

**Richland County  
Historical Resources  
May 2017**

RICHLAND DISTRICT  
SOUTH CAROLINA.

SURVEYED BY MARMADUCE COATE,

1820,

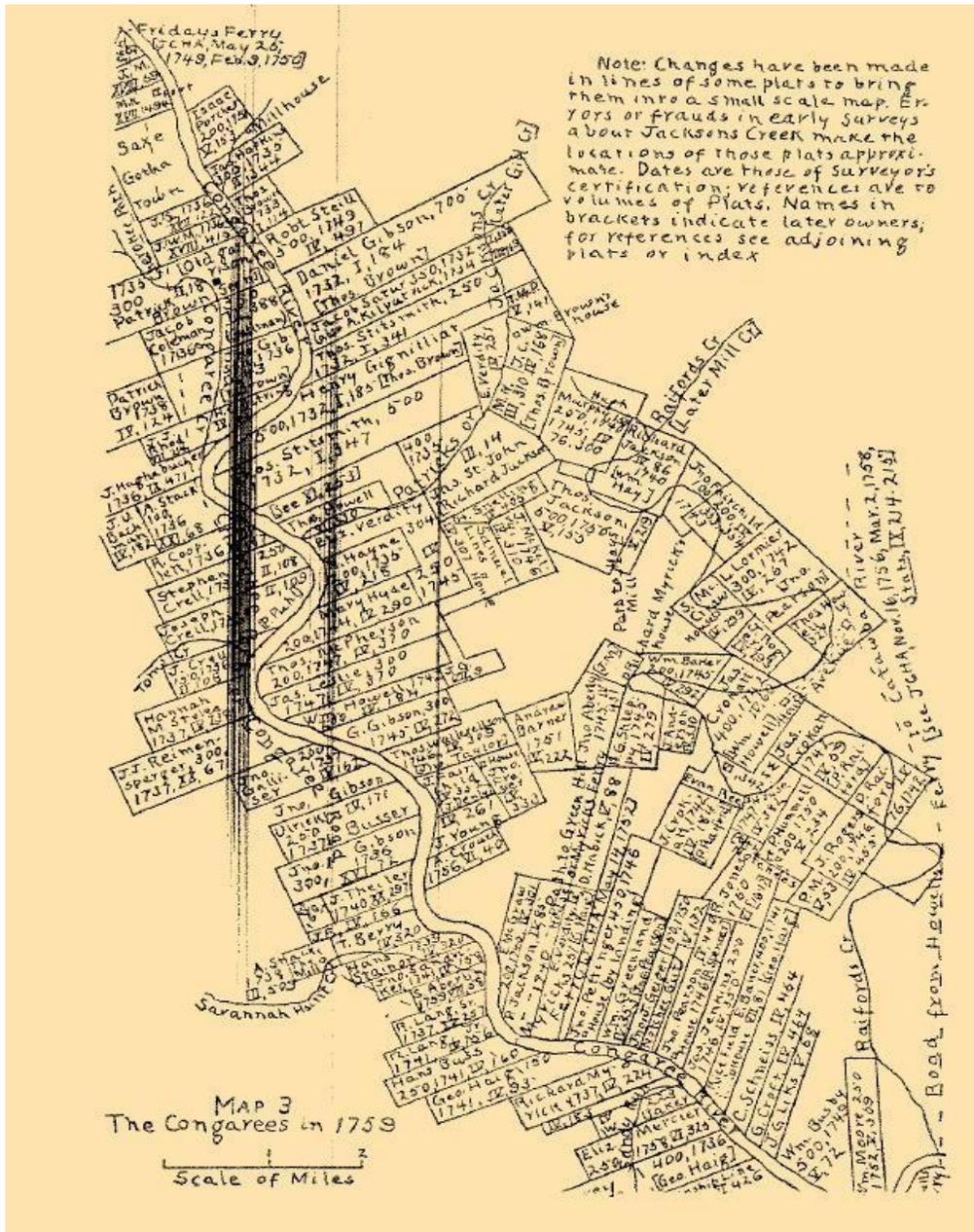
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1823.

# Richland County Historical Resources

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“The Congarees in 1759”, from Robert L. Meriwether's *The Expansion of South Carolina, 1729-1765*, p. 53

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**Graduate Assistant: Alexandria Russell, University of South Carolina**  
**Undergraduate Assistants: Jonathon Johnson and Celeste Miner**

“Beginning at the corner of Clarendon County at Pe(a)rson’s Island, thence up the Congaree River to the mouth of Cedar Creek thence on a straight line to the mouth of Twenty-five Mile Creek, thence down the Wateree River to the beginning, and shall be called Richland County.”  
--Act of 1785

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The Richland County Historical Resources Guide was prepared by a research team of graduate and undergraduate students led by Dr. Bobby Donaldson from the Department of History at the University of South Carolina.

