree and Wateree occupied the regions of the state near what became Richland County until they merged with the Catawba Nation in the early 1700s. "The major trading route into Cherokee-Catawba lands went up the west bank of the Congaree.... A second route followed the eastern bank of the Santee-Wateree."⁷ These routes were in use well into the eighteenth century, although by mid-century there appeared to be little significant occupation of lower Richland by native Americans. Meriwether indicates that the "Catawbas or Waterees" continued to hunt in the swamps east of the Congaree River and south of Mill Creek after the establishment of the Saxe Gotha Township in 1733; their presence may have been an obstacle to white settlement.⁸

Green Hill Mound (site # 463-3576), located just north of the Congaree River, is the only native American site included in the survey.

GROWTH OF THE PROVINCE, 1730 - 1763

During this period, South Carolina experienced significant expansion into its backcountry regions, sparked by the 1730 plan of Royal Governor Robert Johnson to establish townships along rivers in the interior. Governor Johnson had two principal goals: "(1) to provide a defense line against the Indians, with the surveyors selecting town sites more with defense in mind than good

⁶ Christopher Judge, Lesley M. Drucker, and Susan Jackson, "Cultural Resources Survey: Inventory and Historical Study, Contract DAHA38-87-C-0173 169th Tactical Fighter Group, S.C. Air National Guard McEntire ANG Base, Eastover South Carolina," prepared by Carolina Archaeological Services for South Carolina Air National Guard, Columbia, S.C., May 1988, p. 14.

⁷ Moore, p. 5.

⁸ Robert L. Meriwether, The Expansion of South Carolina, 1729 - 1765 (Kingsport, TN: Southern Publishers, Inc., 1940), p. 61.

cultivation; and (2) to offset a growing Negro majority (outnumbering whites in 1740 by 39,000 to 20,000)."⁹ The area of lower Richland County was located directly between two of these townships: Saxe Gotha, established 1733 along the west bank of the Congaree River just south of the Saluda River, and Fredericksburg, established 1737 east of the Wateree River near present-day Camden. The establishment of Saxe Gotha and the incentives offered settlers prompted settlement in surrounding areas:

.... between 1730 and 1750, immigrants from England, Germany, Switzerland and Holland settled along the major rivers and creeks of Richland and Lexington counties. Large numbers of German and Swiss settlers, chiefly farmers and tradesmen, settled on lands along the Congaree and Wateree Rivers [sic], receiving small grants and establishing the pattern of small, privately-held farmsteads which characterized Richland County's pre-1800 settlement and economic patterns.¹⁰

Moore states that the center of regional activity was not in the lower Richland area but rather west of the Congaree, nearer the Cherokee-Catawba trading route. Still, the rich land east of the Congaree did attract a few early settlers. Meriwether provides a map of the area entitled "The Congarees in 1759" that shows plats on both sides of the river surveyed as early as 1732; the actual extent of settlement is unknown. [See Map 1.] The map reveals that the area of lower Richland County, today bounded by Columbia city limits, SC 48, and Mill Creek, was extensively surveyed by 1759. Between 1732 and 1735, eight surveys were completed north of Gill Creek, then Patrick's or Jackson's Creek, though Meriwether speculates that only three of these tracts were settled, the other five representing investment in the rich bottom land by non-residents. Beginning in 1740, settlers began to move onto these lands, and by 1747 about 50 plats had been surveyed north of the mouth of Mill Creek. Meriwether estimates the population on both sides of the Congaree River as 200; it is not known whether African-American slaves are included in this number. By 1759 the population of the upper Congaree valley increased to 800-900.

Settlers of particular interest were Philip Jackson, who purchased a 250-acre tract near Green Hill in 1740 and built his house on the "Green Hill Path"; Richard Jackson, owner of seven slaves in 1750, who acquired 400 acres in 1740 on Mill Creek (then Raiford's Creek) including the area where Adams Pond (site # 171-3572) is now located; William Hay from Virginia who in 1748 bought Richard Jackson's property and opened a grist mill; Philip Raiford who acquired four tracts in the 1740s, in the region of the Westinghouse Plant, totaling 1300 acres; and Thomas Howell, listed at one time with 14 slaves, who purchased a tract on Mill Creek.

Little settlement was occurring along the Congaree's east bank south of Mill Creek where the swamp was three to four miles wide. The presence of the

⁹ Lewis P. Jones, South Carolina: A Synoptic History for Laymen, revised ed. (Orangeburg, SC: Sandlapper Publishing Co., Inc., 1971), p. 53.

¹⁰ Judge et al., p. 15.

Waterrees and Catawbass who hunted in this area may have also been a deterrent.¹¹

The Multiple Resource Nomination for lower Richland County describes settlement along the Wateree in this manner:

Additional settlers moved in the 1740s up the west bank of the Wateree, where were found such names as Hasford, Smith, Singleton, Puckett, Rayne, Dungworth, Toland, Allison, Broadway, Coran, Evans, Cook, Stark, and Odum, some of whom were original grantees of lands later comprising Goodwill Plantation [site # 139-41.00-.07]. Others settled at a point on the Wateree River known as 'The Raft.' Lands higher up (Sandhills) were granted in the course of time, particularly after the McCord's Ferry Road was opened in 1768. So-called 'Sandhillers,' poor whites, or 'degraded English humanity,' were squatting, or securing titles, very early. Some of these were fugitives who had no desire to have their names recorded anywhere.¹²

In the first half of the century, the Midlands were characterized as a "land of corn, wheat and small farms." Corn was the major crop grown in the area but was not a principal export; the major products shipped were livestock by-products, skins and furs, and wheat and flour, wheat being the second most common crop. The first wheat mill located in lower Richland was William Hay's grist mill, 1748.¹³ Green Hill was the area's outlet for wheat, cattle, and other produce although the swamps, according to Meriwether, handicapped it considerably. Green Hill was also the location of a private ferry [see Myricks Ferry on Map 1] used by these east bank settlers until 1756, when Thomas (or William?) Howell completed a thirty-mile road connecting Howell's Ferry, just south of Mill Creek, with the road leading to Friday's Ferry farther north.

The Congaree and Wateree rivers were the chief avenues of commerce during the initial period of settlement, but with further development came the need for roads, ferries, and later, bridges. Early ferries across the Congaree were Friday's Ferry operated by Martin Friday north of Saxe Gotha, chartered in the 1740s; Myrick's Ferry established by James Myrick near Gill Creek, c.1749; Howell's Ferry established by William Howell just below Mill Creek in 1756; and Joyner's Ferry, succeeded in 1766 by McCord's Ferry operated near the present U.S. 601 bridge by John McCord. The only ferry across the Wateree at that time was Simmon's Ferry, c.1760. McCord's Ferry Road (1766) was the first public road opened in Richland County, connecting McCord's Ferry to Camden; it is today represented by U.S. 601, which lies west of the original route.

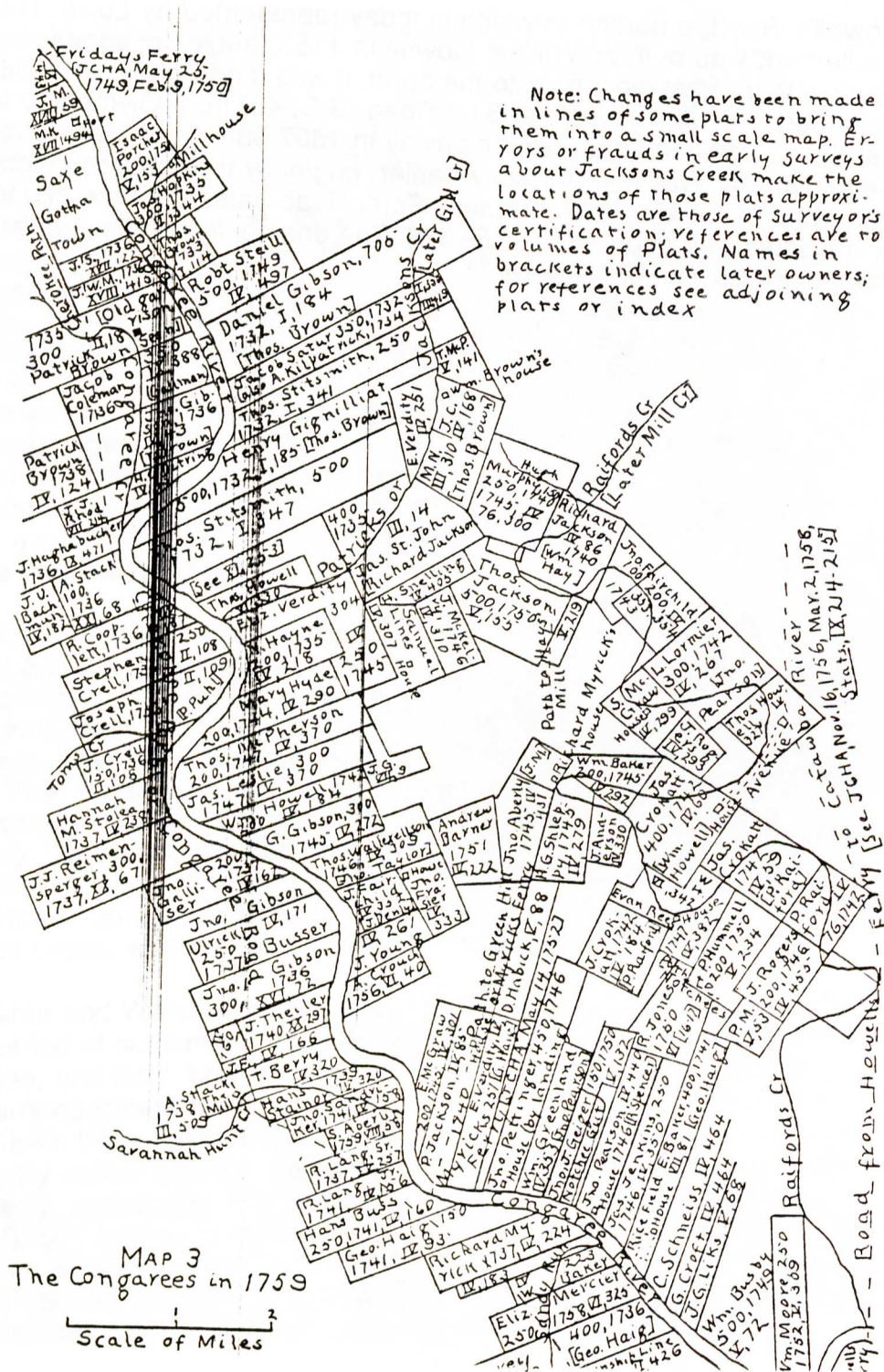
¹¹ Meriwether, pp. 59 - 63; and Moore, pp. 10 - 17. Meriwether states that William Hay's grist mill appears to have been near the site of present-day Adams Pond or perhaps nearer the junction of Mill and Little's Creek; he also states that there was another mill on a "small creek five miles above." Moore places the location of the mill approximately one mile below SC 48 on Mill Creek.

¹² Lower Richland County Multiple Resource Area, 1986, National Register files, State Historic Preservation Office, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C., p. 3.

¹³ Moore, pp. 62-64.

Howell's Road, a portion of which is today represented by Lower Richland Boulevard, was built by William Howell in 1756; originally connecting Howell's Ferry with an east-west road to the north, it was made public in 1766 and extended into North Carolina. Bluff Road (S.C. 48) from Olympia to McCord's Ferry was designated a public highway in 1807 but was in use during the Revolutionary War and probably earlier; originally the road connected Friday's Ferry and McCord's Ferry. Garner's Ferry Road dates from the mid to late 1700s and is today represented by U.S. 378. The original ferry crossing the Wateree at this point was Simmon's Ferry.¹⁴

¹⁴ William F. Medlin, Richland County Landmarks, Volume I: Lower Richland (Hopkins, SC: Ben Franklin Press, 1981), pp. 12, 36, 44, 52, 59.



Map 1: Representation of area known as "The Congarees in 1759," from Robert L. Meriwether's The Expansion of South Carolina, 1729 - 1765, p. 52.

BEGINNINGS OF THE PLANTATION SYSTEM, 1763 - 1775

The period from 1763 to 1775 was marked by friction in South Carolina -- between the colony and the British, between the backcountry and the lowcountry, and between the frontiersmen and the Cherokees.¹⁵ Despite such confrontations, the area of lower Richland County was experiencing significant development. Since the ending of the native American hostilities in 1761, settlement in the South Carolina interior had increased dramatically with colonists moving in from places such as Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, as well as from the Carolina lowcountry. Both the west bank of the Wateree River and the fertile lands east of the Congaree were drawing new settlers.¹⁶ Many of these colonists were wealthy planters who began to accumulate large tracts of land and thus lay the foundation for the plantation system that would dominate the lower Richland economy for a century.

Laura Jervey Hopkins in Lower Richland Planters tells of John and Sarah Thomas Hopkins who moved to lower Richland from Georgia in 1762.

When John Hopkins came to what is now known as lower Richland County, many Virginians and others had preceded him. The Pearsons, ...Raefords, Tuckers, Westons, Howells, Goodwyns, Reeses, Myers, Lykes, Taylors, and many other families had already settled along the Congaree River when John Hopkins arrived. Some of these families had settled there for almost two decades. Arriving about the same time as John Hopkins were Joel Adams, the Chappells and more Goodwyns. German families... had settled mostly on the western side of the Congaree, but they also had some small holdings on the eastern side of the river.... These settlers later sold their holdings on the eastern side to the larger planters.¹⁷

Of the families mentioned by Hopkins as being already present in lower Richland, only the names Raiford (Raeford), Pearson, and Howell appear on Meriwether's 1759 map of plats. (See Map 1.) John Hopkins arrived in 1762, and so the other families, for the most part, must have arrived between 1759 and 1762 or settled west of Mill Creek in regions not shown on the Meriwether map. Back Swamp Creek, Myers Creek, Cabin Branch Creek, Dry Branch Creek, and Cedar Creek, the site of several existing and otherwise known plantations, are west of Mill Creek. The history of these early planters is important as their cultivation of large tracts of land led to an increase in the

¹⁵ South Carolina Department of Archives and History, State Historic Preservation Office, "Survey Manual: South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Places," p. 68.

¹⁶ Central Midlands Regional Planning Council, "An Inventory and Plan for the Preservation of Historical Properties in the Central Midlands Region," prepared for the South Carolina Department of Archives and History, June, 1974, p. 142.

¹⁷ Laura Jervey Hopkins, Lower Richland Planters: Hopkins, Adams, Weston and Related Families of South Carolina (Columbia, SC: The R.L. Bryan Company, 1976), pp. 3 - 4.

slave population, and this slave/plantation economy early on set lower Richland apart from the remainder of the county.¹⁸

Many of the early plantations were located in the swampland of the Congaree River. Medlin describes how "in the colonial period, portions of the swamp were used to raise livestock and to grow rice and indigo in fields protected by a system of dykes constructed by slave labor. Earthen cattlemounts were constructed to protect livestock during flooding."¹⁹ As an example, John Hopkins raised livestock and horses and planted indigo and rice, as well as the staples of corn and wheat.²⁰ Obviously, the need for extensive earthwork, such as dykes and cattlemounts, to cultivate the swampland required much labor and contributed to the rising slave population.

Following is a list of some of the mid-eighteenth century plantations, approximate date established, their owners, and holdings in acres:

Allison Place (1773)	Andrew Allison	600 acres on Colonel's Cr./McCords Ferry Rd.
Back Swamp Plantation (1764)	John Hopkins	3000 acres (1775) on Back Swamp Cr.
Bates Plantation (?)	Joseph Bates	4000 acres on Wateree, Congaree & Bates rivers
Bluff Plantation (pre-1791)	Wm. Goodwyn, Sr.	unknown acreage on Mill Cr. near Bluff Rd.
Bluff Plantation (1743-58)	Howell family	unknown acreage on Bluff Rd. near Mill Cr.
Boggy Gully Plantation (pre-1785)	Col. Robert Goodwyn	unknown acreage in Congaree Swamp
Goose Pond Plantation	"	"
Green Hill Plantation	"	"
Groveswood Plantation (1765)	William Weston	unknown acreage near Congaree community
Mill Grove (pre-1785)	Martha Goodwyn	4 tracts on Cedar Creek
Pincushion (pre-1760)	John Thomas, Sr. and Jr.	800+ acres in Pincushion/Back Swamp area
Pincushion Plantation I (1767)	Joseph Reese	unknown acreage on Pincushion and Back swamps
Pincushion Plantation II (pre-1791)	Goodwyn family	1500 acres on Pincushion Swamp
Savannah Tract (pre-1760)	Thomas Howell	unknown acreage near Gill Creek
Woodville (pre-1757)	Howell family	unknown acreage on McEntire ANG; later Live Oak ²¹

The arrival of these planters coincided with a shift in agricultural practices, no doubt brought on, in part, by their presence. During the second half of the 1700s, three new crops were added to area inventories; in order, they were indigo, tobacco and cotton. By the late 1750s, indigo was grown extensively along the Wateree and Congaree rivers. The job of processing the crop, an unpleasant task according to Moore, was handled by slaves (when available, it is assumed, as all farmers who grew indigo did not own slaves). Tobacco was introduced to the region by the Virginians and by the 1770s was becoming a major crop. Local inspection stations were established in the 1780s at Friday's Ferry, Camden, and Winnsboro. Both indigo and tobacco were more easily

¹⁸ Hopkins notes that when John Hopkins died in 1775 he owned 40 slaves. John Middleton's research shows William Goodwyn owning 9 slaves when he died in 1782; Middleton states that by 1790 most African-Americans in Richland County were owned by lower Richland planters.

¹⁹ Medlin, p. 25.

²⁰ Hopkins, p. 4.

²¹ Medlin, pp. 2, 5, 7, 11-12, 38-39, 55, 63, 71, and 81.

handled on large-scale farms, perhaps signalling the eventual domination of the large plantations.

....indigo and tobacco presented the 'little farmer' with special problems. Preparing indigo for shipment was an exacting, time-consuming process, and the man who grew only small quantities of tobacco... had to sell his crop to a larger producer or market it locally....

Both indigo and tobacco continued to play a role in the Midland economy until the 1790s when cotton took over; indigo began to experience a decline in 1775 due to the loss of the British subsidy.²²

Other changes occurring in the region had to do with government and religion -- in a sense a more organized culture was beginning to surface. In the 1760s vigilante groups called Regulators formed in the backcountry to protect property from the growing numbers of outlaws. Finally, in 1769 the Assembly passed the Circuit Court Act that created seven new courts defined by districts; the area of Richland County was in the Camden District along with six other yet-to-be-created counties. Beginning in the 1760s, ministers from Camden, Orangeburg, and Saxe Gotha sometimes ventured into Richland County to conduct services, baptisms, and marriages - among them was Reverend Charles Woodmason, an Anglican, of Camden.²³ One of the earliest churches in lower Richland County was the Congaree Baptist Church, organized in 1765 and built near Horrell Hill on land donated by William Howell. John Pearson, Isaac Raiford, and about thirty others were among its first members. The church was rebuilt at its present site c.1800 (site # 541-3631.00).²⁴ Education was handled within the family and the lower part of Richland County apparently had no schools prior to the American Revolution.

THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR, 1775 - 1783

The region between the Congaree and Wateree was not spared during the American Revolution. Families, neighbors, and entire settlements were divided in loyalties. During the war, the Richland County area had a white population of between 1200 and 1500, the majority having come from Virginia and North Carolina.²⁵

The settlements of lower Richland sent delegates to the provisional congress in Charles Town during January 1775. Thomas Taylor, John Hopkins, Robert Goodwyn, and William Howell represented the region between the Broad and Catawba rivers. Early histories provide few details concerning the Revolution, but the best source of information on involvement comes from the Accounts Audited and other state records. Beginning with the British occupation of South

²² Moore, pp. 64 - 67.

²³ *Ibid.*, p. 67; and see Charles Woodmason, The Carolina Backcountry on the Eve of the Revolution, edited by Richard, J. Hooker, Chapel Hill, NC: 1953.

²⁴ Meriwether, p. 65; and Medlin, p. 24.

²⁵ Lower Richland County Multiple Resource Area, 1986, National Register files, p. 3.