Guided by the Richland County Conservation Commission’s (RCCC) goal “to identify, preserve and promote the county’s natural, cultural, and historical resources,” this report provides an inventory of available primary and secondary sources on Richland County history, including publications, manuscript collections, extant websites, tours, historic markers, promotional material, State Historic Preservation Office reports, and National Register nominations.

Over the past year, the project team identified, categorized, and

interpreted significant elements of the history of Richland County within the context of different historical time periods.

As part of the fact gathering process, the research team consulted with librarians, archivists, academic scholars, public historians, preservationists, and community stakeholders. Through an iterative process of visiting historic sites and repositories throughout Richland County and reviewing published bibliographies, library catalogs, and manuscript finding aids, the research team conducted an extensive literature review and developed a series of draft bibliographies that were reviewed by the Conservation Commission’s History Committee.

The research team reviewed the files of the Richland County

Conservation Commission and reviewed all archived copies of Richland County nominations for the National Register of Historic Places. Additionally, the research team reviewed and cataloged all extant Richland County submissions to the Federal Writers Project, which was coordinated by the Works Progress Administration during the New Deal Era. Particular attention was devoted to slave narratives and interviews that highlight historical information related to multiple communities throughout Richland County. Upon the recommendation of the History Committee, the research team included additional primary and secondary references focused on Native Americans, plantation records, and archaeological investigations, including the publications and findings of the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology.

To advance the Commission's commitment to geographical and cultural diversity, this investigation adopts a critical framework shaped by a focus on race, gender, and class considerations. While substantial work has been done to document historic structures in Richland County, this investigation identifies several gaps in the existing literature and among earlier documentary projects that

do not reflect the area's geographical and cultural diversity.

Throughout the course of our research and our engagement with an array of sources, we traced the slow and deliberate efforts that have been undertaken to create a more inclusive history of Richland County. Fortunately, advances in scholarship and technology, social justice struggles, and the determined work of diverse people to tell their own stories have led to significant revisions and corrections to long-held assumptions, theories, and narrative accounts. Regrettably, many of the important projects and publications that are identified in this report have not been accessible to the broader public. Going forward, the research team will work with the Conservation Commission and other partners to disseminate and promote our findings, which serve as an important resource for those interested in learning more about Richland County history. We also hope this report will be shared with archivists and librarians who will be able to provide further updates and additions.

The first section of the report provides an introduction that explains the goals of the project, the methods employed to conduct

our research, and a review of previously commissioned studies, heritage inventories, and architectural surveys conducted throughout Richland County. As a part of the introduction section, we have included a historical timeline devised by the Walker Local and Family History Center in the Richland Library.

The second section of the report provides an inventory of available primary and secondary sources focused on the history of Richland County. To the best of our abilities, we have identified important bibliographic information, provided a brief description of central themes and arguments, and associated the references to geographic areas of the county and particular historical time periods.

The report's third section provides an annotated list of manuscript records and archival papers that are housed in Special Collections libraries. We believe this section--one that examines heretofore overlooked or obscure collections--has the potential of identifying new opportunities for research and historic preservation.

The fourth section of the report provides a listing of remarkable interviews that were conducted by the Federal Writers Project during the New Deal era. The

information contained in these oral history transcripts provide invaluable insights into the county's history, especially as residents and scholars seek to learn more about citizens who were often marginalized in traditional historical accounts. The Federal Writers Project captures the memories of laborers, working men and women, and formerly enslaved African Americans who lived throughout Richland County. This section is presented in two parts. The first part reflects interviews conducted by the Federal Writers Project, and the second part identifies interviews that were conducted among elderly African Americans who experienced slavery.

The fifth section of the report itemizes relevant projects that are housed in the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office. Readers will find a description of a series of property survey reports and historical background studies from around Richland County that were deposited at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History.

The sixth section offers a list of additional research material drawn from libraries, digital archives, online repositories, map collections, oral interviews,

walking tours, and historic trails.

The seventh section of the report provides citations to a selected list of newspaper articles that contain important historical details about sites, events and individuals in Richland County.

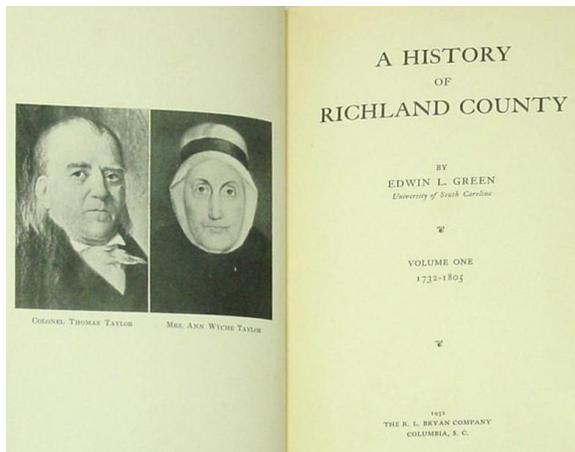
At the conclusion of the report, the eighth and final section offers a list of recommended topics, structures, personalities, and

regions of the county that merit further documentation, potential funding, and greater historical investigation. Following the conclusion, readers will find two appendices indicating selected historical markers located in Richland County and selected Richland County sites listed on the National Register.

## SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION/HISTORICAL TIMELINE

In the years leading up to Dr. Edwin Green's path-breaking volume *A History of Richland County* in 1932, he spent an enormous amount of time identifying and analyzing an array of sources about the area's past.

In the advancing eighty-four years since Green's study, significant strides have been made to chronicle Richland County's history and to preserve its built environment.



Edwin L. Green,  
*A History of Richland County*

Guided by the Richland County Conservation Commission's goal "to identify, preserve and promote the county's natural, cultural, and historical resources," the Resource Guide established a baseline of available primary and secondary sources on Richland County, including extant websites, tours,

historic markers, and National Register nominations. In conducting our research and drafting our findings we have been mindful of the Commission's expressed desire to be more inclusive of the broad diversity of Richland County.

In line with the time and resources allotted to the project, we have worked to generate as much documentation and source material as possible. *While the Initiative's findings are extensive, this report is not exhaustive.* Instead, what we have presented is a substantive collection of material that invites and encourages subsequent revisions and additions. We believe our report serves as a vital step in assembling what Dr. Edwin Green described as the "scattered records" of Richland County history.

As part of the fact gathering process, the research team consulted with librarians, archivists, academic scholars, public historians, preservationists, and community stakeholders. Through an iterative exercise of consulting libraries, archives, and published bibliographies, the research team developed a series of draft bibliographies that were reviewed by the Conservation

Commission's  
Committee.

Historic

Over the past year, the project categorized and interpreted significant elements of the history of Richland County within the context of different eras, inclusive of periods before the county was formally established in 1785. Additionally, the project developed a list of Richland County historical eras, research resources, and an inventory of associated buildings, sites, markers, research tours, and promotional material for each era from the prehistoric period to the Civil Rights Era to contemporary times.

The research team identified, reviewed, and cataloged primary and secondary sources related to the history of Richland County in multiple repositories. The following collections were consulted: The South Caroliniana Library at the University of South Carolina, the Richland Library, the South Carolina Department of Archives and History, the South Carolina Historical Society in Charleston, the Library of Congress, the Southern Historical Collection at the University of North Carolina, and the Perkins Library at Duke University.

While substantial work has been done to document historic

structures in Richland County, this investigation identifies several gaps in the existing literature and among earlier documentary projects that do not reflect the area's geographical and cultural diversity. To advance the Commission's commitment to geographical and cultural diversity, our investigation adopted a critical framework shaped by a focus on race, gender, and class considerations.

During the course of the Initiative, the research team:

- Examined the analysis and sources contained in comprehensive reports and architectural surveys of the area.
- Reviewed the narrative and sources identified in National Register nominations.
- Reviewed biographies and memoirs published in Google Books and other open source platforms. Reviewed newspapers, publications, and manuscript collections housed at the University of South Carolina's South Caroliniana Library.
- Reviewed the secondary sources and vertical files housed at the Richland Library, the South Carolina State Library, and the South Carolina Department of

- Archives and History.
- Analyzed entries in the Works Progress Administration's Federal Writers Project files, especially the Slave Narratives from Richland County.
- Explored the holdings of the South Carolina Historical Society in Charleston.
- Explored the holdings of the Library of Congress and the National Archives.
- Reviewed the research holdings of local museums, historical societies, and genealogical organizations.
- Reviewed and cataloged field reports and studies from the South Carolina State Historical Preservation Office.
- Consulted the collections of the Southern Historical Society at UNC and the Perkins Library at Duke University for references to Richland County.
- Conducted and tabulated searches on Worldcat.org, a database that lists the holdings of libraries around the world.
- Examined archeological reports from the Chicora Foundation and the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology.
- Identified and consulted

additional theses and dissertations related to Richland County.

- Consulted digitized newspapers for information related to Richland County.

**For Sale,**

That PLANTATION known by the name of Walnut Hill, situated in Richland District, in the fork of Congaree and Wateree Rivers; containing about 2,000 acres, of superior high land, 900 of which are cleared, 700 now in cultivation, and about 350 of swamp part of it high and under bank; on the premises are three large Barns, four Stables, two Cotton Houses, Gin House, and Machinery, Screw, Overseer's House, double Kitchen, Smoke House and other necessary out buildings, the whole of which are framed and new, there are twenty four Negro Houses, with brick chimneys, and also large sheds for Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, all recently put up.

Adjoining this PLANTATION is the Ferry well known as McCord's Ferry, which is not troubled by any on the river, connected with the opposite landing, is a tract of valuable swamp, and high land, called Neck Head, containing 1000 acres more or less.

A LOT of six acres, near Belleville, situated on the main road from Charleston to Columbia, with a comfortable Dwelling House, Barn, Stables, two Cotton Houses, Gin House, and Machinery, Screw, Blacksmiths Shop, and a large Store, considered as one of the best stands for business in the country, no other being near.