Carolina in June 1780, the area between the Congaree and Wateree saw considerable troop passage until the end of the war. Marshall's Mill, operated by John Marshall from c.1770 till well after the Revolution, was a grist and saw mill on Cedar Creek near Horrell Hill (at present site of Morrell's Pond: site # 107 3563). Marshall provided General Thomas Sumter's troops with grain ground at the mill, and the army camped at one time. Other mills in the area may have provided similar services. Both Camden and Granby were British posts, and troops from the American and British forces used the various fords on the Congaree and Wateree rivers in traveling from Charles Town to the backcountry.²⁶ The only major engagement in the area was the successful siege of Granby carried out in May of 1781 by colonial forces headed by General Sumter and Colonel Thomas Taylor. With the end of the siege and the withdrawal of the British from Camden in early May, regional conflict virtually ceased.²⁷

Numerous slaves of lower Richland participated in the war, winning their freedom for their service. Following the war, some of those families, including Harris, Chavis, Goins, Jacobs, and Wilson, established Freedom Corner, an enclave of free blacks located in the Sand Hills north of Leesburg near McCord's Ferry Road. Medlin states that as years passed some of the residents of Freedom Corner also were the offspring of slave masters.²⁸

The aftermath of the Revolution brought numerous changes to the backcountry. The three most profound changes were directly related to government. The first was establishment of more equal legislative representation in the post-war General Assemblies; the second was creation of a new system of local government in 1785, which resulted in the creation of Richland County in the same year; and third, most important to Richland County, was establishment of the new state capital in 1786 at Columbia.²⁹

EXPANSION OF SLAVERY AND THE PLANTATION SYSTEM, 1783 - 1820

This period in South Carolina's history was characterized by a marked shift in agricultural practices. Cotton took over as the principal cash crop in the upcountry, due to Eli Whitney's invention of the cotton gin in 1793, and rice emerged as the principal crop in the lowcountry, due to the perfection of tidal rice cultivation late in the eighteenth century. The emphasis on these two labor intensive crops led to an increased slave population throughout the state. The end of the colonial era also brought changes in government.³⁰

²⁶ Edwin L. Green, A History of Richland County, Volume I: 1732 - 1805 (reprint ed., Baltimore: Regional Publishing Company, 1974), pp. 83 - 88; and Medlin, p. 51.

²⁷ Moore, pp. 30 - 32; and Thomas J. Kirkland and Robert M. Kennedy, Historic Camden, Volume I: Colonial and Revolutionary, 2nd ed. (Columbia, SC: The State Company, 1963 - 1973), p. 270.

²⁸ Medlin, p. 85.

²⁹ Moore, p. 34; and Green, pp. 146 - 48. A district system was established in 1799 and the term "district" was used instead of "county" until 1868.

³⁰ "Survey Manual: South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Places," p. 71.

The introduction of a revised system of government, including the relocation of the state capital to Columbia, marked an end to the frontier era, though political power remained centered in Charleston and the lowcountry. The establishment of the capital in Richland County led to increased access to lower Richland as new ties were forged between the coast and Columbia. For lower Richland residents, the new capital offered increasing social and economic opportunities. By 1795 Columbia boasted a local newspaper, The State Gazette, and a school, Columbia Academy.³¹

The post-war creation of county government also brought stability through the resulting establishment of county courts and jails, the collection of local taxes, and the holding of elections for county offices from sheriff to clerk of court. The citizens of Richland County voted in 1791 to establish their first courthouse at Myers Hill, the location of William Myers' plantation and the present site of Horrell Hill; records show a building was completed by 1794. The existence of this county seat was, however, short-lived. In 1799 the General Assembly converted all counties in South Carolina into districts, an arrangement that would last until 1868. A portion of this act stipulated that the district court for Richland would be held in Columbia, in effect moving the county seat from Horrell Hill to the new state capital.³² Despite losing its status as county seat, Horrell Hill continued to play an influential role in lower Richland's history.

Post offices were established for brief periods at Myersville (Horrell Hill) during 1805 and in 1816 at the "Fork" in the lower Richland region.

Agriculture and Economy

The most influential forces affecting the region at this time were the changes occurring in agriculture -- changes that influenced not only landscape but population as well. Indigo, which had been a major crop for the state (both inland and coast) prior to the war, experienced a serious decline due to the loss of the British subsidy; it experienced a brief turn-around in the early 1790s, as did tobacco, but, by the mid-1790s, oversupply and increased competition significantly reduced indigo's profitability for South Carolina farmers.³³

By the late 1790s, short-staple cotton had supplanted both indigo and tobacco and soon became South Carolina's principal cash crop. The invention of the cotton gin in 1793 by Eli Whitney and the introduction of a water-powered gin in 1799 by Wade Hampton I (a lower Richland planter) were responsible for the dramatic shift. A hand-operated cotton gin could do the work of 10 men; a horse-powered operation, the work of 50.³⁴

³¹ Moore, p. 70.

³² Ibid., pp. 37 - 38. Thirty-four counties were created in 1785, including Richland. No resources dating from this period were identified in Horrell Hill.

³³ Kovacik, pp. 87 - 88. Indigo was a traditional crop of the French and Spanish West Indies; slaves brought from the West Indies probably contributed their prior knowledge of the crop to its development in South Carolina.

³⁴ Moore, pp. 65 - 66. In 1799 Wade Hampton I produced 600 bags of cotton on 600 acres valued at \$90,000.

Population statistics for Richland County for 1790 illustrate that lower Richland's plantation system was well in place by 1790. Not only did slaves account for one-third of the total population, but three lower Richland planters -- Thomas Taylor, Wade Hampton I, and John Goodwyn -- were among the state's largest slave owners.³⁵ The dominance of the plantation in Richland is even more evident in the 1800 census when the black population made up 52% of the total population. Note the disproportionate increase in free blacks. [The following table represents census figures for all of Richland County.]

Year	Total	White	Slaves	Free Blacks
1790	3930	2479	1437	14
1800	6097	2929	3033	135 ³⁶

[Note: Totals from the aggregate census statistics do not provide any breakdown for lower Richland County or identifiable areas until 1870 when divisions by townships are used. Beginning in 1830, census figures are given for Columbia and thus can be subtracted from the total to obtain an accurate count for rural areas. It is generally accepted that lower Richland's plantation economy was distinct from the remainder of rural Richland County, and so it can, perhaps, be generally assumed that the greater percentage of the black population listed in the census during slavery time would be located in lower Richland.]

South Carolina cotton production tripled from 1801 to 1830, and according to Kovacik, its affect on the Piedmont was literally visible:

Replacing the small independent farmsteads with their log buildings were large fields of cotton and corn and frame two-story I-houses that spread inland from the coast. These houses, replicating the floor plans of homes in Charleston, Georgetown, and Beaufort, symbolized success among Piedmont planters.³⁷

Census figures for Richland County confirm the prosperity Kovacik describes. From 1800 to 1820, the total population doubled and the percentage of slaves continued to increase from 52% of the total population in 1800 to 62% in 1820. The percentage of blacks that were free fell from 4.5% to 2.5% over the same time period. One particularly revealing statistic in the 1820 census is the number of persons involved in agriculture: 4064, compared with 48 in commerce and 266 in manufacturing. [The following table represents census figures for all of Richland County.]

Year	Total	White	Slaves	Free Blacks*
1810	9027	3468	5238(58%)	321
1820	12,321	4499	7627(62%)	195 ³⁸

³⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 52.

³⁶ Lower Richland County Multiple Resource Area, 1986, National Register files, p. 3.

³⁷ Kovacik and Winberry, p. 89.

³⁸ United States Census, Richland County, S.C., 1810 and 1820.

[* In 1810 Census this category is actually labeled "All other free persons, except Indians not taxed."]

A total of nine historic sites relating to the plantation culture of this period were surveyed, primarily residences, associated buildings (including several slave cabins), and family cemeteries. They are the kitchen at Magnolia Plantation (site # 107-67.01), Joel Adams' Elm Savannah Plantation (site # 107-3574), John Hopkins' Cabin Branch Plantation (site # 107-3732), Chappell Cabin Branch Plantation (site # 107-3741), Goodwill Plantation (site # 139-41), Reese Family Cemetery (site # 171-3673), Hopkins Family Cemetery (site # 171-3746), and Myers Cemetery (site # 463-3679). The Hopkins Cemetery actually dates from the 1760s.

Although these sites certainly represent a very significant grouping of historic resources, they are by no means entirely representative of their period. Unfortunately, no buildings were found relating to the smaller scale farms of the period. Several slave cemeteries have been identified by John Middleton, but their exact dates of origin are unknown.

The 1820 map of Richland District included in Mills Atlas provides insight into several areas of lower Richland history, including agriculture. [See Map 2.] A total of 10 mills are depicted in the lower Richland region, most evenly distributed along existing roads. The abundance of creeks in the area allowed for this equitable distribution; mills were located on Gills Creek, Mill Creek, Cedar Creek, Tom's Creek, and Colonel's Creek. The exact nature of these mills is unknown; it is assumed that they were either grist or saw mills, the grist mills being used by farmers for their corn and wheat crops, most of which was for local consumption. Following is a summary of the mills shown on the 1820 map.

Sand Hills, north of present-day U.S. 378: *Garner's Mills* and *John McLaughlin's Mill* (on present-day U.S. 601)

Old Garner's Ferry Road from west to east: *Hampton's Mill* (just west of lower Richland limits), *W. Howell's Mill* (appears to be the same location as Caughman's Pond, site # 171-3561), and *Edmunds' Mill* (site # 107-3563.01)

S.C. 48 or south of 48 on Mill Creek, from west to east: *Hampton's Mill* (just west of lower Richland limits), *James Hopkins' Mill* (site # 171-3572), *Ward's Mill*, and *Adams' Mill*

On Tom's Creek, possibly near the present site of Westons Pond: *Bynum's Mill*.³⁹

³⁹ Robert Mills, Atlas of the State of South Carolina. n.p., n.p., 1825; new facsimile ed., Columbia, S.C.: Lucy Hampton Bostick and Fant H. Thornley, 1938.

Transportation

The 1820 map also provides an excellent picture of the existing road system. Two principal roads had been added since the 1770s: (1) an un-named road running north from S.C. 48 following, approximately, present-day county road 56 and S.C. 764 to U.S. 76 and beyond and (2) the Camden Road following the approximate route of present-day S.C. 262 with several branch roads to the east, one leading to a point on the Wateree River called Pine Bluff. Several other roads are indicated in an area centered south of McEntire ANG Base between Cedar Creek and Tom's Creek, an area rich in resources today.⁴⁰

The success of cotton and the plantation system was dependent upon effective transportation between inland regions and the coast. So in 1818 the South Carolina General Assembly allocated \$1 million to be spent over a four-year period to improve roads, build canals, and clear obstacles from rivers. The majority of the funds were spent on eight canal projects with only one-sixth going to roads and less going to river navigation. The Columbia Canal was completed in 1824 to bypass the rapids, but lower Richland planters probably shipped their cotton from points along the Congaree, below the rapids near Columbia, or on the Wateree.⁴¹

The first bridge over the Congaree was completed at Friday's Ferry by Wade Hampton who had purchased the ferry in 1785. The structure was begun in 1791, and, after several mishaps, completed in 1796, only to be destroyed by a flood in the same year.⁴²

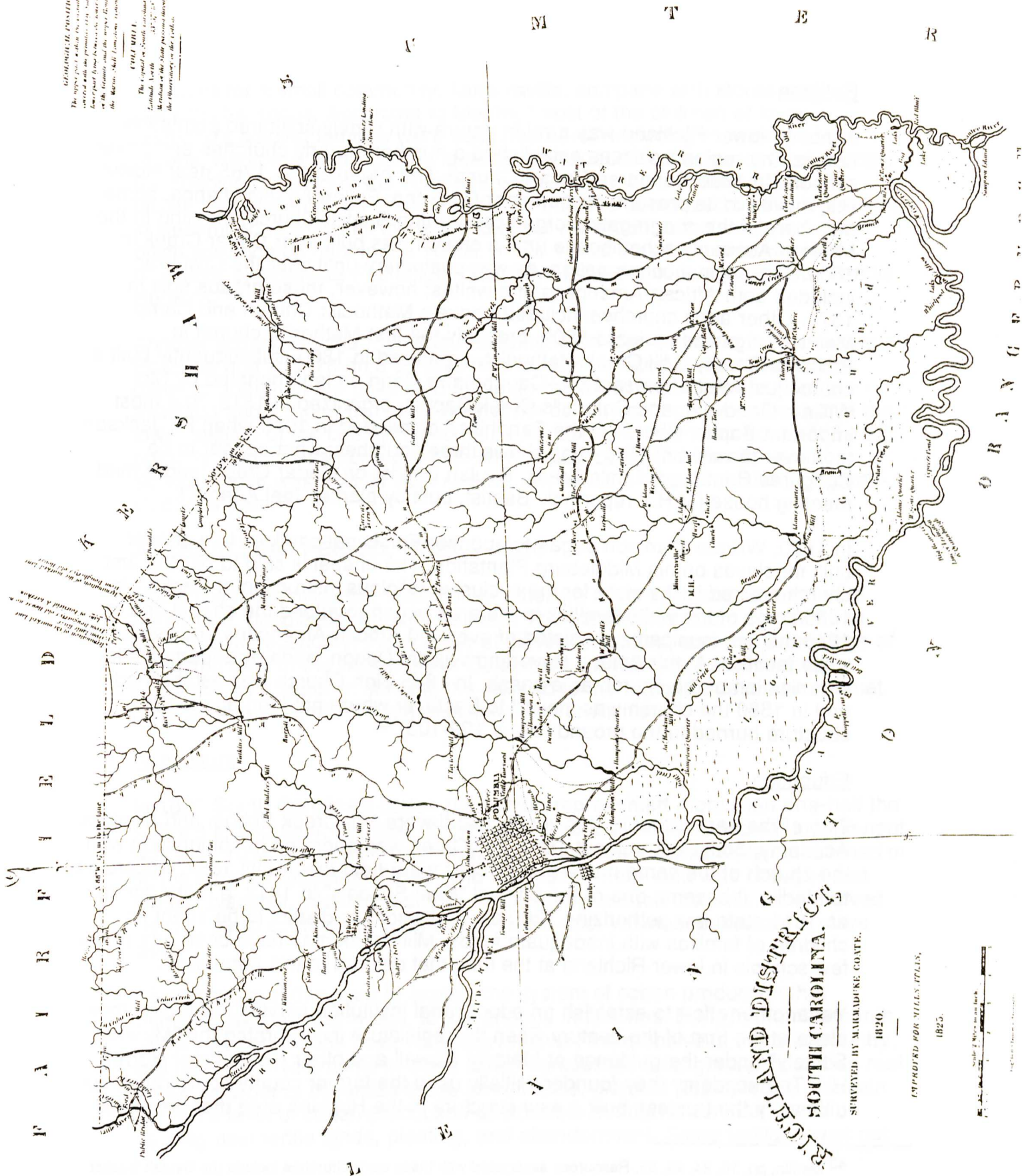
⁴⁰ *Ibid.*

⁴¹ Jones, pp. 134 - 137.

⁴² Green, pp. 119 - 121.

GEORGETOWN, GEORGIA
 The upper part of which is a recent region covered with the primitive vegetation, the lower part being a recent alluvial deposit, the former being the original boundary of the Georgia-South Carolina region.

CHESAPEAKE
 The capital of South Carolina.
 Latitude, North 33° 45' 30".
 Meridian of the State prison, however, the Observatory, in the center.



Map 2: Richland District in 1820, from Atlas of the State of South Carolina, by Robert Mills.

Religion

Although lower Richland was rural in nature with widely scattered plantation homes, the region's citizens established a number of early churches and private schools. In 1800 Congaree Baptist Church, first organized in 1765 near Horrell Hill, moved to its present location near Gadsden. Following this change, some members of the congregation organized Beulah Baptist Church, meeting in the Minerva Academy schoolhouse until a church was built near Cedar Creek in 1806. The original congregation, as was customary until after the Civil War, included both African-Americans and whites; however, these groups split in 1871. Other early churches included Logue's Methodist Church and Camp Meeting, organized prior to 1800, probably the first Methodist church in Richland County; Mill Creek Methodist, organized in 1800, subsequently built a church just west of present-day Caughman's Pond on land donated by Mrs. William Goodwyn; and Colonel's Creek Baptist, organized in 1813, "the most important Baptist Church in the Sandhills," disbanded in 1940 when Ft. Jackson took over the area.⁴³ Mills Atlas shows three churches: what appear to be Congaree Baptist on Tom's Creek, Beulah Baptist on Cedar Creek, and a third meeting house (M.H.), reportedly Baptist, built by planter Joel Adams I.

In 1820, William Clarkson began to sponsor Episcopal services in a chapel built for slaves on his Middleburg Plantation. The chapel is said to be "the first church erected in the state for the exclusive religious instruction of blacks." In 1835 some of the white families in the area began to attend the chapel and by 1840 the communicants consisted of over 100 African-Americans and five or six white families. At this time, a Reverend William Dehon made arrangements for organization of the church as a parish. In 1845 Zion Church was established, and in 1880 the church was moved to Eastover where not long ago a 1911 structure burned to the ground (site # 139-103).⁴⁴

Education

Two of the early schools in lower Richland were Mill Creek School and Minerva Academy, both begun about 1800. Mill Creek was operated in conjunction with the church of the same name and classes were held there until 1887. According to Medlin, it became one of the original "Free Schools" in 1812, a reference to an 1811 state law authorizing \$300 per legislator per district to be spent on children of families with inadequate funds. Mill Creek may have been one of the few schools in lower Richland at the time that catered to this population.

Yet another effort to establish an educational institution serving the region took place at the turn of the century when the legislature incorporated the "Minerva Society" under the guidance of Malachi Howell and other residents of Horrell Hill. The academy they founded initially used the former county courthouse, but ultimately the trustees built a new structure in the Hopkins area that provided

⁴³ Medlin, pp. 10, 24, 48, 55. Resources associated with these early churches include the Beulah Baptist Church Cemetery (site # 107-3727), Logue's Methodist Church Cemetery (site # 107-3558), and Mill Creek Methodist Cemetery (site # 171-3752).

⁴⁴ Central Midlands Regional Planning Council, p.269.

the basis for a small community, Minervaville, complete with stores and blacksmiths' shops. According to Medlin, "most of the children of lower Richland's leading families were educated here," including members of the Adams, Hampton, and Hopkins families. The academy was successful during the opening decades of the nineteenth century, but by the early 1830s the facility was discontinued and the society's trustees authorized by the legislature in December 1834 to sell the lands to cover the organization's debts. A post office was located here in the 1830s. In the 1850s Fannie Tucker Hopkins, proprietor of Magnolia Plantation, built slave quarters here, nicknamed "Fannie Hopkins."⁴⁵

Another school was the Palmetto Academy, a private institution built between Eastover and U.S. 76 on a 37-acre tract of land donated by John Bates. Its dates of operation are unknown. Although not much information is readily available about them, two other nineteenth century schools were located in the lower section of the county. Good Hope Academy, in operation from 1825-1832, possibly longer, was apparently an early free school, and Elm Savannah School House was built by Joel Adams, Jr., on his plantation in the Congaree-Gadsden area.⁴⁶

ANTEBELLUM PERIOD, 1820 - 1860

The three most influential factors in antebellum lower Richland County were agriculture, population, and the railroad. The plantation system continued to dominate the economy, the number of slaves increased, and the percentage of cultivated land in the region grew. Columbia's growth was perhaps most influential as a factor in bringing the railroad to the region, a development that gave birth to several little communities in lower Richland.

Agriculture

In 1820 South Carolina's cotton production represented more than one-half the nation's total output; by 1850, though state production had doubled, local output was only 10% of the nation's annual crop. New cotton fields were established in states such as Alabama, Texas, and Arkansas where land was cheaper and readily available. Wealthy planters, who had exhausted the soils here, moved there to try to continue to capitalize on their most valuable possession, slave labor.

It is important at this point to explain the system of cotton production that ultimately led, at least in part, to this change in fortunes. Early in the nineteenth century as cotton took hold, land was relatively inexpensive in the backcountry, and planters' investments in slave labor represented a far greater cost than real estate. In order to maximize these investments, planters attempted to maintain as high a level of cotton production as possible through a constant cycle of clearing new fertile lands, planting, and abandonment. Since fertilizer was not

⁴⁵ Green, pp. 133 - 134; Medlin, p. 56; and Hopkins, p. 19.