A life estate in the seat called Belleville, in Orangeburgh District, and the Plantation attached to it, containing 1,450 acres of high land, out of which 750 acres are good and peculiarly adapted to the cultivation of Cotton and Corn, on the place are all the buildings requisite to an establishment of the kind, together with a grist Mill, on an unfailing stream.

Also, Two hundred NEGROES, almost all of the country born, and as orderly and valuable as any in the state; among them are two most experienced and faithful Drivers, Boat Men, with a skilful and trusty Patron, Carpenters, Mill Wrights, Blacksmiths, Shoemakers, Millers, Tanners, Weavers, Cooks, Seamstresses, House Servants, &c. For terms and particulars, apply to JOHN DAWSON & Co. in Charleston, or to the subscriber.

RAOUL.  
tuth6

Belleville, 16th Dec.

Richland County Vertical File, USC

- Analyzed and cataloged the findings of the Sunrise Foundation of Lower Richland.
- Examined digitally archived maps and aerial photographs and employed Google Earth

- to tour areas of the county
- Attended a Congaree National Park Lunch and Learn series, featuring the scholarship of Janae Davis.
  - Attended the Fort Jackson Family Reunion and toured sites and cemeteries associated with African American families.
  - Attended a meeting of the Dutch Fork Genealogical Society and explored the society's research collection.
  - Visited the Blythewood Historical Society and explored the society's extensive research collection.

Building on existing efforts of the Commission and previous "cultural heritage" inventories and architectural surveys, the Initiative provides a list of Richland County historical eras and associated sites, markers, research tours, and promotional material. It also outlines primary and secondary resources, including archival materials and oral interviews.

In the last phase of research (upon the recommendation of the Historic Committee), the research team revisited our initial findings and included additional primary and secondary references focused on Native Americans, archaeological investigations, and plantation records. We also included additional references to

extensive archival collections, Masters theses, and doctoral dissertations that addressed the history of Richland County.

In consultation with the Historic Committee and upon review of major historical publications, the Initiative identified the following historical periods that align with the region now known as Richland County:

- Native American Civilizations (12,000 B.P. to Circa 1730)
- European exploration and colonization
- British Colonial Era (1607-1775)—Expanding Plantation System 1763-1775
- Revolutionary Era
- Antebellum Era/Secession (1781-1860)
- Civil War
- Emancipation
- Reconstruction
- White Redemption
- Gilded Era/New South
- Segregation/Jim Crow
- World War I
- Great Migration
- Great Depression
- World War II
- Civil Rights/Black Freedom Struggle
- Industrialization/Urbanization/Suburbanization
- Contemporary

As part of the Initiative's fact gathering process, the research

team consulted with a wide array of librarians, archivists, academic scholars, public historians, preservationists, and community stakeholders, including:

- Nancy Stone Collum, RCCC
- Glenice Pearson, RCCC
- Jim Thomas, RCCC
- Margaret DuBard, RCCC
- Sam Holland, RCCC
- Becky Bailey, RCCC
- Debbie Bloom, Richland Library
- Vennie Deas Moore, local historian
- Deborah Scott Brooks, SERCO
- John Middleton, J. A. Middleton & Associates
- Mary Skinner Jones, Renaissance Foundation
- Ft. Jackson Museum
- Sonya Hodges
- Nathan Saunders, South Caroliniana Library
- Graham Duncan, South Caroliniana Library
- Ehren Foley, S. C. Dept. of Archives and History
- David Shelley, Congaree National Park
- J. P. Neal, Village Elders
- Kate Boyd, USC Digital Collections
- Frankie McLean, Blythewood Historical Society
- Kathy Newman, Sunrise Foundation
- Brett Bursey, South Carolina Progressive Network
- Gene Washington, Gene Washington Productions
- Jannie Harriot, S. C. Af-Am Heritage Commission
- Jackie Whitmore, Ft. Motte Family Reunions

As the attached annotated bibliography demonstrates, formal

research into the history of Richland County dates back to the eighteenth century.

Two major publications, Edwin Green's *A History of Richland County* (1932) and John Hammond Moore's *Columbia and Richland County: A South Carolina Community, 1740-1990* (1992), provide encyclopedic analyses of the historic developments that shaped the area. These publications are among the multiple volumes the research team consulted during the course of its investigation.

In addition to scholarly volumes, public support for documentation and community advocacy for historic preservation have deepened historical insights about Richland County.

In June 1936, the South Carolina Historical Commission appointed a committee "to assist in the marking of historic spots in Richland County." Chaired by Mrs. W. Bedford Moore, Jr., members of the committee included: Dr. Edwin L. Green, John M. Bateman, Fitz Hugh McMaster, Mrs. Julian Hennig, William Lyles, Mrs. Harry Wallace, Mrs. Carolina Reynolds, Mrs. S. R. Spencer, and Robert Moorman.

Commemorating Columbia's 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary, the committee was "very anxious to have all available material regarding the points of historic interest in this county." Some of the sites the commission identified included: the Governor's Mansion, the Palmetto Iron Works on Arsenal Hill, the Hampton Preston Mansion, the de Bruhl house at 1401 Laurel Street, the Taylor Burying Ground on Richland Street, and the Ladson Presbyterian Church, the sole African American structure referenced in the project. An important point that merits greater investigation is the Committee's decision to mark a slave warehouse in the rear of property on the corner of Assembly and Senate streets. "Charles Mercer Logan, a slave trader," operated the business and amassed great wealth during the antebellum period. (*The State*, June 20, 1936)

With enthusiastic dedication, the 1936 committee pushed forward with a historic marker program and the publication of a book entitled *A Guide to Columbia, South Carolina's Capital City*. The marker program and the publication aspired "to stimulate in Columbia's citizens as well as in visitors a greater appreciation of Columbia's historic past and vigorous present." Helen Kohn Henning, the editor of *Columbia Capital City of South*

*Carolina, 1786-1936*, and the committee "felt that it was impossible to divorce Columbia, the capital of South Carolina, from the state as a whole or from Richland County which was the background of all of the city's history." (*The State*, July 13, 1939)



August Kohn and Helen Kohn Hennig  
Papers, USC

Hennig described her book as "a starting point into further research into the history of Columbia which will result in the publication of new material and the corrections of any errors which may have crept into this." Curiously, the Chair of the Sesquicentennial Commission was Senator James H. Hammond, a vocal champion of racial

segregation and one of the architects of the Forest Acres community. Other members of the Historical Committee included Arney R. Childs, Robert Meriwether, Fitz Hugh McMaster, and Edwin Green. Although Mr. C. A. Johnson, the leader of “Negro Schools” in Columbia was not invited to serve on the commission, Henning did ask him to submit a short chapter on African Americans in the county.



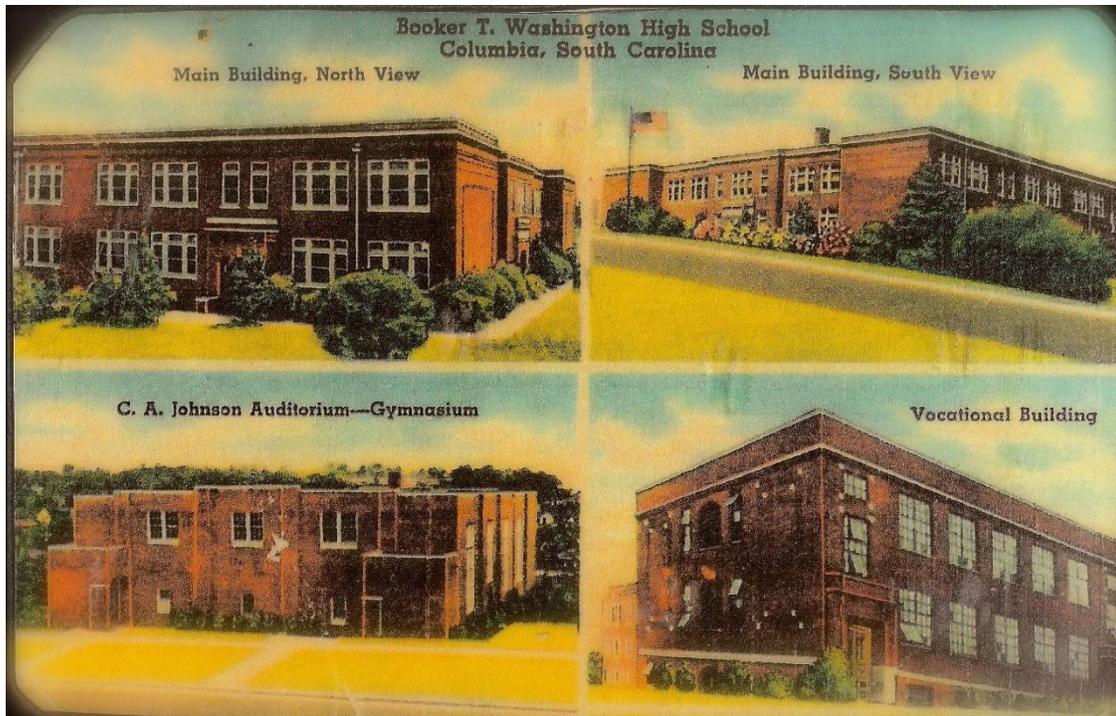
Sesqui-Centennial Celebration Committee Collection, USC

As a whole, the 1936 volume, the historic marker initiative, and the associated meetings and programs

represented a fragmented assessment of Richland County history. The exclusion and literal silencing of indigenous settlers, women, working people, and African Americans in the 1936 publication was fairly consistent with prevailing trends in historical scholarship and historic preservation efforts for much of the twentieth century.