⁴⁶ Medlin, pp. 33, 37, 61

yet in general use, the result was rapid depletion of soils and a subsequent outmigration in the 1850s.⁴⁷

A cursory analysis of the population census for the antebellum years provides confirmation of the decline experienced in the 1850s. (The following table gives census figures for rural Richland County with the exception of 1820 which includes Columbia.) The overall rural population grew slowly from 1820 to 1850, experiencing a moderate 24% increase from 1830 to 1850. Almost 100% of the growth is accounted for by the African-American population that increased 32% over the same period, 35% within the slave community. In contrast, the white population grew by merely 149 persons. The most dramatic change, however, occurred during the 1850s. Overall, rural Richland County lost over 25% of its population: a total of 1112 whites and 2816 African-Americans. Still, slaves made up 75% of the population in 1860. Moore points out that the drop in the African-American population from 1850 to 1860 was primarily due to the sale of slaves to traders and the migration of their owners.⁴⁸

Year	Total	White	Slaves	Free Blacks
1820*	12,321	4499	7627 (62%)	195
1830	11462	3431	7622 (66%)	409
1840	12057	3190	8609 (71%)	258
1850	14183	3580	10298 (73%)	305
1860	10255	2468	7662 (75%)	125 ⁴⁹

[* Census totals for this year include Columbia; totals for 1830-1860 are for rural Richland County only.]

Moore provides a good summary of the typical farmers and farming in rural Richland County at the time of the 1850 census:

In 1850, forty-five rural residents held real estate worth \$10,000 or more, and of those farms and plantations only two contained less than a 1,000 acres. On the other hand, thirty farmers (about 6 percent) were existing on plots of 10 acres or less. Most were sand hillers, not free blacks. The major difference between big and small farmers was that the latter planted little cotton, if any, and the poorest among them had few animals, perhaps not even a mule or horse. But virtually everyone grew corn, peas, beans, and sweet potatoes. About half of the sixty-two free black households in rural sections of the county carried on

⁴⁷ Kovacik and Winberry, pp. 91 - 93.

⁴⁸ Moore, pp. 118 - 119.

⁴⁹ Census of 1820, 1830, 1840, 1850, 1860; and Moore, p. 119. Moore states that 1860 census was taken somewhat haphazardly and so totals of free blacks in rural areas may be greater since many may have been counted at their jobs in Columbia. Variations in free blacks from one census year to another may be inaccurate due to a lack of consistency in counting this population. The fact that slaves still made up 75% of rural Richland County's population in 1860 reveals that, for those planters who remained, the old system still predominated. In fact, in 1860 the lower Piedmont and Inner Coastal Plain accounted for greater than 75% of the state's total cotton production, and upland cotton provided for greater than 80% of the state's total labor force. (Kovacik and Winberry, pp. 99-102)

some form of independent agricultural activity, while the rest existed largely as hired labor. Rice production was widespread throughout lower Richland, although only two individuals (James H. Seay and Philip Schwarz) harvested more than 5,000 pounds in the year ending in June of 1850.⁵⁰

The degree of wealth held by the planters of lower Richland during the period between 1840 and 1860 is evident through the census and a sampling of major property owners. Principal figures during the period included members of the Adams and Singleton families. Colonel Richard Singleton possessed six properties in the region containing more than 18,000 acres. Singleton and his sons, especially Matthew Richard Singleton of Kensington plantation (site # 541-54), collectively owned over 1,000 slaves in 1850. Kensington plantation with 4,400 acres had a value of \$50,000, which included 276 slaves. By 1860, the same property was valued at \$100,000.

In 1860, Kensington, now operated by Matthew Singleton's widow, Mrs. Martha Rutledge Kinloch Singleton, was among the most diversified holdings in the area -- 2800 of 6600 acres of land in cultivation produced 350 bales of cotton, 10,000 bushels of Indian corn, 300 pounds of rice, 300 bushels of Irish potatoes, and 250 bushels of sweet potatoes, along with wheat, hay, rye, and oats. Livestock included 200 beef cattle and sheep, 500 pigs, and 50 milk cows.

Brothers Robert Adams, Sr., and Joel Adams, Jr., along with their nephews James U. Adams, Joel R. Adams, and James Hopkins Adams (S.C. Governor 1854-56), collectively owned more than 17,500 acres and 806 slaves in 1850. By the time of the Civil War, the Adams, Westons, and Hopkins families were the largest landowners in the county.

Also of interest is Goodwill Plantation located west of the Wateree (site # 139-41). Although the plantation grew much the same crops as other plantations at the time, what makes it interesting today are the remnants from the rice cultivation that took place there. Both Daniel Elliot Huger, who owned the site from 1827 to 1858, and Edward Barnwell Heyward, master of Goodwill from 1858 to 1869, apparently grew rice on the plantation using a slave-constructed, flooded rice field system that diverted water from Colonel's Creek to over 300 acres. This system may, however, actually date from Daniel Huger's tenure (1795-1827) who began to construct an extensive canal irrigation system that was completed by his son. Today, the site retains the mill pond, and portions of the canal irrigation system are intact.⁵¹ According to Theodore Hopkins, canals dating from the late-eighteenth and nineteenth century cultivation of rice on the John Hopkins' Back Swamp Plantation are also extant. Some fields do appear on the United States Geological Survey map (Fort Jackson South quadrangle) west of the Hopkins Family Cemetery (site # 171-3746) on Myer's Creek, but they were not discernible in the field.

⁵⁰ Moore, p. 172.

⁵¹ Fox, p. 13; and Goodwill Plantation, Lower Richland County Multiple Resource Area, 1986, National Register files.

Lower Richland plantation owners collectively controlled more than half the district's wealth in 1860. The cumulative cash value of their properties totaled 56% of the county's total farm valuation, and their slaves were valued at about \$15 million, nearly 75% of a county-wide total of \$20,263,000 for real and property values.⁵²

Surviving plantations and summer homes built during the antebellum period for these planters exist on the following sites: Keziah Goodwyn Hopkins Brevard House, c.1820-50 (site # 107-10); Grovewood, c.1835 (site # 107-44); Magnolia Plantation, c.1855 (site # 107-67); Claudius Scott Cottage, c.1840 (site # 139-83); Laurelwood, c.1830 (site # 139-85); Bellaire, c.1820 (site # 139-3718); and Kensington, c.1850 (site # 541-54). Most of these plantations would have had family cemeteries associated with them as well as slave cemeteries.

It is important to keep in mind that the wealth represented by the white planter class was concentrated in a relatively small number of people who, by no means, represented the average farmer resident. In both the 1850 and 1860 census, about half of all white households reported owning slaves. In fact, in the 1850 census only 24 county residents were listed with more than 100 slaves, and this number dropped to 15 in 1860.⁵³

Moore provides sketches of some of these average farmers, ranging from what he calls "small planters" to "poor whites." John Ledingham is characterized as a small planter living in the Hopkins-Adams area with a wife, seven children, 26 slaves and a 600-acre plantation worth \$5,000. In 1849-50, he produced "twenty-seven bales of cotton and substantial quantities of corn, oats, wool, peas, beans, and sweet potatoes." He also owned six horses, three mules, 85 cattle, 26 sheep, and 35 swine. A neighbor, Elihu Bates, owned a farm half as large and, with the aid of two slaves, grew "900 bushels of corn, six tons of hay, and three bales of cotton." He owned two horses, 26 sheep, and 35 swine.

The 1860 census reveals several free African-Americans who had acquired sizeable holdings during the preceding decade. Among the freedmen of significance were Uriah Portee and Charles Frost. In 1850, Portee owned twenty-five acres of land and a single horse, mule, and cow worth a total of \$50. By 1860 he possessed a 450-acre farm worth \$2,000, as well as three horses, three mules, fourteen swine, and eighteen cattle. Records show that his crops included corn, peas, beans, sweet potatoes, and butter. Following the war, Portee would become a county commissioner.

Charles Frost was no less prosperous during the same time period. The 1850 census showed Frost with 35 acres of land, two horses, thirty cattle, forty swine, and ten sheep. Figures for 1860 indicate Frost owned 1,200 acres valued at \$8000 with 25% under cultivation; livestock included a mule, three horses, 77 cattle, over 123 swine, and 10 sheep. In that year he produced "300 bushels of

⁵² Fox, pp. 10 - 13.

⁵³ Moore, p. 120.

corn, four bales of cotton, and 100 pounds of butter, as well as peas, beans, hay, and sweet potatoes."⁵⁴

Kovacik makes the point that the plantations probably provided good markets for the smaller farms surrounding them, purchasing grains and livestock to supplement their own subsistence crops needed for operations and to sustain the large slave labor force.⁵⁵

Moore provides an excellent summary of the changes that took place in farm ownership and sizes during the 1850s:

The biggest change... was in the number of farms themselves, which in only ten years dropped from 543 to 203. Many that disappeared were small holdings, their owners having moved to town or to new lands beyond the mountains. In 1850, the county had sixty-nine farms of 20 acres or less compared with only three in 1860. On the eve of the war, about one-third of all local farms (seventy-four) contained 20 to 100 acres; another third (eighty-five), 100 to 500 acres. Sixteen had 500 to 1,000 acres; twenty-five, over 1,000 acres.

It is instructive to note that in 1850 forty-five rural farmers-planters held real estate valued at \$10,000 or more, 43 of these with tracts of 1000+ acres. By 1860, however, 59 rural residents held property valued at \$10,000 or more but only 25 had 1000+ acre tracts,⁵⁶ and so it appears that the value of real estate increased during this period. In addition, based on the table below, the average farm size more than doubled, going from 600 acres total land per farm to 1325 acres, and the average value per farm nearly tripled going from \$3696 to \$10,343. This increase in per-farm value can be accounted for by the apparent rising of real estate values and the increase in average farm size, developments that apparently were not completely offset by the decline in production. The continued presence of a majority slave population (75%) confirms the scenario of fewer but larger farms continuing to function the same as they had for decades. (The following gives census totals for all of Richland County.)

Year	[Acreage in Farms]		Cash Value	# Farms
	Improved	Unimproved		
1850	89,426	235,695	\$2,006,777	543
1860	77,118	191,957	\$2,099,715	203 ⁵⁷

Lower Richland had few manufacturing establishments outside of grist and saw mills during the period from 1840 to 1860. The 1850 census lists thirty-six industrial facilities in the rural county, mostly saw and grist mills - four owned by

⁵⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 174-75. Moore speculates that Frost probably was mulatto son of wealthy white of same name, in part, explaining the prosperity.

⁵⁵ Kovacik and Winberry, p. 101.

⁵⁶ Moore, pp. 172 - 174.

⁵⁷ Census of 1850 and 1860.

women. One of these women was Keziah Brevard whose mill was located at what is today known as Adams Pond (site # 171-3572). Wade Hampton II owned the largest operation of this type in the region. His saw mill, grist mill, and cotton gin annually produced \$35,000 worth of products.⁵⁸

Home industries such as weaving and spinning played a significant role on lower Richland farms. In 1860, all but eight of the large planters reported these activities, which were part of the considerable subsistence farming practiced by the planters to support the large slave populations. The variety of industries needed to run the plantations are illustrative of the diverse skills learned and practiced by slaves.

Railroads

Although roads and ferries were established in the region by the 1820s, the nature of the land in the lower Richland area made transportation of goods and personal travel difficult. Prior to the coming of the railroad in the 1840s, goods were shipped by river or overland routes to the coast and to the ports of Georgetown and Charleston in particular. Trips or transport took a week or more from Columbia to Charleston, while the return trip was considerably longer.⁵⁹

The railroad arrived in South Carolina in the 1830s. The primary impetus behind this development was the decline of Charleston as a port facility, in part due to increasing competition from New York. To combat the situation, the city's businessmen proposed that a rail system be developed to link Charleston more effectively with its current supply area as well as to expand the range to include areas as distant as the Ohio Valley. The first link in the system was completed in 1833 from Charleston to Hamburg, a town on the South Carolina side of the Savannah River, opposite Augusta. By 1842 a branch off the Hamburg line was completed to Columbia, and in 1848 a spur was built to Camden, branching off the Columbia line at Kingville. All three of these lines were part of the South Carolina Railway system.⁶⁰

Lower Richland historian John Middleton has documented a slave by the name of Alexander Marshall who, at the age of 16, helped build the South Carolina Railroad through the region. Prior to 1842, Marshall was owned by a white man of the same name and then in 1844 by a Dr. Duncan Ray. Marshall was, in all probability, one of many slaves who worked to construct the railroads throughout South Carolina.

The coming of the railroad brought about development of the communities of Gadsden, Hopkins Turnout, and Kingville. Postal facilities had flourished briefly at various locations throughout the region in the 1830s, including Minervaville and a site on Colonel's Creek, and by 1851 two post offices were reported in the region at Gadsden and Hopkins Turnout. A Wateree post office was

⁵⁸ Moore, p. 171.

⁵⁹ J. Cantey Heath, Jr., "Antebellum Transportation in the Midlands," Columbia Metropolitan, May/June 1993, pp. 46 - 48.

⁶⁰ Kovacik and Winberry, pp. 95 - 98.

established in 1852; Kingville followed in 1855 but lasted only from January to May. By 1865, lower Richland had three post offices: Gadsden, Postmaster W.B. Flowers; Hopkins Turnout, Postmaster J.S. Galligan; and Wateree, Postmaster, M.D. Jenkins.⁶¹

Religion

Social, political, and religious life revolved around the militia musters, the various political campaigns, and the church services for the congregations in the lower part of Richland. Although most denominations already had established congregations in the region, several churches were built during the antebellum period. The Episcopalians established Zion Episcopal Church in 1835 out of an earlier chapel organized solely for the worship of African-American slaves.

Antioch A.M.E. Zion Church was organized as a Methodist Church for both African-Americans and whites in 1838; in 1866 the church was given to the African-American congregation and became A.M.E. Zion.

St. John's Episcopal Church, Congaree (site # 107-3724), was built in 1859 on property donated by planter-physician Dr. William Weston, adjacent to the Weston Family Cemetery. Governor James H. Adams and Paul G. Chappell were among those elected as wardens for the new congregation. The historic church burned in 1981 but, fortunately, has been meticulously reconstructed.

Good Hope Baptist Church (site # 139-40), branch of the Congaree church, was erected in 1857 by John McLaughlin on land donated by James H. Seay. A Sunday School was reportedly opened in 1859. In 1866, it was established as a separate church.⁶²

CIVIL WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION, 1860 - 1877

On December 20, 1860, the secession convention of South Carolina adopted the Ordinance of Secession and became the first state to secede from the Union. Despite starting the war, the state, as a whole, did not see much military action; for most of the state, the loss of a market for goods and the disruption of daily life brought on by the large number of men being sent to the battlefield caused the most suffering, at least initially. The primary engagements in the state were the occupation of the sea islands, the siege of Charleston, and Sherman's march from Savannah to Columbia.⁶³ Lower Richland suffered its greatest losses during the last months of the war in February 1865. Sherman's march through lower Richland brought looting, extensive personal property damage, especially from fires such as those that destroyed Millwood Plantation, home of Wade Hampton III, and Dr. James Hopkins' Oldfield

⁶¹ Moore, pp. 170 - 71; and Fox, p. 8. Bates Store (site #541-3657) was the probable location of the post office in Wateree.

⁶² Central Midlands Regional Planning Council, pp. 269, 271, 275; Medlin, pp. 3; and Good Hope Baptist Church, Lower Richland County Multiple Resource Area, 1986, National Register files.

⁶³ "Survey Manual: South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Places," pp. 71 - 74.

Plantation, and the destruction of the South Carolina Railroad from Columbia to Kingville.⁶⁴

Perhaps more significant to lower Richland were the changes wrought by the war's aftermath. The emancipation of the former slaves, the subsequent loss of personal wealth, and the destruction of property all contributed to a difficult period of adjustment characterized by radical changes in agriculture and patterns of land ownership, politics, communities, religion, and education. Of paramount importance was the role of freedmen and women in the new society.

Politics

South Carolina's constitutional convention of 1868 featured 124 delegates, 67 of them African-American; Richland County sent four, three of whom were African-American. The new constitution transformed judicial districts into counties, established county boards of commissioners to oversee highways and to collect and disburse public funds, sanctioned popular elections for county officials, and divided counties into townships and school districts.

South Carolina underwent a political transformation during Reconstruction with the advent of the Republican party, made up of newly enfranchised freedmen, and the weakness in the Democratic establishment. Reconstruction politics in Richland County witnessed the emergence of African-Americans in positions of prominence. In April 1868, five African-Americans were elected to represent Richland County at the state level -- W. Beverly Nash became state senator, a position he held until 1877, and Charles Wilder, Samuel Thompson, William Simons, and Aesop Goodson were elected to the House of Representatives. Aesop Goodson and several later African-American legislators were from lower Richland, among them, James Davis, John T. Gilmore, and William Lowman, all from the Hopkins area. During Reconstruction African-Americans also held a number of positions in county government. Uriah Portee, Valentine McLaughlin, J.J. Goodwin, Ellison Weston, and Reverend Simon Jenkins served as county commissioners, and Ned Middleton was a school board member in the Center Township.⁶⁵

Agriculture and Land Ownership

Although politics empowered freedmen, agriculture continued, in a sense, to enslave them. Immediately following the war, landowners struggled to devise ways to adapt to the new freedom of their labor force while at the same time keep their labor costs down. Initially, many freedmen and women maintained contact with their former masters and entered into labor contracts with them. Such contracts determined full- or part-time status, dollar earnings, food

⁶⁴ Moore, p. 208.

⁶⁵ Moore, pp. 220 - 221; John Middleton unpublished research; and Lawrence C. Bryant, ed., "Negro Lawmakers in the South Carolina Legislature, 1868 - 1902" (Orangeburg, S.C.: n.d. unpublished paper), pp. 99 - 104. Richland County was not unusual in its representation by African-Americans during this period; from 1868 to 1902, approximately 300 African-Americans served in the South Carolina legislature. See Lawrence for biographical information on individual representatives.

allotment, crop share, living arrangements, and behavior code. Employers frequently placed liens on crops until they were marketed and such obligations paid off. More often than not, the system engendered an endless cycle of debt for the laborer. Eventually such arrangements led to the tenancy system that would dominate South Carolina's agricultural landscape for half a century.⁶⁶

Agriculture throughout the state experienced a serious decline immediately following the war. In Richland County, crop production was down almost 50% (except for rice) from 1860 to 1870, and throughout the state cotton would not return to its prewar levels until 1880, corn not until 1900. Constituting the most dramatic change in agriculture, however, was the increase in total number of farms. From 1860 to 1870, Richland County experienced an increase in total farms from 203 to 1138, greater than half of them (639) containing 10-50 acres. Kovacik and Winberry qualify these numbers by noting that census takers defined each tenant as owning a farming unit when, in reality, tenants did not own the land they farmed. So, although the numbers do illustrate a tremendous increase in individual farming operations, they do not necessarily signify a break-up of large land tracts.

The South Carolina Land Commission, established in 1869, served as a vehicle to redistribute land to the freedmen and poor white residents throughout South Carolina. The commission operated from 1869 until 1890 buying land and selling it on a long-term loan arrangement; parcels ranged in size from 7.5 to 100 acres. Records indicate that over 14,000 African-American families, roughly 70,000 persons, participated in the program. Fifty-percent of the land purchased by the commission was in the low country, the most being in Charleston (25,501.6 acres) and Colleton (12,894.5) counties. Richland County, however, accounted for the third highest total, 9398 acres -- 50% more than any other up country county -- all located in lower Richland. Bleser mentions two lower Richland tracts, Hopkins and O'Hanlon.

Tract	No. of Holders of Deeds & Certificates of Purchase in 1872	In Residence in 1880
Hopkins	37	27 (includes 1 white)
O'Hanlon	71	37 (includes 2 whites) ⁶⁷

Four additional tracts have been documented: the Hunt and Back Swamp sections containing 1,000 acres, located in the swamplands adjacent to the Congaree Swamp; the Adams tract consisting of eight parcels north of Cedar Creek; and the Hickory Hill tract containing 41 parcels southeast of Eastover.⁶⁸ The Hunt, and Back Swamp tracts were not homesteaded. When the Democrats (Redeemers) took control of government in 1877, they also took control of the Land Commission and ushered in a period of stricter collection policies and

⁶⁶ Moore, pp. 216 - 217; Kovacik and Winberry, pp. 107 - 108; and Middleton.

⁶⁷ Carol K. Rothrock Bleser, The Promised Land: The History of the South Carolina Land Commission, 1869 - 1890 (Columbia, S.C.: University of South Carolina Press, 1969), pp. introduction, and 157 - 167. Bleser states that total county acreages are based on accounts existing up to the fall of 1872.

⁶⁸ Fox, p. 15.

harsher conditions of sale that curtailed the work of the commission considerably. As a result, a substantial number of land purchasers were unable to maintain ownership and forfeited their property, as evidenced by the above table.⁶⁹

The only known freedmen's residence related to the Land Commission is the c.1880 home of Samuel and Harriet Barber (site # 171-0), located in the Hopkins area. Although no other such homesteads were identified, it is possible that some of the other properties dating from the period have similar histories. Surveyors encountered several African-American residents who stated that a property had been in their families since before the turn-of-the-century.⁷⁰

Transportation

In 1870 the Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta Railroad was built from Sumter to Columbia and would soon give rise to the town of Eastover. Many freedmen were employed in building this railroad, just as they had been instrumental in rebuilding the South Carolina Railroad, and railroads continued to provide jobs. The 1870 census lists more than 25 African-Americans employed as railroad hands, most living in the Kingville area.⁷¹

Stoeber's 1873 map of Richland County shows the existing roads and railroads as well as communities. It also indicates areas considered to be "rich, good or poor" land but does not show schools, churches or other structures. [See Map 3.]

⁶⁹ Bleser, see introduction.

⁷⁰ Middleton provides a list of some of the original purchasers of land in the Hopkins and Hickory Hill tracts. Hopkins: Isaac Harris, Samuel McCoy, Thomas Carter, Ephriam Neal, Kitty Morris, Ned Middleton, Sailor Foose, Wade Jones, and James J. Goodwin. Hickory Hill: Hercules Smith (84 acres), Renty Scott, Henry Neal, Albert DeSaussure, Harry Riley, Rial Brown, Sailor Polk, Joshua Deveaux, Benjamin Richardson, and William Moore.

⁷¹ Ibid.



Map 3: Geological and Agricultural Map of Richland County, South Carolina c 1873 by F M Stoeber

Social Changes: Schools, Churches, and Communities

During Reconstruction African-Americans worked hard to establish communities and to provide spiritual and intellectual instruction for members of those communities. The Freedmen's Bureau, established by the federal government, initially performed welfare work for both races but from 1869 to 1872 focused primarily on education. A more conscientious effort by state government to establish public education also contributed to an increase in the number of schools, although private academies continued to be the preference of the whites who could afford them. From the conclusion of the Civil War until 1883, some fifty-six public schools were established in Richland County. School records from 1869-70 reveal that 20% of all schools in the county were integrated, including a "large, three-teacher structure in Gadsden owned by blacks...." During the 1874-1875 academic year, Richland County spent almost \$17,000 in the education of 545 white and 1,683 African-American students in 43 separate schools. In 1883, 980 whites and 2,728 African-Americans were enrolled in local schools. Only 30 of the 56 schools were owned by the school districts. Funding for the schools of the period came from state funds, poll taxes, and various local sources. Sessions were limited to about four months duration. No schools from this period remain standing, and, in fact, little information is available concerning their specific identities. Many were associated with churches, particularly in the black community, and did not have separate structures.⁷²

Prior to the Civil War, slaves and whites often worshipped together, but, following the war, the number of African-American churches grew dramatically and acquired considerable independence. These churches built upon a system that had been in place as early as the 1830s (when slaves met in African structures called brush arbors) and sponsored missions and mutual aid programs. By the mid-1880s, 18 Baptist churches for African-Americans were functioning in lower Richland, including Shiloh Baptist (1866) and New Light Beulah Baptist (1867). Early Methodist congregations included St. Phillip A.M.E. (1870s) and Antioch A.M.E. Zion (1866). St. Thomas Episcopal was organized for the former slaves of the Clarkson family in 1871.⁷³

By the end of Reconstruction, places such as Hopkins, Gadsden, and Kingville, which prior to the war had been little more than shipping points along the railroad, were coming into their own and were beginning to play a role in the commerce of the rural areas they served. Schools and churches also provided a sense of social organization and community for residents. Whereas the plantation had once been the center of much of this activity, its disappearance resulted in the creation of a new kind of village life.

⁷² Moore, pp. 217, 230, 257 - 58; Fox, pp. 7, 15; and Medlin, p. 6: among the earliest African-American schools in lower Richland was one at Baronsville, c.1869. This is the only school Medlin identifies from the Reconstruction period.

⁷³ Moore, p. 222; Middleton; and Reverend Joseph A. Darby, Pastor St. Phillip A.M.E. Church, Eastover, S.C., interview, 9 June 1993.

CONSOLIDATION OF COTTON AND TENANCY, 1877 - 1917

For much of South Carolina, the period following Reconstruction was marked by a dramatic increase in manufacturing, primarily in the form of textile mills, and a concurrent growth of the railroad system. As mentioned previously, the Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta Railroad was built through lower Richland in 1870. For the most part, however, the region was locked into the other dominant forces of the time, the one-crop cotton-based economy and the tenant-farm system. These two forces and the changes they wrought on the post-war society combined to shape the landscape of lower Richland.

Agriculture and Land Ownership

The late-1800s was a depressed time for South Carolina farmers, and, despite falling cotton prices in the 1880s, they continued to stake their claims on the crop. Corn remained the second most common crop and finally in 1900 reached prewar production levels. The major change in technology adopted by farmers was the widespread use of fertilizers; still, most did not utilize crop rotation or conservation methods. In fact, increased specialization was the norm, partly due to the small size of farms that left little room for diversification. Most farmers probably had too much at stake in their small holdings to risk venturing into unknown territory. By 1900 the amount of improved farmland in the state had increased from 28% in 1860 to greater than 40%; the intensive land use caused increasing problems with erosion. Cotton and corn were both what Kovacik and Winberry call "clean-tilled crops" that left soil unprotected and vulnerable to erosion during summer storms. By 1910 the two crops accounted for 70% of the state's improved farmland.⁷⁴

Despite the depressed economy, South Carolina's population continued to grow, though at rates slower than the rest of the country. Rural Richland County experienced steady growth during this period, and, for the first time since colonial days, the white population began to grow at a faster rate than that of African-Americans. The period of greatest growth was from 1910 to 1920, probably due to the short boom in cotton prices resulting from demand created by World War I.

Year	Total (growth %)*	White (growth %)	Black (growth %)
1870	13,727	3840	9882
1880	18,537 (+35.0%)	4847 (+26.2%)	13,690 (+38.5%)
1890	21,468 (15.8%)	5370 (+10.8)	16,095 (+17.6)
1900	24,481 (+14.0%)	6269 (+16.7)	18,212 (+13.2)
1910	28,824 (+17.7%)	10,837 (+72.9)	17,987 (-1.2)
1920	40,598 (+40.8%)	18,556 (+71.2)	22,044 (22.6) ⁷⁵

[* Totals reflect all blacks and whites living in rural Richland County, thus excluding Columbia city limits; some totals may reflect other ethnic groups not shown in the table.]

⁷⁴ Kovacik and Winberry, pp. 109 - 112).

⁷⁵ Census, 1870, 1880, 1890, 1900, 1910, 1920.

Reconstruction had been a period of transition, and by the 1880s the tenant farming system was well-established. Basically, two types of tenancy systems existed: sharecropping and cash rent. In both, the landowner provided the tenant with certain supplies and materials and the tenant provided the labor; in some cases, the tenant might also own his own mule and tools. Accounts were settled when the crops were marketed and the landowner claimed either a certain cash payment or a percentage of the crop. As mentioned previously, one of the debilitating aspects of the system was the liens, often accruing interest, that frequently took what little money the farmer made on crops, thus locking him into the system with little hope of escaping.

Contracts were typically for one year, and so tenants were free to look for better situations at the end of each year thus forcing landowners to compete for their labor forces. Mobility was, in fact, common. A 1924 study reported that only 25% of South Carolina's tenants had been on the same farm for more than five years and only 50% for greater than two years.⁷⁶

Two features of the tenancy system had great impacts on the landscape. First, where as before the war housing for labor had been grouped, tenant housing was spread throughout the fields, and tenants lived on the land they farmed thus creating a much more dispersed settlement pattern. Second, the transiency inherent in the system contributed to a tenuousness of resources supporting the system, results of which we observe today. Only ten surveyed resources were positively identified as tenant houses -- even given some underestimation, the total would fall far short of what once existed.⁷⁷

Of course, the other impact of the tenancy system was the increased need for community centers to support the personal, social, and business needs of the new class of citizens.

Communities

One of the most striking physical changes to the landscape was the development of several significant communities, something that heretofore had been missing. Prior to the Civil War, plantations had, to a large extent, served the role of community center. Much of the population was concentrated there and they even provided services to local farms in the forms of grist mills and cotton gins. The break-up of these estates left a void which was filled primarily by the communities spawned by the railroads. The 1879-1880 "Gazetteer of Richland County," as recorded by Moore, records seven "villages" in Richland County, all of them in lower Richland. They are Acton, Eastover, Gadsden, Grovewood (later known as Congaree), Hopkins Turnout, Kingville, and Wateree. [See Map 3.] All but Hopkins had post offices, but Grovewood and Wateree are listed only as post offices with no businesses, farmers, or other residents. Except for a physician, all Hopkins residents were farmers. Acton, Eastover, Gadsden, and

⁷⁶ Kovacik and Winberry, pp. 106 - 107.

⁷⁷ *Ibid.*, pp. 106 - 107; and Moore, pp. 210 - 211, states that the number of farms in Richland County increased from 203 in 1860 to 2326 in 1890. The 10 tenant houses surveyed are site #s 107-3553, 139-58.01, 139-3529, 171-3690.02, 171-3690.03, 185-3635.01, 541-3621, 541-3623, 541-3654, and 541-3655.

Kingville appear to have been the most significant communities, based on the number of merchants and overall variety of occupations.

Village	Farmers	Merchants	Ministers	Physicians/ Lawyers	Total*
Acton	6	4	3	1	12
Eastover	16	5	1	4	29
Gadsden	13	3	0	1	17
Kingville	7	1	0	0	14 ⁷⁸

[* Totals will not equal the numbers provided here for each community as in some cases a person is listed with more than one occupation, and, in other cases, some occupations are not listed at all. For instance, postmasters, teachers, and railroad workers are not listed. The only teacher listed was in Eastover; four railroad workers were listed in Kingville.]

The Gazetteer does not list African-American merchants (nor white residents of lesser means) though several were known to exist. Middleton has documented four African-American carpenters in the Acton and Kingville communities along with numerous others throughout the county. Milan Parker owned a general store near the Wateree community; Ellison Weston and Simon Jenkins are also credited with operating general stores, locations unknown. Eight blacksmiths, three millers, and one gunwright (Aesop Goodson) were documented in lower Richland. Charles Jenkins was a mechanic, and Pompey and Pharoah Smith operated a cotton gin, all in the Grovewood community. Frank Alston, Peter and Frank Middleton were merchants in the Hopkins community, and Hillard Hall of Kingville made shoes.⁷⁹

These communities played an important role in the tenant system as more and more operations such as cotton gins were established by village merchants. Merchants became involved in the system by providing ginning services and eventually offering most of the supplies needed to grow cotton. Frequently, supplies were provided to tenants, or to landowners who passed them on to tenants, with liens. When farmers could not pay their bills, merchants would foreclose on the loans and seize the raw cotton as payment. Liens played an important part in the endless cycle of poverty of the tenant system.⁸⁰

The success or failure of these communities is difficult to trace. Only Eastover was incorporated (1880) and is the only community today with a significant collection of historic commercial buildings (site #s 139-12, 35, 3501, 3502, 3509, 3510, 3511, and 3759). Eastover is credited with gradually displacing Kingville as the "leading mercantile center" in the southeast section of the county. A 1915 school district map shows all of the above communities as well as Horrell Hill (not listed in the 1879-1880 Gazetteer) and James Crossing. Congaree, Gadsden, Hopkins, and James Crossing are listed with a station designation. With the exception of Eastover, most of these communities appear

⁷⁸ Moore, Appendix Three, pp. 477 - 479. The Gazetteer provided locations and listed the names of businessmen and "principal farmers."

⁷⁹ Middleton.

⁸⁰ Kovacik and Winberry, pp. 114 - 115.

to have gradually lost influence as commercial centers though they continued to be the locations of schools, churches, and residential developments. Most of these communities retain significant historic buildings from this period.⁸¹

Religion

A number of churches built during this period remain standing today, many in the communities mentioned previously. Hopkins Presbyterian Church (listed in the National Register, site # 107-50) was built c.1891 as the Hopkins Methodist Church. The congregation lapsed in 1919, and the building was purchased by the Presbyterian congregation. Eason Memorial Baptist Church (site # 139-3609) was built in Eastover, c.1910. Lower Richland Presbyterian Church (listed in the National Register, site # 541-79) was built near Gadsden on Old Bluff Road in 1883. In 1919 the congregation moved to Eastover where the present church, c.1924, still stands (site # 139-3608). One of the early rural churches was Lebanon Methodist Church, organized in 1891. The original church was destroyed by the 1923 tornado and rebuilt in 1925 (site # 107-3706). Mill Creek Methodist Church was established c.1800, but the present building dates from 1901 (site # 171-3755).

One of the few African-American church buildings that survived from this period was the Mt. Ararat A.M.E. Church, organized in 1884 and rebuilt in 1910 (site # 185-3626); unfortunately, this abandoned building burned in late spring of 1993; it was also known as Bush Arbor A.M.E. The Mt. Pilgrim Baptist Church building dates from c.1900 (site # 296-3525). According to the building's cornerstone, the former slaves of Colonel Creek Baptist Church withdrew in 1873 to organize their own church, which was renamed Mt. Pilgrim c.1880. Numerous other congregations, both African-American and white, are still active but their historic church buildings have been lost.⁸²

Education

The 1915 school districts map provides an excellent key to the numerous schools in existence at the time, many of them established in the 1890s and early 1900s. [See map 4.] What is particularly impressive is the large number of school buildings, or associated structures, which have survived from this period or which post-date an earlier structure.

<u>School (site #)</u>	<u>Date Established</u>	<u>Date of Extant Structure</u>
Little Red School (541-3658)	c.1880	c.1880
Brown's Chapel School (107-3545)	c.1890	c.1935
Reeder(y) Point School (171-3758)	c.1890	1915
Hopkins Graded School (107-49)	c.1897	c.1897

⁸¹ Medlin, pp. 1, 24, 32, 35, 39, 43, 46, and 79; and J.C. Covington and T.C. Hamby, C.E., Map of Richland County, South Carolina School Districts. Prepared for the Richland County Board of Education, August 1915.

⁸² Richland Presbyterian Church, Hopkins Presbyterian Church, Lower Richland County Multiple Resource Area, 1986, National Register files; and Medlin, pp. 17, 47, 55.

Union School (107-3555)	c.1900	c.1940
Horrell Hill Teacherage (107-3562)	c.1900	c.1900
Saint Phillips School (541-3650)	c.1900	c.1930*
Bellwood School (107-3711)	c.1910	c.1924
Siloam School (107-3731)	c.1920	c.1920*
Shiloh School (139-3565)	?	c.1920
School, Unidentified (541-3620)	?	c.1900
School, Unidentified (541-3613)	?	c.1925

[* Built as a Rosenwald School.]

Map 4 shows the area divided into 11 school districts: Lykesland #5, Hopkins #6, Horrell Hill #7, Bellwood #8, Kingville #9, Eastover #10, Garners Ferry #11, Shady Grove #12, Brown's Chapel #13, Union #14, and Leesburg #12B. A total of 39 schools are indicated on the map in the lower Richland area: 18 designated for African-Americans and 21 for whites.⁸³

One of the most prestigious schools in the area (and in the entire state) was the Horrell Hill School completed in 1898 by the Horrell Hill Literary Society, a debate group established in 1896. Fundraising was spearheaded by the Literary Society under the leadership of founder/teacher/principal Howell Morrell and the Horrell Hill School "Special" Board of Trustees. Residents contributed materials, labor, and some funds, and the school district contributed \$300.00. Residents who contributed were allowed to send their children free-of-charge; others were charged \$1.50-2.00 per month. The second story of the two-story school was an auditorium used by the Literary Society whose debates were a popular community event. In 1923 the school was destroyed by a tornado. The success of Horrell Hill School and the fundraising efforts served as a model throughout the state and influenced many surrounding districts to levy taxes to erect substantial buildings.⁸⁴

⁸³ Hopkins Graded School, Lower Richland County Multiple Resource Area, 1986, National Register files; Medlin, pp. 8, 15, 67, and 78.

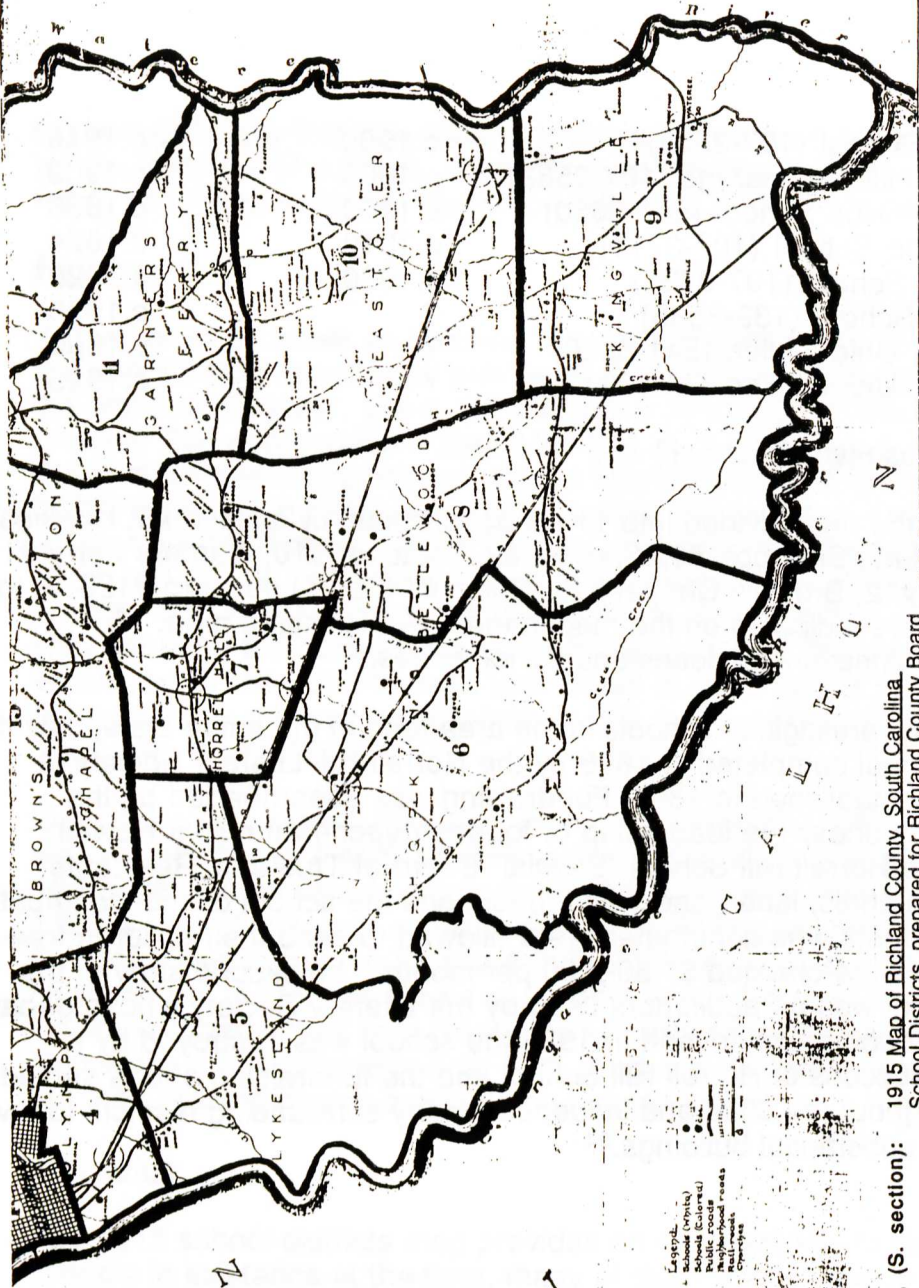
⁸⁴ Kathy Newman, President, Sunrise Foundation, Lower Richland County, S.C., personal files. A model of the school is on display at the State Museum in Columbia.