In the spring of 1963, during the height of the civil rights movement as African Americans demanded to be treated as first class citizens in the United States, Mrs. Jane K. Simons, the author of *A Guide to Columbia* (1939), published an article in *The State* entitled: “Conservation: A Civic Duty.” Although Simons encouraged residents to commit themselves to the “preservation of natural resources and preservation and restoration of relics of the nation’s historic past,” her column focused only on *certain* people and *certain* relics in the Columbia area. Mrs. Simons’ papers, housed at the University of South Carolina’s Caroliniana Library, provide additional information about her research and her strong advocacy for local history and historic preservation. (*The State*, March 31, 1963)

The efforts of the Sesquicentennial Commission and similar “all white” organizations at



Booker T. Washington High School Collection, USC

the time failed to give due consideration or attention to marginalized communities and disfranchised citizens who developed what might be appropriately described as *counter-narratives* that highlighted and preserved their own histories and memories. For example, as Simons' *A Guide to Columbia* circulated, African American students at the segregated Booker T. Washington High School on Marion Street near Wheeler Hill intensely studied what their principal J. Andrew Simmons termed "Negro Achievement." According to *The Comet*, the school's newspaper, "one encountered discussions, programs, and exhibits centering

around the theme of the Negro's achievements during the epoch of his freedom." Similarly, Robbie Peguese, a member of the school's class of 1939 observed: "We note that the Booker Washington pupil is not asleep to his race situation. We feel that he is by no means an exception to the youth of the nation which will not be satisfied with a complacent attitude, but must conquer the obstacles of race prejudice in their paths."

Indeed, the divergent perspectives of Henning, Simons, and Peguese are amplified in the broader historical literature and preservation efforts in Richland County. This Initiative underscores that certain places,

voices, and experiences have been privileged while other places and other people have been (intentionally or otherwise) erased or cast to the margins or the footnotes of “master narratives,” which generally focus on wealthy and influential white males.

Fortunately, advances in scholarship, the demands of social justice struggles, and the determined efforts of diverse people to document their own stories have led to significant revisions and corrections to prevailing assumptions and narrative accounts. Within Richland County, slow and deliberate efforts have been undertaken to document a more inclusive history of the County. Regrettably, many of these important projects and publications have not been made accessible to the broader public.

During the course of our investigations and research, we analyzed a series of volumes and documentary efforts that should be given greater visibility among scholars and laypersons who are interested in researching and preserving the history of Richland County.

Additionally, we talked with historic preservationists and reviewed local newspapers for references to other projects that

examined historical events and historic sites in Richland County. Below we describe several initiatives that were conducted over the past three decades that document the history of the county.



Historical Marker Database Website

•In 1973, Reverend I. DeQuincey Newman, the former head of the South Carolina NAACP, chaired the Committee for the Restoration of Black History, Art, and Folklore. Motivated by an urgent need to preserve the Mann-Simons cottage on the corner of Marion and Richland Streets, Newman and a group of African American leaders identified numerous structures across Richland County that merited preservation and further documentation. In the spring of 1973, the Afro-American Bicentennial Corporation, under contract from the National Park Service, conducted a historic site survey of Columbia. (*The State*, March 27, 1973)

•In 1985, the Midlands Regional Planning Council completed a 15-year study that identified structures in Richland, Lexington, Newberry, and Fairfield County that were more than 50 years old. The survey included information on the style, period, and architecture of 3,457 buildings. The properties included homes, farm buildings, and historic sites. The publication identified 1,532 structures in Richland County. 221 of those entries were listed on the National Register.

•When over 400 residents of the Oak Grove community gathered in August 1985 for the unveiling of a historical marker at the corner of Broad River and Kennerly roads, Dr. Marianna W. Davis, a professor at Benedict College described the event as a missing chapter in the county's history. Dr. Davis observed: "It is incumbent on those fortunate enough to get an education to change history. This marker is one way of saying blacks

were very instrumental in forming Irmo." (*The State*, August 11, 1985).

•In 1986, with funding from the City of Columbia and the South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Nancy C. Fox, Historic Preservation Planner with the Central Midlands Regional Planning Council, conducted an extensive study of historic properties in Columbia. Fox, a former teacher and reporter for *The Columbia Record*, published "The Physical Development of Columbia, S. C., 1789-1945." The volume examines structures in the Congaree Vista, Elmwood Avenue, Wales Garden, Hyatt Park, Eau Claire, Valley Park, and Waverly. It also includes a composite map that traces the expansion and shifting of city boundaries over time. In addition to serving as a public relations specialist for the Midlands Regional Planning Council, Fox later served as director-curator of the Lexington County Historical Museum.