WATER	PAID	DATE
1	100.00	11-17
2	100.00	11-17
3	100.00	11-17
4	100.00	11-17
5	100.00	11-17
6	100.00	11-17
7	100.00	11-17
8	100.00	11-17
9	100.00	11-17
10	100.00	11-17
11	100.00	11-17
12	100.00	11-17
13	100.00	11-17
14	100.00	11-17
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39	100.00	11-17
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41	100.00	11-17
42	100.00	11-17
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44	100.00	11-17
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89	100.00	11-17
90	100.00	11-17
91	100.00	11-17
92	100.00	11-17
93	100.00	11-17
94	100.00	11-17
95	100.00	11-17
96	100.00	11-17
97	100.00	11-17
98	100.00	11-17
99	100.00	11-17
100	100.00	11-17

MAP OF RICHLAND AND COUNTY S.C.

SHOWING SCHOOL DISTRICTS
AS REVISED BY
THE COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Legend:
 Schools (white)
 Schools (colored)
 Public roads
 Railroads
 Churches



Map 4, (S. section): 1915 Map of Richland County, South Carolina. School Districts, prepared for Richland County Board of Education by J.C. Covington and T.C. Hamby.

F A I R F I E L D



Map 4, (N. section): 1915 Map of Richland County, South Carolina.
School Districts, prepared for Richland County Board
of Education by J.C. Covington and T.C. Hamby.

AGRICULTURAL DEPRESSION, GREAT DEPRESSION, AND NEW DEAL, 1917 - 1940

World War I was not so much a landmark of changing times in South Carolina as it was an aberration. After the war, the economy returned to its prewar depression and a general state of decline set in. The result of this agricultural depression followed by the Great Depression was a sort of stagnation, most strongly felt in the rural areas as agriculture and cotton continued to struggle. Nevertheless, some advances were made in public education and transportation, and New Deal programs of the 1930s bailed out some residents. The textile industry continued to grow but primarily in the up state; and, other than factories in Columbia, lower Richland saw little benefit from such developments.⁸⁵

The establishment of Camp Jackson (later Fort Jackson) in 1917 and Congaree Army Airfield (later McEntire Air National Guard Base) in 1941 constituted significant economic investments in Richland County. To date, Fort Jackson represents the largest single public-sector investment in the county. A total of 12,804 acres were acquired in 1917 - 1918, much of it sandhills and scrub pines; 1554 structures built; and approximately \$9 million spent.⁸⁶ A 1939 General Highway and Transportation Map of Richland County shows the extent of the installation at the time. Notice that its southern boundary did not yet extend to S.C. 262. (See Map 5.) Even so, its proximity to the area assured a certain impact. Economically, the base provided jobs for area residents; and, physically, its presence spurred development along S.C. 262 and areas south of the highway, resulting in the loss of some historic properties. Today, Fort Jackson forms a portion of lower Richland's northern boundary.

McEntire ANG Base was established in the midst of lower Richland in 1941 as the Congaree Army Airfield. Its current acreage is 2300 acres. A 1988 cultural resources survey of the base documented archaeological evidence of nine late-nineteenth/early-twentieth century structures/sites previously located on the base. Pre-dating these was Live Oak, plantation of James Hopkins Adams (1812 - 1861).⁸⁷

Another event having impact on historic resources was the tornado of 1924 which destroyed numerous properties near and along U.S. 76. The Horrell Hill school was lost as were the original Lebanon United Methodist Church (site # 107-3706) and the original Bellwood School and Teacherage (site #s 107-3711, 107-3712).

Population changes in rural Richland County during this period were sporadic. From 1920 to 1940, the population grew by less than 20%, primarily due to the outmigration experienced in the 1920s when the rural area lost more than 15% of its African-American population and less than 6% of its white. During the

⁸⁵ "Survey Manual: South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Places," pp. 75 - 76.

⁸⁶ Fox, p. 18; Judge et al., p. 35; and Moore, p. 319.

⁸⁷ Judge et al., p. 32.

1930s, however, these trends stabilized and rural Richland's total population grew by 34%, with both African-Americans and whites experiencing significant increases.

Year	Total (growth %) [†]	White (growth %)	Black (growth %)
1920	40,598	18,556	22,044
1930	36,086 (-11.1%)	17,458 (-5.9%)	18,608 (-15.6%)
1940	48,447 (+34.3%)	22,283 (+27.6%)	26,164 (+40.6%)
1950	55,651 (+14.9%)	36,400 (+63.4%)	19,251 (-26.4%) ⁸⁸

Developments in rural Richland County reflected those throughout the state to some extent, but not entirely. Over 75% of the 1920 population loss was in the African-American population, compared with 55% for the state, and the county's rural white population did not exceed the African-American until sometime in the 1940s; this transition occurred at the state level in the 1920s.

Agriculture

World War I brought a short-lived reprieve for farmers as demand for cotton increased and prices rose to \$.40/lb. The overall value of farm property in Richland County in 1920 was \$18.5 million, a high mark for the century. Still, the system had not changed; and, of a total 3889 farms, two-thirds were tenant-operated. Agricultural depression struck the south after the war and was worsened by the boll weevil infestation beginning in 1922. A combination of economic depression and few available employment opportunities, particularly for African-Americans, led to the 1920s outmigration discussed previously. In turn, this population loss contributed to a decline in total Richland farms from 3889 in 1920 to 2787 in 1930, a loss of 28%. Total farm value also declined by greater than 50%, and 1930 cotton production was only two-thirds the 1920 total.⁸⁹

During the 1930s, the percentage of farm operators in the state who were tenants began to decline, and the number of full- and part-time owners increased. Programs of the New Deal began to wean farmers from cotton and encourage them to diversify their crops.⁹⁰ Clemson's Agricultural Extension Service was, apparently, also having an impact. J.R. Hawkins, an extension agent with Clemson, was sent to lower Richland in the late 1930s to teach cotton farmers to raise livestock, such as hogs and beef cattle. Hawkins raised livestock on his farm, Hawkinhurst, which he built in 1939-40 (site # 107-3598).

A summary of conditions in Richland County based on the 1950 census provides a sense of how things were beginning to change. The gist of the statistics appears to be that conditions were improving for white farmers but that nonwhite farmers, though making headway, were still firmly entrenched in the tenant system.

⁸⁸ Census, 1920, 1930, 1940, 1950.

⁸⁹ Moore, pp. 298, 319 - 323, 329, 481; and Kovacik and Winberry, pp. 123 - 125.

⁹⁰ Kovacik and Winberry, pp. 126 - 128.

	<u>Total</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Nonwhite</u>
total farm operators (acreage)	2444 (220,890)	1221 (175,863)	1223 (45,027)
# full-time owners(acreage)	1324 (130,346)	925 (111,758)	399 (18,588)
# part-time owners (acreage)	467 (52,239)	159 (40,405)	308 (11,834)
# managers (acreage)	6 (9719)	6 (9719)	—
# tenants (acreage)	647 (28,586)	131 (13,981)	516 (14,605) ⁹¹

Ownership was increasing somewhat, less so for nonwhites. Although farms were equally divided between whites and nonwhites, more than 75% of the white-operated farms were owned, compared with only 33% of the nonwhite. If part-time owners are included, the numbers increase to 89% of white-operated and 58% of nonwhite. Still, a large percentage (42%) of nonwhite farmers were locked in the tenant system. A discrepancy is also evident in average size of farms. The average white-owned farm was 120.8 acres; the average nonwhite farm, 46.6 acres. The difference is even greater for part-time owners. Nonwhite tenants were also at a disadvantage with average farms of 28.3 acres versus 106.7 acres for white tenants.

Transportation

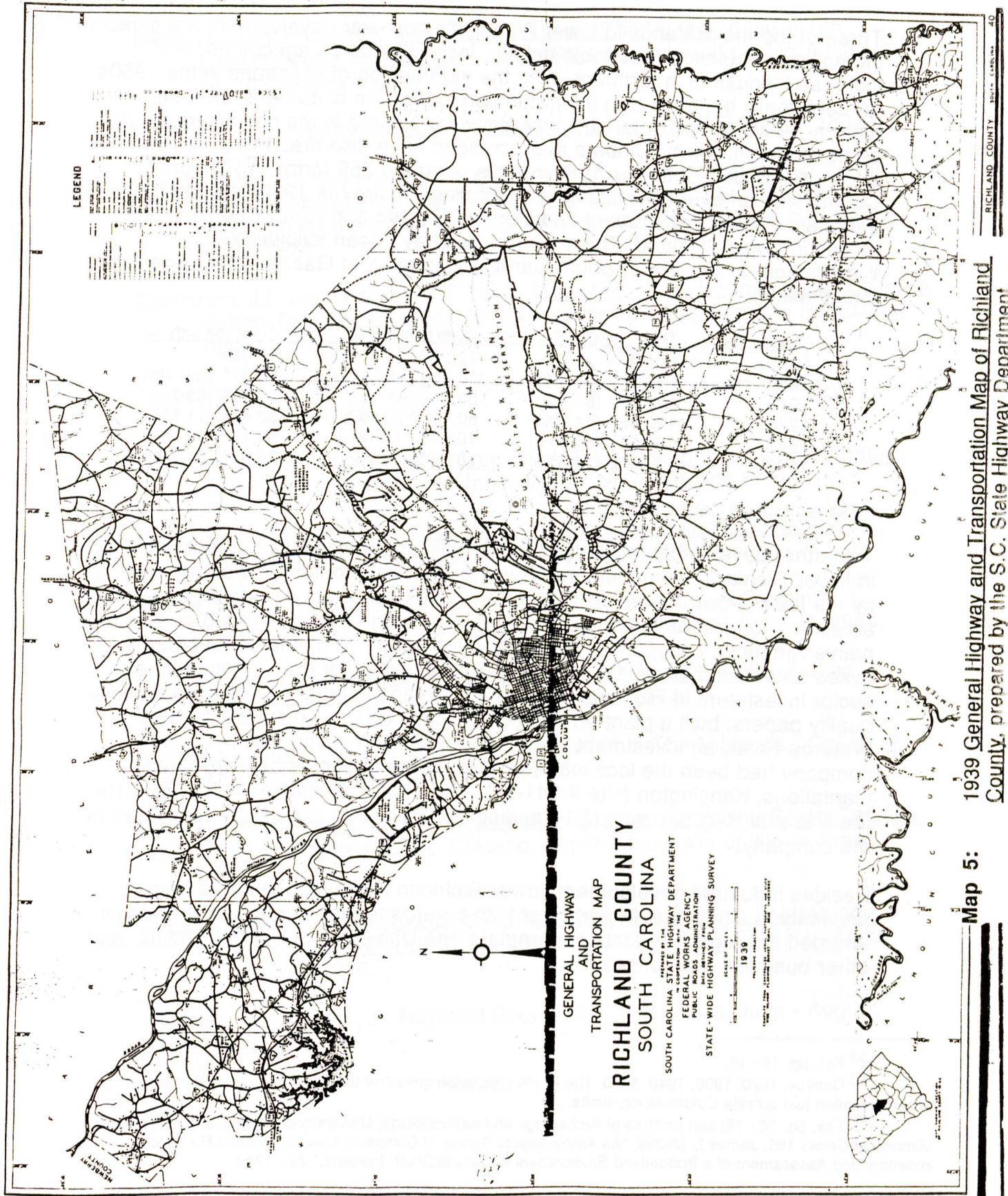
Transportation across the state experienced perhaps its most dramatic transformation ever as the influence of the automobile increased. In the early 1920s, lower Richland benefitted from three local transportation developments. Sumter Highway (now U.S. 76) was paved from Columbia to Eastover, c.1920, and the ferries over the Wateree and Congaree rivers were replaced by bridges. The Wateree River Bridge was completed in 1922 using state funds. The Congaree River Bridge was completed thanks to the efforts of John M. Bates. During the early 1900s, Bates led several highway location parties and personally financed, built, and managed Bates Ferry (1910-12) across the Congaree River, located about one mile upstream from present bridge location. Culminating a lifelong dream, he organized the Richland-Calhoun Bridge Commission in 1921 and arranged for and supervised construction of the Bates Ferry Toll Bridge connecting Richland and Calhoun counties. The bridge was completed in 1923.⁹²

In 1929, the state legislature authorized \$65 million in funds to complete the state highway system. "By 1933, 3258 miles of hard surface roads and 1565 miles of improved dirt roads had been constructed. In addition, bridges had been built to replace ferries on many rivers in the state."⁹³ Lower Richland's proximity to the capital probably account, to some degree, for these advances in transportation. Even so, the area remained largely agricultural until after World War II when a variety of developments expanded lower Richland's economic base.

⁹¹ Census, 1950.

⁹² Kovacik and Winberry, p. 121; and James Morrell, Horrell Hil, S.C. Interview, 11 June 1993. See also site #s 541-3566, 541-3567, 541-3568, and 139-3564.

⁹³ "Survey Manual: South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Places," p. 76.



Map 5: 1939 General Highway and Transportation Map of Richland County, prepared by the S.C. State Highway Department.

POST WORLD WAR II TO THE PRESENT

Three of the major trends in lower Richland's post-war development are steadily increasing population (see table below), less reliance on agriculture, and increased industrial investment. With the introduction of soybeans in the 1950s, farmers finally began to turn their attention away from cotton to such a degree that, by 1980, 23,000 acres of soybeans were planted in the county versus 800 acres of cotton. Farm numbers and acreages have also drastically changed since prewar decades. The 1980 census recorded 356 farms in Richland County with an average holding of 219 acres. During the 1960s and 1970s, Interstate 26 was constructed and General Electric and Allied Chemical built offices in lower Richland. These companies have been followed by Westinghouse, Square D, South Carolina Electric and Gas, and Defender Industries.⁹⁴

Year	Total (growth %)	White (growth %)	Black (growth %)
1940	48,447	22,283	26,164
1950	55,651 (+14.9%)	36,400 (+63.4%)	19,251 (-26.4%)
1960	102,699 (84.5%)	67,141 (84.4%)	35,357 (83.7%)
1970	120,326 (14.6%)	80,415 (19.8%)	39,439 (11.5%)
1980	168,527 (40.0%)	102,763 (27.8%)	63,193 (60.2%)
1990	187,668 (11.4%)	107,438 (4.5%)	76,557 (21.1%)* ⁹⁵

(* Figures exclude Columbia city-limits.)

Two other developments involved the acquisition of significant amounts of land in lower Richland. The Congaree Swamp National Monument was established by the federal government in 1976 on a 15,200 acre tract and enlarged by 6840 acres in 1980. An archaeological survey of the Monument revealed evidence of native American occupation, as well as eighteenth- and nineteenth-century dykes and cattlemounds. Union Camp is responsible for the largest private-sector investment in Richland County. In 1981 the company, a producer of fine-quality papers, built a plant on a 3800-acre tract on the west bank of the Wateree River, an investment worth \$600 million. The site chosen by the company had been the location of the one of the regions most significant plantations, Kensington (site # 541-54). The c.1850 plantation house, listed in the National Register, was still standing and has been exquisitely renovated by the company.

Besides industrial development, lower Richland has also benefitted from its proximity to Columbia, in particular with regards to employment opportunities afforded the region by state government, the University of South Carolina, and other business enterprises.⁹⁶

⁹⁴ Fox, pp. 16 - 18.

⁹⁵ Census, 1920, 1930, 1940, 1950. The 80+% population growth of the 1950s may include post-war suburbanization just outside Columbia city-limits.

⁹⁶ Fox, pp. 16 - 18; and Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina. Research Manuscript Series 163. James L. Michie, "An Archeological Survey of Congaree Swamp: Cultural Resources Inventory and Assessment of a Bottomland Environment in Central South Carolina," July 1980.

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11. Properties in the survey area that are listed in the National Register.

All of the properties in lower Richland County presently listed in the National Register are part of the Multiple Property Submission entitled : "Lower Richland County Multiple Resource Area."

Site #	Name	Location	Date	Date Listed
171-5	Barber House	Barberville Loop, E side, 0.1 mi. W of st. sec. rd. 37	1880c	3/27/86
107-10	Keziah Goodwyn Hopkins Brevard House	off CR 945, between CR 1162 and CR 935	1820c	3/27/86
[KEZIAH BREVARD HOUSE NOT SURVEYED - NO ACCESS]				
139-12	J.A. Byrd Mercantile Store	Main St., Eastover	1910c	3/27/86
139-35	Farmers and Merchants Bank	Main St., Eastover	1910	3/27/86
139-40.00	Good Hope Baptist Church	US 76/378, N side, at intersection w/ Campbell Rd.	1857c	3/27/86
139.40.01	Good Hope Baptist Church Cemetery	Same as Above	1860c	3/27/86
139-41	Goodwill Plantation (numerous structures)	N side of US 378 near the Wateree River	1827- 1835	3/27/86
107-44	Groveswood	Gus Lane, NE side, 0.2 mi. SE of Congaree Rd.	1835c	3/27/86
107-49	Hopkins Graded School	Horrell Hill Rd., NW side, at intersection w/ Lower Richland Blvd.	1897c	3/27/86
107-50	Hopkins Methodist Church	Horrell Hill Rd., SE side, at intersection w/ Lower Richland Blvd.	1891c	3/27/86
185-53	John J. Kaminer House	SC 48, N side, at intersection w/ S. Cedar Creek Rd.	1880c	3/27/86

541-54.00	Kensington Plantation House	Acton Rd., E side, 0.7 mi. E of US 601	1850c	1/25/71
541-54.01	Kensington Kitchen	Same as Above	1850c	1/25/71
139-58.00	Laurelwood Plantation	Information Restricted	1830c	3/27/86
107-67.00	Magnolia Plantation	Adam Haynes Rd., W side, between Congaree and Gamers Ferry Rd.	1855c	3/27/86
107-67.01	Magnolia Kitchen	Same as Above	1810c	3/27/86
107-67.02	Magnolia Smokehouse	Same as Above	1855c	3/27/86
107-67.03	Magnolia Office	Same as Above	1855c	3/27/86
107-67.04	Magnolia Slave House	Same as Above	1855c	3/27/86
541-74.00	Oakwood	SC 48, S side, at intersection w/ Poultry Lane	1877	3/27/86
541-74.01	Slave Cottage #2	Same as Above	1850c	3/27/86
541-74.02	Slave Cottage #1	Same as Above	1850c	3/27/86
541-74.03	Oakwood Store	Same as Above	1900c	3/27/86
541-79.00	Richland Presbyterian Church	Fork Church Rd., N side, 0.2 mi. W of Jack Paul Rd.	1883	3/27/86
541-79.01	Richland Presbyterian Church Cemetery	Same as Above	1883c	3/27/86
139-81	St. Thomas Protestant Episcopal Church	Yelton Lane, S side, 0.1 mi. W of Tillinghast Rd.	1892	3/27/86
139-83	Claudius Scott Cottage	Chaingang Rd., E side, 0.3 mi. N of Antioch Amez Ch. Rd.	1840c	3/27/86
139-103.00	Zion Protestant Episcopal Church	Vanboklen St., E side, between Ray St. and E. Memorial Church Rd.	1911	3/27/86
139-103.01	Zion Protestant Episcopal Church Cemetery	Same as Above	1850c	3/27/86

12. Evaluation of survey data.

See Appendix 2 for a list of those properties determined by the South Carolina Department of Archives and History to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Also listed are those properties considered "worthy of further investigation," which means that more information is needed before a final determination can be made.

Tables -- The following tables categorize resources according to different analysis parameters. It is important to note that "resource" refers to any property for which an individual survey card was completed. Survey cards were not completed for the majority of outbuildings, so, while noted on the survey card under Item 18., they will not be included in these tables.

Date Distribution of Resources Inventoried

<u>Date Range</u>	<u># of Resources</u>	<u>% of Total Resources</u>
pre - 1783	2	0.60%
1783-1820	15	4.52
1821-1860	41	12.35
1861-1877	12	3.61
1878-1917	123	37.05
1918-1943	107	32.23
1944-present	5	1.51
unknown	27	8.13
Totals	332	100%

Notes -- (1) The vast majority of historic resources in lower Richland County date from 1878-1943 (69.28%). It should be noted, however, that a significant number of resources are antebellum (17.47%) and that these resources represent a very select and distinctive group of resources. (2) The high number of sites with "unknown" dates results from the inclusion of 19 cemeteries documented by John A. Middleton in 1991-92; Mr. Middleton visited the majority of these sites but was not able to determine dates for them. Neither The Jaeger Company nor the South Carolina Department of Archives and History visited these sites.

Type Distribution of Resources Inventoried

<u>Property Type</u>	<u># of Resources</u>	<u>% of Total Resources</u>
Dwelling	182	54.82%
Slave Cabins	6	1.81
Commercial	20	6.02
Church	14	4.22
Cemetery	49	14.76
School	17	5.12
Outbuilding	4	1.20
Kitchen	8	2.41
Depot/Railroad Resource	1	0.30
Post Office	1	0.30
Landscape Feature	7	2.11
Site	5	1.51
Structure	7	2.11
Historical Marker	6	1.81
Building Unidentified	2	0.60
Other	3	0.90
Totals	332	100%

Notes -- The number of agricultural outbuildings in the "Type Distribution" is misleadingly low as it only takes into account those for which individual survey

cards were completed; many more were observed and recorded on individual survey cards under Item 18.

Another misleading number is the number of churches (14) which might be considered to be low. It is important to remember that this number reflects only those historic churches with a fairly high level of architectural integrity; those which have undergone significant alterations were not surveyed. As a historical note, Lower Richland County has many historic congregations which have non-historic church buildings which would not be included in this survey.

Location Distribution of Resources Inventoried

<u>Location</u>	<u># of Sites</u>
Acton vicinity	2
Bruner/James Crossing vic.	4
Columbia vicinity	8
Congaree vicinity	8
Eastover	25
Eastover vicinity	7
Gadsden	7
Gadsden vicinity	12
Hopkins	14
Hopkins vicinity	3
Horrell Hill	6
Horrell Hill vicinity	7
Lykesland/Mill Creek vicinity	5
Wateree	6
Total	114 (34.34%)
Sites Outside named location	218 (65.66%)

Notes -- Item 5. on the survey form has a space to record whether a resource is located "in" a particular community or "in the vicinity." The term "vicinity," however, does not provide any real guidance for defining a geographic area. For the purposes of this survey, surveyors used two general criteria in determining the "vicinity" of a community: 1) having an historic association with a particular community (i.e. trading their) or 2) being within the "sphere of influence" of a particular community, either historically or in modern times. Additional historic research on properties might reveal that some which we did not consider to be "in the vicinity" of a particular community might actually have had associations with that community historically.

13. Data gaps.

Data gaps are defined as those areas or properties within a survey boundary which, for one reason or another, are not surveyed. In the case of lower Richland County, the Congaree Swamp National Monument and McEntire Air National Guard Base were not included in the original survey area. In addition

to these areas, the surveyors were denied access to lands owned by Union Camp and South Carolina Electric and Gas. Additional information on these and other data gaps is given below.

Congaree Swamp National Monument

The Jaeger Company contacted Richard A. Clark, Resource Management Specialist at the Congaree Swamp National Monument, to obtain information concerning cultural resources in the Monument. Mr. Clark provided a portion of a 1980 study entitled "An Archeological Survey of Congaree Swamp: Cultural Resources Inventory and Assessment of a Bottomland Environment in Central South Carolina." In summary, the study identified: (1) five prehistoric sites, two of which were considered significant, site #38RD188 and #38RD179, and (2) nine historic sites of which six, four cattle mounts and two dikes, were considered historic and for which National Register nominations were completed though not submitted for listing.

McEntire Air National Guard Base

A cultural resources survey prepared by Carolina Archaeological Services for McEntire ANG in 1988 revealed a total of 23 archeological sites and four standing structures. Three of the properties were considered eligible for the National Register: one yeoman farmstead, one tenant farmstead, and one Native American campsite.

African-American Cemeteries

A large number of African-American cemeteries were added to the inventory based on research conducted by John Middleton. Since information was limited and access, in most cases, difficult or impossible, no field evaluations were conducted. The sites have been noted on the USGS maps with exact locations, when known, and, in some cases, approximate locations based on an historic plat.

Additional Data Gaps

Three additional data gaps have been identified within the boundaries of the survey area. Surveyors were not granted access to the following private properties:

- (1) the Keziah Goodwin Hopkins Brevard Plantation, previously listed in the National Register of Historic Places as site #107-10;
- (2) lands along the Wateree River owned by the Union Camp Corporation; and
- (3) lands along the Wateree River owned by South Carolina Electric & Gas.

14. Compiled site inventory.

The Compiled Site Inventory is a complete listing of all surveyed properties arranged by USGS quadrangle map. It provides the following information for each resource: name, if known, date of construction, property type, and location. The Compiled Inventory has been attached to the report as Appendix 1.

15. Recommendations.

Oral History Projects

- **African-American World War II Veterans** -- During the course of the survey, surveyors interviewed several African-American residents who mentioned relatives who had served in World War II and observed numerous markers for World War II veterans in African-American cemeteries. An interesting oral history project would be to look into the extent of involvement of African-Americans from (lower) Richland County and interview participants about their experiences.
- **Tenant Farming in the Early-20th Century** -- The importance of agriculture to the development of lower Richland County is evident from historic research as well as from field observations. In particular, the practice of tenant farming appears to have had a significant influence on the land use patterns of Lower Richland County, especially in the southeastern section. An interesting oral history project would be to research this history in depth and interview land owners and tenant farmers from the early-20th century.
- **History of African-American Land Ownership** -- Richland County was the site of several land redistribution parcels which were subdivided and granted to African-Americans following the Civil War. During the course of the survey, surveyors talked to several African-American landowners who claimed family ownership back to the turn-of-the-century and earlier. An interesting oral history project would be to investigate the history of African-American land ownership and determine if ties exist between present ownership and the post-Civil War land redistribution patterns.

John Middleton Research

John Middleton, mentioned several times previously in this report in connection with African-American cemetery sites, has compiled extensive information on lower Richland County, particularly with regards to African-American history. It is recommended that a local organization sponsor a grant project to assist Mr. Middleton in publishing and or formatting the information in such a way as to make it accessible to historians. Such a project might also include a survey element, possibly requiring archaeology, focusing on the African-American cemetery sites identified by Mr. Middleton.

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Lower Richland County Historical and Architectural Inventory - 1993

Appendix 1

Compiled Inventory

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APPENDIX 1: Compiled Site Inventory

USGS QUAD NAME	NUMBER CODE	TOTAL SITES	TOTAL RESOURCES
Congaree	107	91	112
Eastover	139	59	73
Fort Jackson South	171	31	34
Gadsden	185	37	42
Leesburg	296	5	6
Messers Pond	332	0	0
Poinsett State Park	406	0	0
Rembert	432	0	0
Saylors Lake	463	7	7
Southwest Columbia	502	0	0
Wateree	541	48	58
TOTAL		278	332
Eastover Community Map [sites included on the Eastover/ Wateree USGS quads]	N/A	26	27

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Congaree Quadrangle

#107

107	0044	Groveswood	1835c	RESID	Congaree	Gus Lane, NE side, 0.2 mi. SE of Congaree Rd.
107	0049	Hopkins Graded School	1897c	School	Hopkins	Horrell Hill Rd., NW side, at intersection w/ L. Richland Blvd.
107	0050	Hopkins Pres. Church	1891c	CHURC	Hopkins	Horrell Hill Rd., SE side, at intersection w/ L. Richland Blvd.
107	0067.00	Magnolia Plantation	1855c	RESID	Congaree vic.	Adam Haynes Rd., W side, between Congaree & Garners Ferry Rd.
107	0067.01	Magnolia -- kitchen	1820c	KITCH	Congaree vic.	Adam Haynes Rd., W side, between Congaree & Garners Ferry Rd.
107	0067.02	Magnolia -- smokehouse	1855c	OUTBL	Congaree vic.	Adam Haynes Rd., W side, between Congaree & Garners Ferry Rd.
107	0067.03	Magnolia -- office	1855c	OUTBL	Congaree vic.	Adam Haynes Rd., W side, between Congaree & Garners Ferry Rd.
107	0067.04	Magnolia -- slave qtrs.	1855c	SLAVE	Congaree vic.	Adam Haynes Rd., W side between Congardd & Garners Ferry Rd.
107	3540	House, Unidentified	1935c	RESID		Long Trail Rd., E side, 0.3 mi. E of st. sec. rd. 37
107	3541.00	House, Unidentified	1850c	RESID		Long Trail Rd., E side, 0.4 mi. E of st. sec. rd. 37
107	3541.01	House, Unidentified	1890c	RESID		Long Trail Rd., E side, 0.4 mi. E of st. sec. rd. 37
107	3542	Rev. Hampton House	1910c	RESID		st. sec. rd. 37, W side, 0.3 mi. N of Starling Goodson Rd.
107	3543	Brown's Chapel Cemetery	1878c	CEMET		Old Leesburg Rd., S side, 0.1 mi. W of st. sec. rd. 37
107	3544	House, Unidentified	1910c	RESID		Old Leesburg Rd., N side, 0.4 mi. W of st. sec. rd. 37
107	3545	Brown's Chapel School	1935c	School		st. sec. rd. 37, E side, intersec. w/ Old Leesburg Rd.
107	3546	"Jones House"	1870c	RESID		Old Leesburg Rd., S side, 0.1 mi. E of st. sec. rd. 37
107	3547	Jones Cemetery	1896c	CEMET		Telephone Rd., W side, 0.1 mi. N of SC 262
107	3548	Harmon-Brooks House	1900c	RESID		Harmon Rd., E side, 0.3 mi. S of Clearview Dr.
107	3549	Old Harmon House	1850c	RESID		Harmon Rd., E side, 0.4 mi. N of Clearview Dr.
107	3550	House, Unidentified	1935c	RESID		Roberts Rd., S side, 0.1 mi. E of Harmon Way
107	3551	"James Browder Home"	1880c	RESID		Old Leesburg Rd., 0.1 mi. W of James Browder Rd.
107	3552	Roberts Homeplace	1900c	RESID		Old Leesburg Rd., N side, 0.1 mi. E of Wattsland Rd.
107	3553	Tenant House, Unid.	1870c	RESID		Old Leesburg Rd., S side, 0.1 mi. SW of Harmon-Garcia Rd.
107	3554.00	House, Unidentified	1870c	RESID		0.2 mi. down dirt drive on S side of Harmon Rd., 0.2 mi. W of Mt. Elan Church Rd.
107	3554.01	Kitchen, Unidentified	1870c	KITCH		0.2 mi. down dirt drive on S side of Harmon Rd., 0.2 mi. W of Mt. Elan Church Rd.
107	3554.02	House, Unidentified	1850c	RESID		0.2 mi. down dirt drive on S side of Harmon Rd., 0.2 mi. W of Mt. Elan Church Rd.
107	3555.00	Union School	1940c	School		Old Leesburg Rd., N side, 0.1 mi. W of Harmon-Garcia Rd.
107	3555.01	House, Unidentified	1930c	RESID		Old Leesburg Rd., N side, 0.1 mi. W of Harmon-Garcia Rd.
107	3556	House, Unidentified	1900c	RESID		R.L. Coward Rd., W side, 0.1 mi. N of US 76/378
107	3557	Mantooth House	1940c	RESID		R.L. Coward Rd., E side, 0.4 mi. S of Louis LeConte Rd.
107	3558	Logues Meth. Ch. Ceme.	1830c	CEMET		st. sec. rd. 1691, W side, 0.1 mi. S of st. sec. rd. 2469
107	3559	Edmunds Family Ceme.		CEMET		st. sec. rd. 1284, W side, 0.3 mi. N of US 76/378
107	3560	House, Unidentified	1910c	RESID	Bruner vic.	st. sec. rd. 86, NW side, 0.2 mi. N of st. sec. rd. 223
107	3562	Horrell Hill Sch Teacherage	1900c	school	Horrell Hill	US 76/378, S side, 0.1 mi. E of st. sec. rd. 769
107	3563.00	Morrell's Mill	1930c	COMM	Horrell Hill vic.	S side of Morrell's Pond, 0.1 mi. W of Blue Johnson Rd. on us 76/378
107	3563.01	Marshall's Mill Pond	1770c	LANDS	Horrell Hill vic.	0.2 mi. N of US 76/378, W of Blue Johnson Rd.
107	3570	"Antebellum Plantations"	1938	marker		US 76/378, S side, at intersection w/ st. sec. rd. 764
107	3574	Joel Adams Place	1808c	RESID		Cabin Creek Rd., N side, 0.2 mi. E of Elm Savannah Rd.
107	3588	Cemetery, Unidentified	?	CEMET	Bruner vic.	approx. location - Horrell Hill Rd., SE side, 0.1 mi. S of Air Base Rd.
107	3589	Cemetery, Unidentified	?	CEMET	Bruner vic.	approx. location - Minervaville Rd., SW side, 0.3 mi. S of Air Base Rd.
107	3590	Government Cemetery	1870c	CEMET		0.1 mi. S of Cabin Creek Blvd., 0.3 mi. E of Ault Rd., between Cabin Creek Rd. and Southern RR

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107	3591	Goodwyn Family Cemet.	?	CEMET		approx. location - SW off the bend in Neal Rd., 0.5 mi. NW of MLK Blvd., 0.7 mi. S of Cabin Creek Rd.
107	3592	Goodwyn Slave Cemet.	?	CEMET		approx. location - 0.3 mi. SW of bend in Neal Rd., 0.4 mi. NW then 0.3 mi. SW from MLK Blvd. & 0.9 mi. SW of Cabin Creek Rd.
107	3593	Zion Benevolent Ch. Cemet.	?	CEMET		Gilwood Rd., S side, 0.2 mi. E of Meeting House Rd.
107	3594	Groveswood Cemetery	?	CEMET	Congaree vic.	approx. location - Elm Savannah Rd., W side, 0.4 mi. N of Cabin Creek Rd.
107	3595	Cemetery, Unidentified	?	CEMET	Congaree vic.	Cabin Creek Rd., N side, 0.4 mi. W of Elm Savannah Rd.
107	3596	Cemetery, Unidentified	?	CEMET		approx. location - Old Ferry Rd., NE side, 0.1 mi. NW of Old Congaree Run
107	3597	"Horrell Hill"	1938	marker	Horrell Hill	US 76/378, S side, just E of intersection w/ Horrell Hill Rd.
107	3598.00	Hawkinhurst	1939	RESID		Hawkinhurst Ln., N end, 0.6 mi. N of US 76/378
107	3598.01	Hawkinhurst	1940	RESID		Hawkinhurst Ln., N end, 0.6 mi. N of US 76/378
107	3599.00	Caretaker's House	1930c	RESID		Louis LeConte Rd., E side, 0.3 mi. SE of R.L. Coward Rd.
107	3599.01	Eastover Lookout Tower	1930c	STRCT		Louis LeConte Rd., W side, 0.3 mi. SE of R.L. Coward Rd.
107	3689.00	Laurinton Dairy Farm	1920c	RESID		5207 st. sec. rd. 37, E side, 0.1 mi. S of US 76/378
107	3689.01	Employee House	1920c	RESID		5207 st. sec. rd. 37, E side, 0.1 mi. S of US 76/378
107	3689.02	Dairy Complex	1920c	OUTBL		
107	3690.01	Mrs. W.H. Rivers House	1924c	RESID		5305 st. sec. rd. 37, E side, 0.5 mi. S of US 76/378
107	3690.04	Oldfield slave ceme.	?	CEMET		0.4 mi. off E side of Lower Richland Blvd., 0.2 mi. S of US 76/378
107	3691	Gas Station	1920c	COMM		US 76/378, N side, at intersection w/ st. sec. rd. 2377
107	3692	Wells House	1930	RESID		9120 US 76/378, N side, 0.1 mi. E of st. sec. rd. 2089
107	3693	House, Unidentified	1925c	RESID		9130 US 76/378, N side, 0.2 mi. E of st. sec. rd. 2089
107	3694	Charles L. Young House	1932	RESID		US 76/378, N side, 0.2 mi. E of st. sec. rd. 2377
107	3695	Hutchison House	1951	RESID		9261 US 76/378, S side, 0.1 mi. E of st. sec. rd. 2377
107	3696	Hubert C. Young House	1925	RESID		9355 US 76/378, S side, 0.2 mi. E of st. sec. rd. 2377
107	3697	D.P. Cloaninger House	1915c	RESID	Horrell Hill vic.	US 76/378, N side, at intersection w/ st. sec. rd. 2234
107	3698	Jim Cloaninger House	1915c	RESID	Horrell Hill vic.	US 76/378, S side, 0.3 mi. E of st. sec. rd. 2234
107	3699.00	McKinnon-Sloan House	1915c	RESID	Horrell Hill	US 76/378, S side, 0.1 mi. W of SC 86
107	3699.01	House, Unidentified	1930c	RESID	Horrell Hill	US 76/378, S side, 0.1 mi. W of SC 86
107	3700	McKinnon-Kirby House	1925c	RESID	Horrell Hill	SC 86, W side, less than 0.1 mi. N of US 76/378
107	3701	Howell Morrell House	1918c	RESID	Horrell Hill	775 Harmon Rd., E side, 0.1 mi. N of US 76/378
107	3702	Harmon Filling Sta.	1920c	COMM	Horrell Hill	9701 US 76/378, SE corner of intersection w/ SC 86
107	3703	Slave Cabin, Unid.	1860c	SLAVE	Horrell Hill vic.	US 76/378, N side, 0.2 mi. W of Blue Johnston Rd.
107	3704	"Morris Cabinet & Millwork"	1950c	COMM		US 76/378, N side, 0.5 mi. E of Blue Johnston Rd.
107	3705	Edmond-Layton House	1840c	RESID		US 76/378, N side, 0.6 mi. E of Blue Johnston Rd.
107	3706	Lebanon United Meth. Ch.	1925c	CHURC		US 76/378, N side, 0.6 mi. W of Arnold Rd.
107	3707	W.S. Hogan House	1920c	RESID		US 76/378, NE side, 0.3 mi. NW of Arnold Rd.
107	3708	House, Unidentified	1880c	RESID		1501 Crossing Creek Rd., NW side, 0.2 mi. NE of Congaree Rd.
107	3709	"Sugar Hill"	1880c	RESID		0.2 mi. down dirt drive on SE side of Crossing Creek Rd., 0.3 mi. SW of US 76/378
107	3710	Bellwood Sch. Teacherage	1925c	RESID		Old Congaree Run, W side, <0.1 mi. S of US 76/378
107	3711	Bellwood School	1924c	School		Old Congaree Run, W side, 0.1 mi. S of US 76/378
107	3712	Store, Unidentified	1925c	COMM		Old Congaree Run, E side, at intersection w/ US 76/378
107	3713	House, Unidentified	1900c	RESID		Old Congaree Run, W side, 0.3 mi. N of Reese Rd.
107	3714	St. Matthews Baptist Cem.	1910c	CEMET		St. Matthews Church Rd., S side, 0.3 mi. W of Mid-East Rd.
107	3715	House, Unidentified	1930c	RESID		Reese Rd., W side, <0.1 mi. N of Lorenzo Davis Rd.
107	3716	House, Unidentified	1930c	RESID		Reese Rd., W side, <0.1 mi. N of Lorenzo Davis Rd.
107	3717	House, Unidentified	1895c	RESID		Reese Rd., E side, 0.1 mi. S of Lorenzo Davis Rd.
107	3720	Mill, Unidentified	1920c	COMM		st. sec. rd. 67, S side, 0.5 mi. NE of SC 764
107	3721	"Williams House"	1910c	RESID		Cottage Ct., N side, 0.1 mi. NW of Jim William Rd.
107	3722	School, Unidentified	1940c	School		Cabin Creek Rd., N side, <0.1 mi. E of SC 769
107	3723.00	Rev. Hopkins Weston Hse	1918c	RESID	Congaree vic.	1017 st. sec. rd. 66, N side, 0.1 mi. W of Congaree Rd.