South Carolina Department of Archives and History

•In March 1986, the Central Midlands Regional Planning Council published the **Lower Richland County Multiple Resource Area Inventory**. The Lower Richland County MRA is a product of a comprehensive historical and architectural survey of approximately 115 properties in rural Richland County. It was conducted by Nancy Fox and Chris Kolbe of the USC Applied History Program between June 1980 and April 1984. The MRA contains 17 individual properties that document history in Lower Richland from ca. 1795 until ca. 1935. These properties include plantation residences, slave houses, summer cottages, farmhouses and farmsteads, a grist/sawmill and cotton gin, a millpond and canal irrigation system, a country school, churches, a mercantile store, and a bank. The properties surveyed include: the Barber House, Claudius Scott Cottage, Farmers and Merchants Bank Building, Good Hope Baptist Church, Goodwill Plantation, Grovewood (Weston House), Hopkins Graded School (Old Hopkins School), Hopkins Presbyterian Church (Hopkins Methodist Church), J. A. Byrd Mercantile Store, John J. Kaminer House, Keziah Goodwyn

Hopkins Brevard House, Laurelwood, Magnolia, (Waverly Place), Oakwood, (Trumble Cottage), Richland Presbyterian Church, St. Thomas Protestant Episcopal Church, and Zion Protestant Episcopal Church. The survey was then revised and submitted as a multiple property National Register nomination. According to the [nomination form](#), “the goal of the survey was to assess for preservation potential and National Register nomination all properties in the survey area with historical or architectural value.” These properties, including several African American sites, were photographed, recorded on survey forms, and located on a county highway map.

•In August 1986, Dr. Grace Jordan McFadden, the director of USC’s African American Studies Program, published an extensive news article in *The Progressive South* newspaper entitled “200 Years of Columbia: A Black Perspective.” Dr. McFadden identified a number of African American residents and institutions that were not included in earlier publications about Columbia and Richland County history.



Rosewood Elementary School, August 1964

•On May 5, 1988, residents gathered at Lower Richland High School for a presentation by Katherine Richardson, entitled, "Pride in Lower Richland History Night." Kathy Morrell Newman, the chair of the Lower Richland Neighborhood Association and later affiliated with the Sunrise Foundation remarked: "We felt that even though we were very involved in trying to help plan and participate in the future development of Lower Richland, it was important to preserve the past for present and future generations. We also wanted to increase the awareness of new and old residents of our heritage, and promote pride in the Lower Richland communities." (*The State*, May 5,

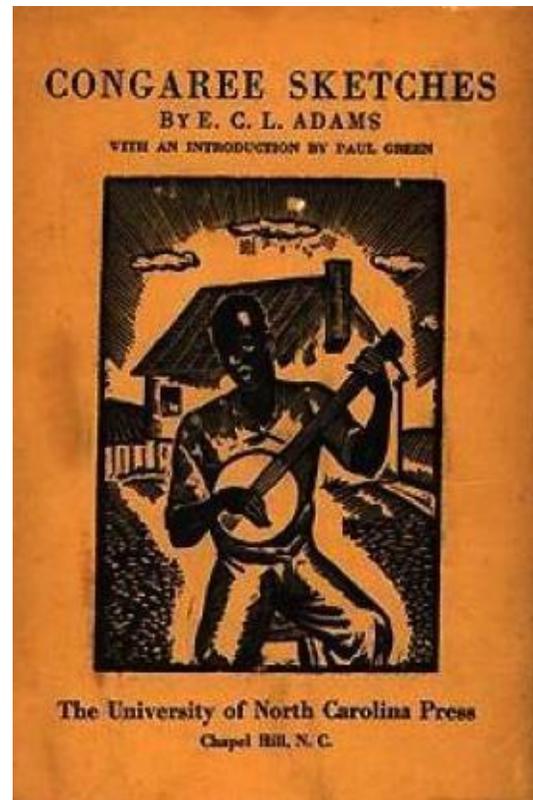
1988)

•In June 1991, a historic resources guide for the Congaree Swamp National Monument was published. This survey identified dikes, cattle mounds, and bridges constructed with little or no formal training or workmanship by early farmers. The cattle mounds and dikes are significant under the National Register criterion for their association with the agricultural settlement period 1740-1900. All three property types are the only surviving examples of agricultural adaptation to a swamp environment in the state of South Carolina.

•In September 1993, the **Lower Richland County Historical and Architectural Survey** was released. With a \$5000 grant from the Department of Archives and History, the Historic Columbia Foundation and the Sunrise Foundation engaged the Jaeger Company of Gainesville, Georgia to conduct research on sites at least fifty years old. Some of the research for the project was conducted by Fisher R. Fairey, a public historian based in Northeast Columbia. The project coordinators conducted a series of public forums to solicit feedback and recommendations from local residents. Sites were pinpointed on U. S. Geological Survey topographic maps, on-site interviews were conducted and photographs were taken. They also organized a series of windshield observations and engaged Reverend Joseph Darby and Reverend John Middleton. Interviews were conducted with Theodore J. Hopkins, Jr., James Morrell, and Yancey McLeod.