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107	3723.01	Kitchen, Unidentified	1890c	KITCH	Congaree vic.	1017 st. sec. rd. 66, N side, 0.1 mi. W of Congaree Rd.
107	3723.02	House, Unidentified	1920c	RESID	Congaree vic.	1017 st. sec. rd. 66, N side, 0.1 mi. W of Congaree Rd.
107	3724.00	St. John's Episcopal Ch.	1982	CHURC	Congaree vic.	st. sec. rd. 85, W side, 0.4 mi. S of Congaree Rd.
107	3724.01	St. John's Episcopal Cem.	1830c	CEMET	Congaree vic.	st. sec. rd. 85, W side, 0.4 mi. S of Congaree Rd.
107	3725	House, Unidentified	1910c	RESID	Congaree	Congaree Rd., SW side, at intersection w/ Gus Lane
107	3726	Congaree Depot	1890c	RAILR	Congaree	Congaree Rd., N side, 0.1 mi. W of S. Carolina Rd.
107	3727	Beulah Baptist Ch. Cem.	1851c	CEMET		Beulah Church Rd., N side, 0.1 mi. W of S. Carolina Rd.
107	3728	Cemetery, Unidentified	1912c	CEMET		Beulah Church Rd., NE side, 0.1 mi. E of Congaree Rd.
107	3729	House, Unidentified	1915c	RESID	Horrell Hill vic.	Congaree Rd., E side, 0.4 mi. SE of US 76/378
107	3730	House, Unidentified	1890c	RESID	Horrell Hill vic.	1168 Congaree Rd., SW side, 0.5 mi. SE of US 76/378
107	3731	Siloam School	1920c	School		Congaree Rd., E side, 0.3 mi. N of Crossing Creek Rd.
107	3732.00	Hopkins Cabin Branch	1795c	RESID	Bruner vic.	INFORMATION RESTRICTED
107	3732.01	Hopkins Cabin Branch	1810c	RESID	Bruner vic.	INFORMATION RESTRICTED
107	3733	Garrick-Gray House	1850c	RESID	Weston vic.	Weston Rd., W side, 0.1 mi. S of Dan Gray Rd.
107	3734	House, Unidentified	1880c	RESID		Minervaville Rd., S side, at intersection w/ Vandoval Rd.
107	3735	House, Unidentified	1915c	RESID		Spring Hope Rd., SW side, 0.1 mi. SE of M. L. King Blvd.
107	3736	Store, Unidentified	1935c	COMM		Cabin Creek Rd., S side, at intersection w/ M. L. King Blvd.
107	3737	House, Unidentified	1935c	RESID		Clarkson Rd., SW corner of intersection w/ M. L. King Blvd.
107	3738	Hopkins School	1930c	School	Hopkins	Old Clarkson Rd., NE side, 0.1 mi. W of Ault Rd.
107	3739	Fred W. Alston House	1920c	RESID	Hopkins	1229 Old Clarkson Rd., NE side, 0.2 mi. W of Ault Rd.
107	3740	School, Unidentified	1930c	School	Hopkins	Old Clarkson Rd., SW side, 0.2 mi. W of Ault Rd.
107	3741.00	Chappell Cabin Branch Pl.	1781	RESID	Hopkins vic.	Chappell Creek Rd., E side, 1.0 mi. SE of L. Richland Blvd.
107	3741.01	Smokehouse	1781	OUTBL	Hopkins vic.	Chappell Creek Rd., E side, 1.0 mi. SE of L. Richland Blvd.

Eastover Quadrangle

#139

139	0012	J.A. Byrd Mercantile Store	1910c	COMM	Eastover	Main St., NE side, between Watson & Henry
139	0035	Farmers & Merchants Bank	1910	COMM	Eastover	Main St., NE side, between Watson & Henry
139	0040.00	Good Hope Baptist Ch.	1857c	CHURC		US 76/378, N side, at intersection w/ Campbell Rd.
139	0040.01	Good Hope Baptist Cem.	1860c	CEMET		US 76/378, N side, at intersection w/ Campbell Rd.
139	0041.00	Goodwill Plant-Crtkrs Hs	1880c	RESID		Entrance is N off of US 76/378, 0.5 mi. W of st. sec. rd. 263, bldgs. start 1.2 mi. N of entrance
139	0041.01	Overseer's House	1835c	RESID		See #139 0041.00.
139	0041.02	Lodge	1910/35	LODGE		See #139 0041.00.
139	0041.03	Slave Cabin #1	1860c	SLAVE		See #139 0041.00.
139	0041.04	Slave Cabin #2	1860c	SLAVE		See #139 0041.00.
139	0041.05	Mill Building	1857-70	COMM		See #139 0041.00.
139	0041.06	Mill Pond/Canal System	pre-1827	LANDS		See #139 0041.00.
139	0041.07	Basin's Landing	1800c	SITE		3.0 mi. N off of US 76/378, 0.5 mi. W of st. sec. rd. 263
139	0058.00	Laurelwood	1830c	RESID		INFORMATION RESTRICTED
139	0058.01	Tenant House, Unid.	1890c	RESID		INFORMATION RESTRICTED
139	0081	St. Thomas Protestant	1892-93	CHURC		Yelton Lane, S side, 0.1 mi. W of Tillinghast Rd.
139	0083	Claudius Scott Cottage	1840c	RESID		Chain Gang Road, E side, 0.3 mi. N of Antioch Amez Ch. Rd.
139	0103.00	Zion Protestant Episcopal	1911	CHURC	Eastover	Vanboklen St., E side, between Ray St. & E. Memorial Ch. Rd.
139	0103.01	Zion Protestant Episcopal	1850c	CEMET	Eastover	Vanboklen St., E side, between Ray St. & E. Memorial Ch. Rd.
139	3501	Campbell's Stores	1910c	COMM	Eastover	Main St., S side, between Henry & Anderson
139	3502	Old Richland Supply Co.	1927c	COMM	Eastover	1001/2 Main St., S side, between Henry & Anderson
139	3503	House, Unidentified	1890c	RESID	Eastover	Watson St., W side, between Dodamead & Main

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139	3504	House, Unidentified	1890c	RESID	Eastover vic.	Chain Gang Road, E side, 0.1 mi. S of House Rd.
139	3505	Croswell House	1870c	RESID	Eastover	525 Main St., N side, at intersection with Watson St.
139	3506	House, Unidentified	1925c	RESID	Eastover	449 Main St., N side, at intersection with Sand Hill Rd.
139	3507	House, Unidentified	1885c	RESID	Eastover	Chalk St., W side, 0.1 mi. S of Main St.
139	3508	Lula M. Sumpter House	1946c	RESID	Eastover	129 Chalk St., SE side, 0.2 mi. S of Main St.
139	3509	Store, Unidentified	1900c	STORE	Eastover	Main St., S side, between Chalk & Watson
139	3510	Store, Unidentified	1890c	STORE	Eastover	Main St., S side, between Anderson & Joyner
139	3511	"Williams Grocery"	1890c	STORE	Eastover	1160 Main St., S side, at intersection w/ Joyner
139	3512	Eason House	1850c	RESID	Eastover	Main St., N side, between Joyner & Vanboklen
139	3513	Community Pond	1930c	LANDS	Eastover vic.	Community Pond Rd., N side, 0.5 mi. E of Chain Gang Rd.
139	3514	House, Unidentified	1920c	RESID		Chain Gang Rd., W side, 0.2 mi. N of Antioch Amez Church Rd.
139	3515	"Nutshell"	1890c	RESID		Chain Gang Rd., E side, 0.5 mi. N of Antioch Amez Church Rd.
139	3516	House, Unidentified	1890c	RESID		Bynum Rd., S side, at intersection w/ McCords Ferry Rd.
139	3517	"Yelton House"	1900c	RESID		Yelton Lane, W end, 0.2 mi. W of Tillinghast Rd.
139	3518	"Bynum House"	1900c	RESID		Haithpack Rd., N side, 0.1 mi. E of Vanboklen Rd.
139	3519	House, Unidentified	1900c	RESID		0.2 mi. off NW side of Yelton Rd., 0.1 mi. W of Tillinghast Rd.
139	3520	Amelia Clarkson Place	1880c	RESID		.3 mi. off W side of Tillinghast Rd., 0.2 mi. SW of McCords Ferry Rd.
139	3521.00	The Parsonage	1840c	RESID		0.1 mi. off W side of Tillinghast Rd., 0.2 mi. SW of McCords Ferry Rd.
139	3521.01	The Parsonage-kitchen	1820c	KITCH		0.1 mi. off W side of Tillinghast Rd., 0.2 mi. SW of McCords Ferry Rd.
139	3522	Shiloh AME Ch. Cemet	1925c	CEMET		Pathway Rd., W end, 0.2 mi. off W side of Vanboklen Rd.
139	3528	House, Unidentified	1880c	RESID		Congress Rd., W side, 0.2 mi. N of Eastover Rd.
139	3529	Tenant House, Unid.	1915c	RESID		Willie Wilson Rd., E side, at intersection w/ Millwood Dr.
139	3530	Rev. Geo. Simons House	1880c	RESID		Richard Simmons Rd., W side, 0.2 mi. NW of Heyward Rd.
139	3531	"Sandhill Mercantile Co."	1910c	COMM		US 76/378, N side, at intersection w/ Campbell Rd.
139	3532	Pressley House	1915c	RESID		Garners Ferry Way, SW side, 0.1 mi. SE of US 76/378
139	3533	Cemetery, Unidentified	1882c	CEMET		Crossroads Community Center Rd., SW end, 0.1 mi. W of US 601
139	3534.00	McLeod United Meth. Cem	1856c	CEMET		in median of US 76/378, 0.3 mi. E of Chain Gang Rd.
139	3534.01	Dowdy Cemetery	1854c	CEMET		US 76/378, N side, 0.3 mi. E of Chain Gang Rd.
139	3535	Kelley-Young House	1940c	RESID		Chain Gang Rd., W side, 0.4 mi. S of US 76/378
139	3536	House, Unidentified	1920c	RESID		Chain Gang Rd., E side, 0.2 mi. N of Southwind Rd.
139	3537	House, Unidentified	1915c	RESID		0.1 mi. E of intersection of John Ammons Rd., & Antioch Amez Church Rd.
139	3538	House, Unidentified	1915c	RESID		John Ammons Rd., SW side, 0.2 mi. NW of Antioch Amez Church Rd.
139	3539	House, Unidentified	1935c	RESID		Piney Branch Rd., E side, 0.4 mi. S of Heyward Wilson Rd.
139	3564	"Waterree River Ferries"	1938	marker		US 76/378, S side, 0.5 mi. E of st. sec. rd. 263
139	3565	Shiloh School	1920c	school		US 601, SW side, just S of Haithcock Rd.
139	3573	Cook's Mountain	?	SITE		1.0 mi. E of Cate Rd. on Waterree River, 4.0 mi. N of US 76/378
139	3601	"WPA School"	1935-7	School	Eastover	Vanboklen St., E side, at intersec. w/ McKenzie St.
139	3602	Water Tower	1935c	STRCT	Eastover	Vanboklen St., E side, 0.1 mi. N of McKenzie St.
139	3603	House, Unidentified	1915c	RESID	Eastover	248 Henry St., W side, 0.3 mi. N of Dodamead St.
139	3604	Walters House	1935c	RESID	Eastover	324 Henry St., W side, 0.1 mi. N of Dodamead St.
139	3605	House, Unidentified	1900c	RESID	Eastover	Henry St., <0.1 mi. N of Dodamead St.
139	3606	Smith House	1920c	RESID	Eastover	203 Dodamead St., N side, at intersection w/ Henry
139	3607	House, Unidentified	1900c	RESID	Eastover	213 Sandhill Rd., SW corner of Sandhill & Nelson
139	3608	Richland Presbyterian Ch.	1925c	CHURC	Eastover	Sandhill Rd., NW corner Sandhill & Church
139	3609	Eason Mem. Baptist Ch.	1910c	CHURC	Eastover	NW corner of intersection of Vanboklen & Dodamead
139	3610	House, Unidentified	1940c	RESID	Eastover	Vanboklen St., W side, between Price & Ray
139	3718	Bellaire	1820c	RESID	Eastover vic.	st. sec. rd. 67, N side, 0.4 mi. E of st. sec. rd. 1322

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139	3719	House, Unidentified	1925c	RESID	Eastover vic.	st. sec. rd. 67, S side, 0.2 mi. E of st. sec. rd. 1322
139	3759	Campbell's Stores	1910c	COMM	Eastover	Main St., S side, between Henry & Anderson
139	3761.00	Murray Pond	1935c	LANDS		Lake Dogwood Circle surrounds lake, on W side of McCords Ferry Rd.
139	3761.01	Murray Pond Dam	1935c	STRCT		Lake Dogwood Circle, 0.2 mi. W of McCords Ferry Rd., S end of lake
139	3761.02	Murray Pond Power Hse	1935c	BLDG		Lake Dogwood Circle, 0.2 mi. W of McCords Ferry Rd., S end of lake

Fort Jackson South Quadrangle #171

171	0005	Barber House	1880c	RESID	Hopkins	Barberville Loop, E side, 0.1 mi. W of st. sec. rd. 37
171	3561	"Caughman's Pond"	1800c	LANDS	Lykesland	intersection of US 76/378 and Mill Creek
171	3571	"Early Rich. Co. Sttlmnts"	1938	marker		SC 48, SW side, 0.5 mi. SE of Longwood Rd.
171	3572	Hopkins Mill Pond	1800c	LANDS		SC 48, NE side, 0.7 mi. SE of Longwood Rd.
171	3575	Goodwyn Family Cemet.	1800c	CEMET		INFORMATION RESTRICTED
171	3577	unknown canal	?	LANDS		1.0 mi. W of Sunset Lake
171	3586	Cemetery, Unidentified	?	CEMET		approx. location - 4.0 mi. S of SC 48 on S side of Longwood Rd.
171	3587	Reese Slave Cemetery	?	CEMET		0.2 mi. S of Montgomery Rd., 0.4 mi. E of Montgomery Lane
171	3673	Reese Family Cemetery	1800c	CEMET		Back Swamp Rd., S side, 0.7 mi. W of st. sec. rd. 37
171	3686	House, Unidentified	1920c	RESID	Hopkins vic.	6708 st. sec. rd. 37, NW side, 0.1 mi. N of Chappell Creek Rd.
171	3687	House, Unidentified	1910c	RESID	Hopkins vic.	6709 st. sec. rd. 37, SE side, >0.1 mi. N of Chappell Creek Rd.
171	3688	Murphy-McCracken Hse.	1880c	RESID	Hopkins	st. sec. rd. 37, W side, at intersection w/ Barberville Loop
171	3690.00	Hopkins Oldfield Plan.	1924c	RESID		5304 st. sec. rd. 37, E side, 0.5 mi. S of US 76/378
171	3690.02	Oldfield -- tenant house	1924c	RESID		5304 st. sec. rd. 37, E side, 0.5 mi. S of US 76/378
171	3690.03	Oldfield -- tenant house	1925c	RESID		5304 st. sec. rd. 37, E side, 0.5 mi. S of US 76/378
171	3742	Dr. Hubert Claytor House	1886	RESID	Hopkins	Lower Richland Blvd., W side, at intersection w/ Hopkins Rd.
171	3743	"Hopkins" Sesqui. Marker	1938	Marker	Hopkins	Lower Richland Blvd., W side, at intersection w/ Clayton Rd.
171	3744	House, Unidentified	1850c	RESID	Hopkins	st. sec. rd. 37, E side, at intersec. w/ Old Hopkins Rd.
171	3745	Overseer's House, Unid.	1880c	RESID	Hopkins	Claytor Rd., S side, 0.4 mi. W of Lower Richland Blvd.
171	3746	Hopkins Family Cemetery	1760c	CEMET	Hopkins	INFORMATION RESTRICTED
171	3747	House, Unidentified	1890c	RESID	Hopkins	L. Richland Blvd., E side, 0.1 mi. N of Old Hopkins Rd.
171	3748	Burnside Dairy Farms	1890c	RESID	Columbia vic.	US 76/378, S side, 0.3 mi. W of Old Garners Ferry Rd.
171	3749.00	Eva Caughman Cobb Hse.	1930c	RESID	Columbia vic.	Fairmont Rd., S side, 0.2 mi. E of Halbrook St.
171	3749.01	Caughman-Cobb - cottage	1910c	RESID	Columbia vic.	Fairmont Rd., S side, 0.2 mi. E of Halbrook St.
171	3750	Campbell House	1900c	RESID	Columbia vic.	Old Leesburg Rd., 0.8 mi. W of st. sec. rd. 37
171	3751	House, Unidentified	1915c	RESID	Columbia vic.	Old Leesburg Rd., N side, 0.2 mi. E of SC 262
171	3752	Mill Creek Meth. Cemetery	1883c	CEMET	Lykesland vic.	US 76/378, N side, 0.2 mi. SE of Benson Rd.
171	3753	H. F. Caughman, Sr., Hse.	1907	RESID	Columbia vic.	Fairmont Rd., S side, 0.2 mi. E of Caughman Rd.
171	3754	Lykesland Post Office	1920c	POSTO	Lykesland	US 76/378, NE side, at intersection w/ Trotter Rd.
171	3755	Mill Creek Meth. Church	1880c	CHURC	Lykesland vic.	Old Garners Ferry Rd., NE side, 0.2 mi. S of US 76/378
171	3756	Wm. B. Caughman House	1922	RESID	Lykesland vic.	Old Garners Ferry Rd., S side, 0.2 mi. W of Old Hopkins Rd.
171	3757	House, Unidentified	1930c	RESID	Columbia vic.	4664 SC 48, NE side, between Reeder Point Dr. & Blakeley Rd.
171	3758	Reeder Point School	1915	School	Columbia vic.	SC 48, NE side, between Amick Lane & Carswell Dr.
171	3760	House, Unidentified	1875c	RESID	Hopkins	Lyles St., S side, just W of Lower Richland Blvd.

Gadsden Quadrangle #185

185	0053	John J. Kaminer House	1880c	RESID	Gadsden	SC 48, N side, at intersection w/ S. Cedar Creek Rd.
185	3578	"Gadsden"	1938	marker	Gadsden	SC 48, S side, 0.2 mi. W of SC 769

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185	3583	Pea Ridge Cemetery	?	CEMET	Gadsden vic.	St. Marks Rd., W side, 0.7 mi. S of Bluff Rd.
185	3600	House, Unidentified	1900c	RESID		Old Bluff Rd., S side, 0.1 mi. E of Garrick Rd.
185	3624	Store, Unidentified	1910c	COMM		SC 769, at intersection w/ Hampton Williams Rd.
185	3625	Portee House	1940c	RESID		SC 769, SW side, 0.1 mi. NW of Old Palmetto Cr.
185	3626.00	Mount Ararat Church	1900c	SITE (burned)		Congaree Church Rd., S side, between SC 769 and Cartlin St.
185	3626.01	Mt. Ararat Church Cemeter.	1900c	CEMET		Cartin St., W side, 0.1 mi. N of Congaree Rd.
185	3627	Wm. Scott Plantation	N/A	RESID		County Rd. 84, 0.5 mi. E of intersection w/ SC 769
185	3628	House, Unidentified	1900c	RESID		Haystack Rd., S side, 0.4 mi. E of Old Issaac Rd.
185	3632	House, Unidentified	1875c	RESID	Gadsden vic.	Blackberry Rd., NE side, 0.1 mi. SE of South Cedar Creek Rd.
185	3633	St. Marks Cemetery	1922c	CEMET	Gadsden vic.	St. Marks Rd., W side, 0.3 mi. W of South Cedar Creek Rd.
185	3634	Nathan House	1915c	RESID	Gadsden vic.	Nathan Ridge Lane, S side, 0.1 mi. E of St. Marks Rd.
185	3635.00	House, Unidentified	1900c	RESID	Gadsden vic.	SC 48, S side, 0.3 mi. E of St. Marks Rd.
185	3635.01	Tenant House, Unid.	1900c	RESID	Gadsden vic.	SC 48, S side, 0.3 mi. E of St. Marks Rd.
185	3636	Garrick House	1925c	RESID	Gadsden vic.	S. Cedar Creek Rd., W side, 0.1 mi. N of St. Marks Rd.
185	3637.00	House, Unidentified	1880c	RESID	Gadsden	S. Cedar Creek Rd., E side, 0.2 mi. S of SC 48
185	3637.01	Kitchen	1880c	KITCH	Gadsden	S. Cedar Creek Rd., E side, 0.2 mi. S of SC 48
185	3638	House, Unidentified	1915c	RESID	Gadsden vic.	SC 48, S side, <0.1 mi. W of Pat Garrick Rd.
185	3639	Garrick House	1890c	RESID	Gadsden vic.	Pat Garrick Rd., S end, 0.3 mi. S of SC 48
185	3640	Moseley House	1935c	RESID	Gadsden vic.	Pat Garrick Rd., W side, 0.2 mi. S of SC 48
185	3641	House, Unidentified	1900c	RESID	Gadsden vic.	SC 769, E side, 0.1 mi. N of Goodwin Rd.
185	3642	House, Unidentified	1850c	RESID	Gadsden vic.	Goodwin Rd., S side, 0.2 mi. W of SC 769
185	3643	House, Unidentified	1925c	RESID	Gadsden vic.	Goodwin Rd., N side, 0.2 mi. W of SC 769
185	3644	Unknown	1910c	?	Gadsden	SC 769, W side, <0.1 mi. N of SC 48
185	3645	House, Unidentified	1910c	RESID	Gadsden	Sidetrack Lane, NE side, <0.1 mi. NW of SC 48
185	3646	House, Unidentified	1935c	RESID	Gadsden	Sidetrack Lane, NE side, 0.1 mi. NW of SC 48
185	3647	"Nonsuch Arabian Farms"	1905c	RESID	Gadsden	SC 48, S side, across from Sidetrack Lane
185	3669	Frank Adams, Sr., House	1935c	RESID		Baychester Rd., E side, 0.2 mi. S of Hampton Williams Rd.
185	3670	House, Unidentified	1900c	RESID		Goodwin Way, W side, <0.1 mi. S of Bateshill Rd.
185	3671	House, Unidentified	1920c	RESID		st. sec. rd. 734, S side, 0.2 mi. W of st. sec. rd. 2236
185	3672	House, Unidentified	1930c	RESID		Caroline Sims Rd., SW side, 0.4 mi. SE of st. sec. rd. 734
185	3676	House, Unidentified	1940c	RESID		6621 SC 48, S side, at intersec. w/ H.L. Clarkson Rd.
185	3677	House, Unidentified	1930c	RESID		SC 48, N side, 0.1 mi. W of Z.C. Clarkson Rd.
185	3678	House, Unidentified	1890c	RESID		201 H.L. Clarkson Rd., 0.3 mi. SW of SC 48
185	3681	J.D. Henry House	1920c	RESID		6912 Z.C. Clarkson Rd., S side, 0.1 mi. E of Henry Thomas Rd.
185	3682	House, Unidentified	1890c	RESID		Millie's Rd., SE side, 0.3 mi. S of SC 48
185	3683.00	Meeting House	1860c	RESID		Meeting House Rd., E side, 0.1 mi. S of Clarkson Rd.
185	3683.01	Slave Burial Ground	?	CEMET		Meeting House Rd., E side, 0.1 mi. S of Clarkson Rd.
185	3683.02	Meeting House - kitchen		KITCH		Meeting House Rd., E side, 0.1 mi. S of Clarkson Rd.
185	3684	House, Unidentified	1930c	RESID		Martin L. King Blvd., E side, 0.1 mi. N of SE 48
185	3685	House, Unidentified	1910c	RESID		Terrapin Woods Rd., S side, 0.2 mi. SW of Martin L. King Blvd.

Leesburg Quadrangle #296

296	3523	Cemetery, Unidentified	?	CEMET		Old McGraw Rd., S side, 0.1 mi. SE of US 601
296	3524	Ft. Jackson barracks	1930c	barracks		Goffman Rd., S side, at intersection w/ Lassister-Jacobs Rd.
296	3525	Mt. Pilgrim Baptst Church	1900c	CHURC		Mt. Pilgrim Baptist Church Rd. & Stackleather Rd., NE side, 0.3 mi. E of US 601
296	3526	Wilson's Store	1925c	COMM		Leesburg Rd., S side, at intersection w/ Old Leesburg Rd.
296	3527.00	Oak Grove Church	1900c	CHURC		Congress Rd., W side, 0.2 mi. S of Leesburg Rd.
296	3527.01	Oak Grove Cemetery	1898c	CEMET		Congress Rd., W side, 0.2 mi. S of Leesburg Rd.

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Savoy's Lake Quadrangle

#463

463	3576	Green Hill Mound	?	SITE	INFORMATION RESTRICTED
463	3584	O'Hanlon Cemetery	?	CEMET	0.1 mi. SE of Old Bluff Rd., 0.3 mi. NW of Lost John Rd.
463	3585	Bethel Meth. Ch. Cemet.	?	CEMET	Old Bluff Rd., NE side, 0.5 mi. S of SC 48
463	3674	House, Unidentified	1900c	RESID	SC 48, SW side, 0.1 mi. NW of st. sec. rd. 37
463	3675	House, Unidentified	1925c	RESID	st. sec. rd. 734, SW side, 0.3 mi. SW of SC 48
463	3679	Myers Cemetery	1830c	CEMET	SC 48, N side, 0.4 mi. E of st. sec. rd. 734
463	3680	Matlock House	1925c	RESID	SC 48, S side, 0.3 mi. E of st. sec. rd. 734

Wateree Quadrangle

#541

541	0054.00	Kensington Plantation	1850c	RESID	Acton vic.	Acton Rd., E side, 0.7 mi. E of US 601
541	0054.01	Kensington -- kitchen	1850c	KITCH	Acton vic.	Acton Rd., E side, 0.7 mi. E of US 601
541	0074.00	Oakwood	1877	RESID		SC 48, S side, at intersection w/ Poultry Lane
541	0074.01	Slave Cottage # 2	1850c	SLAVE		SC 48, S side, at intersection w/ Poultry Lane
541	0074.02	Slave Cottage #1	1850c	SLAVE		SC 48, S side, at intersection w/ Poultry Lane
541	0074.03	Oakwood -- store	1900c	COMM		SC 48, S side, at intersection w/ Poultry Lane
541	0079.00	Richland Pres. Church	1883	CHURC		Fork Church Rd., N side, 0.2 mi. W of Jack Paul Rd.
541	0079.01	Church Cemetery	1883c	CEMET		Fork Church Rd., N side, 0.2 mi. W of Jack Paul Rd.
541	3566	John M. Bates Bridge	1948	STRCT		intersection of US 601 and Congaree River
541	3567	"Bates Old River Br. - S"	1942	STRCT		US 601, 3.0 mi. S of US 601-SC 48 intersection
541	3568	"Bates Old River Br. - N"	1942	STRCT		US 601, 1.8 mi. S of US 601-SC 48 intersection
541	3569	Site of Kingville Station	?	SITE		NE side of Southern Railroad at Kingville
541	3579	Cemetery, Unidentified	?	CEMET		0.1 mi. S of Hellwood Rd., 0.5 mi. SW of US 601
541	3580	Tom Seay Cemetery	?	CEMET		0.5 mi. down dirt rd. off of SW side of Joe Collins Rd.,
541	3581	Cemetery, Unidentified	?	CEMET	Eastover vic.	0.2 mi. SE of Griffins Creek Rd.
541	3582	Cemetery, Unidentified	?	CEMET	Eastover vic.	0.1 mi. E of the end off Sam Grant Rd. off E side of Poultry Ln.
541	3611	Young House	1940c	RESID		SC 764, S side, 0.2 mi. NW of Hickory Hill Rd.
541	3612	House, Unidentified	1910c	RESID		429 Hallwood, SW side, 0.1 mi. N of Sandy Mood Rd.
541	3613	School, Unidentified	1925c	School		Timbleside Rd., S side, 0.1 mi. E of Hickory Hill Rd.
541	3614	House, Unidentified	1890c	RESID		218 Timbleside Rd., S side, 0.1 mi. E. of Hickory Hill Rd.
541	3615	House, Unidentified	1910c	RESID	Eastover vic.	Bluff R., S side, 0.2 mi. E of Poultry Lane
541	3616	House, Unidentified	1940c	RESID		412 Chalk St. NW side, 0.4 mi. of Poultry Lane
541	3617	House, Unidentified	1890c	RESID		Chalk St., NW side, 0.1 mi. NE of Poultry Lane
541	3618	House, Unidentified	1885c	RESID		Poultry Lane, NE side, 0.1 mi. N of Chalk St.
541	3619.00	House, Unidentified	1875c	RESID		Griffins Creek Rd., N side, 0.3 mi. W of Poultry Lane
541	3619.01	Cemetery, Unidentified	1861c	CEMET		901 Griffins Creek Rd., E side, 0.4 mi. N of SC 48
541	3620	School, Unidentified	1900c	School		901 Griffins Creek Rd., E side, 0.4 mi. N of SC 48
541	3621	Tenant House, Unid.	1915c	RESID		Dowdy Place Rd., S end, 0.2 mi. S of Griffins Creek Rd.
541	3622	House, Unidentified	1900c	RESID		NW corner of intersection of Poultry Rd. & Fork Church Rd.
541	3623	Tenant House, Unid.	1915c	RESID		Harold C. Hill Rd., E side, 0.3 mi. N of Fork Church Rd.
541	3629	Red Hill Church Cemetery	1900c	CEMET		Harold C. Hill Rd., E side, 0.3 mi. N of Fork Church Rd.
541	3630	Pleasant Grove Church Cemetery	1918c	CEMET		Congaree Church Rd., NE side, 0.1 mi. NW of Whistle Top Rd.
541	3631.00	Congaree Baptist Church	1800c	CHURC		Congaree Church Rd., NE side, 0.2 mi. NW of Whistle Top Rd.
541	3631.01	Congaree Ch. Cemetery	1845c	CEMET		Congaree Church Rd., NE side, 0.1 mi. N of SC 48
541	3648.00	Boyd House	1875c	RESID		Congaree Church Rd., NE side, 0.1 mi. N of SC 48
541	3648.01	Boyd House -- kitchen	1885c	KITCH		Fork Church Rd., S side, <0.1 mi. W of Harold Hill Rd.
541	3648.02	Boyd House -- store	1910c	COMM		Fork Church Rd., S side, <0.1 mi. W of Harold Hill Rd.
541	3649	House, Unidentified	1910c	RESID	Acton	Fork Church Rd., S side, <0.1 mi. W of Harold Hill Rd.
541	3650	Saint Phillips School	1910c	School		0.2 mi. S of Acton Rd., W side, 0.3 mi. E of US 601
541	3651	St. Phillips Ch. Cemetery	1920c	CEMET		US 601, W side, 0.2 mi. S of Gatehill Rd.
541	3652	House, Unidentified	1920c	RESID		US 601, E side, 0.2 mi. S of Gatehill Rd.
541	3653	Sanctified Church	1935c	CHURC		US 601, W side, 0.1 mi. S of Cool Shade Dr.
						US 601, E side, 0.1 mi. N of Wateree Station Rd.

Lower Richland County Historical and Architectural Inventory
APPENDIX 1: Compiled Site Inventory
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541	3654	Tenant House, Unid.	1925c	RESID		US 601, W side, 0.1 mi. S of Godspeed Rd.
541	3655	Tenant House, Unid.	1925c	RESID		US 601, W side, 0.1 mi. S of Godspeed Rd.
541	3656	House, Unidentified	1860c	RESID	Wateree	Caldwell James Rd., N side, 0.1 mi. E of US 601
541	3657	Bates Store	1856c	COMM	Wateree	US 601, E side, <0.1 mi. N of Caldwell James Rd.
541	3658	"The Little Red School"	1880c	School	Wateree	0.1 mi. down dirt drive, S side, on E side of US 601, just N of Caldwell James Rd.
541	3659	House, Unidentified	1880c	RESID	Wateree	0.1 mi. on dirt drive parallel to Caldwell James Rd., E side of US 601
541	3660	US 601 Bridge	1942	STRCT	Wateree	US 601, 0.1 mi. S of Caldwell James Rd.
541	3661	House, Unidentified	1920c	RESID	Wateree	Caldwell James Rd., N side, 0.2 mi. E of US 601
541	3662	2 Unidentified Buildings	1900c	?		Two Rivers Rd., E end, 0.3 mi. SE of US 601
541	3663.00	House, Unidentified		RESID		0.2 mi. N of Joe Collins Rd., 0.5 mi. W of US 601
541	3663.01	House, Unidentified	1900c	RESID		0.2 mi. N of Joe Collins Rd., 0.5 mi. W of US 601
541	3664	Cope Williams School Site		School		Joe Collins Rd., E side, 0.3 mi. SE of Griffins Creek Rd.
541	3665	Sally Powell Tucker House	1940c	RESID		Tucker Town Rd., N side, 0.1 mi. W of Kingsville Rd.
541	3666	House, Unidentified	1945c	RESID		Kingsville Rd., W side, 0.1 mi. N of Tuckertown Rd.
541	3667	House, Unidentified	1930c	RESID		Kingsville Rd., W side, 0.2 mi. S of SC 48
541	3668	House, Unidentified	1940c	RESID		Jack Paul Rd., W side, 0.2 mi. N of SC 48



Lower Richland County Historical and Architectural Inventory - 1993

Appendix 2

List of Properties Eligible for the National Register and the National Register Criteria and Areas of Significance



South Carolina Department of Archives and History

1430 Senate Street, P.O. Box 11,669, Columbia, South Carolina 29211 (803) 734-8577
State Records (803) 734-7914; Local Records (803) 734-7917

LOWER RICHLAND COUNTY SURVEY

Properties Determined Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places

National Register field evaluations were made by Andrew W. Chandler, H. Thomas Shaw, and Mary R. Parramore, and in June and July, 1993.

The following assessment is based on the completed evaluation of the Lower Richland County Survey by the State Historic Preservation Office of the S.C. Department of Archives and History. The properties meet the eligibility criteria for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Some properties that contribute to historic districts that are eligible for the National Register may also qualify for individual listing. These recommendations are based on the present physical integrity and available historical information for the properties included in the Lower Richland County Survey. Should changes occur or further information become available, additional properties may be determined eligible by the National Register coordinator of the State Historic Preservation Office.

Site #	Historic Name/ Common Name	National Register Criteria: Area(s) of Significance
107 3552	Roberts Homeplace	C: Architecture
107 3554 - .02	Unidentified Farmstead	C: Architecture
107 3558	Logues Creek Cemetery and Camp Ground Site	Crit. Consid. D: Art; A: Social History; possibly Crit. Consid. A: Information Potential
107 3563 - .01	Morrell's Mill and Millpond	A: Industry; C: Architecture and Engineering
107 3598 - .01	Hawkinshurst	A: Social History; C: Architecture
107 3599 - .01	Eastover Fire Tower and Caretaker's House	A: Conservation
107 3711	Bellwood School	A: Education; C: Architecture
107 3717	Unidentified House/Farmstead	C: Architecture
107 3724.01	St. John's Episcopal Cemetery	Crit. Consid. D: Art and Social History
107 3726	Congaree Depot	A: Transportation/Commerce; C: Architecture
107 3731	Siloam School	A: Ethnic Heritage/Black, Education; C: Architecture

107 3732 -			C: Architecture
.01	Cabin Branch Plantation		A: Commerce; C: Architecture
107 3691	Gas Station		
107 3741 -			
.01	Hicks Chappell Cabin Branch Plantation		C: Landscape Architecture, and possibly Architecture
139 3511	Williams Grocery		A: Commerce; C: Architecture
139 3512	Eason House		C: Architecture
139 3531	Sandhill Mercantile Company		A: Commerce; C: Architecture
139 3601	WPA School (Eastover)		A: Social History, Education; C: Architecture
139 3607	Unidentified House (Eastover)		C: Architecture
139 3609	Eason Memorial Baptist Church		Crit. Consid. A: Architecture
139 3759 &			
3501	Campbell's Stores		A: Commerce; C: Architecture
139 3761 -			
.01	Murray Pond, Dam & Power House		A: Social History; C: Architecture and Engineering
171 3688	Murphy-McCracken House		C: Architecture
171 3742	Dr. Hubert Claytor House		C: Architecture/Landscape Arch.
171 3746	Hopkins Family Cemetery		Crit. Consid. D: Art and Persons of Transcendent Importance
171 3754	Lykesland Post Office		A: Government
171 3756	William Belton Caughman House		C: Architecture
171 3758	Reeder Point School		A: Ethnic Heritage/Black, Education
185 3647	Nonsuch Arabian Farms (common name)		C: Architecture
185 3682	Unidentified Farmstead		A: Agriculture; C: Architecture
185 3683 -			
.01	The Meeting House		C: Architecture; A: Ethnic Heritage/Black
541 3631 -			
.01	Congaree Baptist Church and Cemetery		A: Religion; C: Architecture
541 3650	Saint Phillips School		A: Ethnic Heritage/Black, Education; C: Architecture
541 3657	Bates Store		A: Commerce; C: Architecture
541 3658	"The Little Red School"		Crit. Consid. B: Moved Property (Architecture); A: Education and C: Architecture

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The following list includes properties that are worthy of further investigation. Inclusion in this category is an indication that additional historical information about these properties may qualify them for listing in the National Register. We encourage property owners or interested citizens to contact the National Register coordinator at the S.C. Department of Archives and History with information that may be helpful in making this determination.

Site #	Historic Name/Common Name	Questions
107 3545	Brown's Chapel School	Was it a WPA built school?
107 3559	Unidentified Burial Enclosure	Who is interred here?
107 3574	Joel Adams Place (First Elm Savannah Plantation House)	More history needed.
107 3699	Old Store at Horrell Hill	More history needed.
139 3521 - .01	The Parsonage and Kitchen	Physical integrity is in question? More history needed. Historic associations are not clear.
171 3577	Unidentified Canal	Date of construction? What was its purpose? Associations?
171 3673	Reese Family Cemetery	Need more information on Reese family.
171 3744	Unidentified House in Hopkins	Date of construction? Historical associations?
171 3760	Small double-pen building (probably a former residence) on Lyles Maple Road)	Could this be an early tenant house or perhaps a slave dwelling?
463 3679	Myers Cemetery	Too overgrown to evaluate in person; potentially eligible from survey card information.
463 3674	Unidentified House	Inaccessible. History needed?
541 3619.01	Unidentified Cemetery	Inaccessible. Who is interred here?

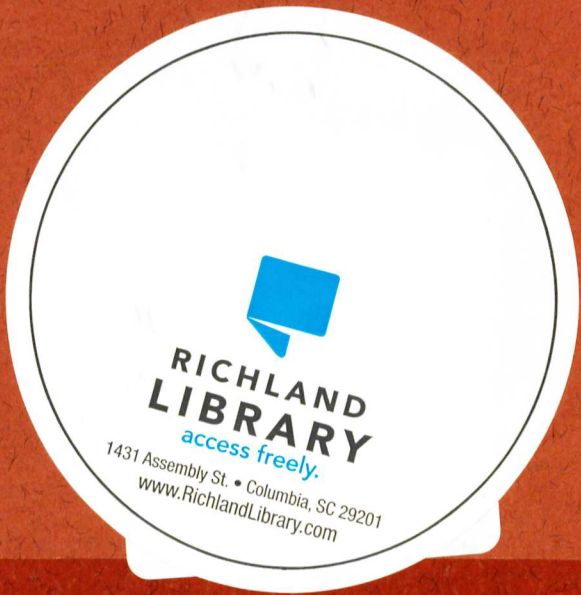
The consultants also submitted survey forms on a number of cemeteries in lower Richland County, all believed to contain the remains of black residents of the area. Information available on these cemeteries was provided by John Middleton, a black local historian and genealogist. Since however information is limited and access in most cases is either difficult or impossible, no field evaluations were conducted. These sites will therefore be maintained in the worthy of further investigation category until they can be evaluated for the National Register at a later date. Site numbers for these cemeteries are as follows:

107 3588	107 3593	171 3586	463 3585
107 3589	107 3594	171 3587	541 3579
107 3590	107 3595	185 3583	541 3580
107 3591	107 3596	185 3626.01	541 3581
107 3592	107 3690.04	463 3584	541 3582

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