The Lower Richland study includes a total of 278 properties. The survey examines nine historic sites associated with an expanding plantation culture and slavery: the kitchen of Magnolia Plantation, Joel Adams' Elm Savannah Plantation, John Hopkins' Cabin Branch Plantation, Chappell Cabin Branch Plantation, Goodwill

Plantation, Reese Family Cemetery, Hopkins Family Cemetery, and Myers Cemetery.



Richland County Vertical Files, USC

The Lower Richland study called for oral interviews of WWII veterans and of “land owners and tenant farmers from the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.”

•A **Columbia City-Wide Architectural Survey and Historic Preservation Plan** was conducted between 1991 and 1993. Overseen by Dr. John M. Bryan, an art history professor at the University of South Carolina, the survey included 33,000 structures, 3,000

of which were surveyed intensely. Administered by the Columbia Planning Department with funding from the South Carolina Department of Archives and History, they employed reconnaissance surveys, mapping, and photography to document the city neighborhoods, excluding Fort Jackson, Olympia, Granby, and Elmwood Park.

•In June 2002, the **Upper Richland County South Carolina Historical and Architectural Inventory** was published. The principal fieldwork for the Upper Richland Survey conducted by the Edwards-Pitman Environmental firm took place August through October 2001 with follow up in January 2002. Jennifer Martin, Nicholas Theos, and Sarah Woodard served as the principal investigators. During the fieldwork stage, all roads in the upper section



Family of Harold Boulware,  
Irmo, South Carolina

of the county were traveled, resource locations were recorded on United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographical maps, individual survey forms were completed, on-site interviews were conducted where possible and all resources were documented with black and white photographs. The resources that appeared potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places were further documented with color slides. The inventory was funded by the Richland County Conservation Commission and the South Carolina Department of Archives and History.

**ATTENTION, COLORED FOLKS!**  
Of Columbia and Surrounding Vicinity  
**ANNOUNCING THE OPENING OF**  
**"HIGH HILL" DEVELOPMENT**  
**FOR COLORED HOME OWNERS**

This new development is now open for your inspection.

**"OWN YOUR OWN HOME!"**  
ALL REGULAR LOTS 100 ft. x 200 ft.

**EASY TERMS! SMALL WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS**

**Come Out Today or Tomorrow and Pick Out Your Lot**

**J. C. HALFORD the Selling Agent**  
NOW ON THE DEVELOPMENT AT ALL HOURS TO SHOW YOU THE LOTS AND EXPLAIN OUR EASY TERMS.

*Feather Your "Nest" With a Little "Down"*

Look for Signs on Two Notch Road and State Park Road!

**WE OWNER TODAY  
YOU OWNER TOMORROW**

Richland County Vertical Files, USC

The Upper Richland report has windshield survey data identifying a number of historic structures and properties, including sites in Elgin, Ft. Jackson, the Anna Boyd School in State Park, the State Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Ballentine, Cedar Creek, White Rock, Leesburg, Longtown, and Richtex. The survey area consisted of the unincorporated area north of the City of Columbia and Fort Jackson, the incorporated areas of Blythewood, Arcadia Lakes, and Forest Acres, and portions of Irmo.

The Upper Richland Survey drew particular attention to slaveholding in the area. It notes that most slave owners in the area had fewer than five slaves. In 1820, William Du Bard and his wife and their eight children owned two slaves on their farm. But the

English family (brothers Joseph, Jonathan and Robert English), owned a total of fifty-seven slaves. On the eve of the Civil War, the number of large slaveholders had increased in upper Richland County. Martha Preston Bookter (Mrs. C. P. Bookter) owned ninety-two slaves and had twenty slave houses on her property. Samuel Bookhart owned sixty-six slaves. He inherited 2000 acres of land from his uncle, Christian Entzminger.

The Upper Richland Survey called for greater research on the settlement of Free Blacks in the Dutch Fork and Irmo areas of the county. The report includes information (supplied by Dr. Maryanna Davis) that chronicles the life of Oz Bowman and his wife Charity who came to Dutch Fork around 1803 from Maryland



Rosewood Elementary School, August 1964

and Virginia respectively. The couple's oldest son, Miles amassed large land holdings and helped established the Oak Grove AME church on Kennerly Road.

•In late October 2001, the consultants—using City of Columbia maps and a City of Forest Acres map—conducted an extensive windshield survey over a two-day period of the **Arcadia Lakes area and the City of Forest Acres**. They toured every street and road in both cities and photographed several outstanding examples of post-World War II domestic architecture. They also identified several early and mid-twentieth century dwellings. As a result of the survey, discussions with a few residents, and research into the history of both cities, the consultants determined that potential historic districts could not be identified in either city.

•In June 2002, the Edwards-Pitman Environmental Company submitted a historic and **architectural inventory on the Olympia Mill and Village** as a component of the Historic Resources Survey of Upper Richland County. The purpose of the survey was to evaluate the potential for including the mill village in the National Register of Historic Places. The area surveyed consisted of approximately .35

square miles located south of downtown Columbia and bounded on the northeast by Bluff Road, by Granby Lane on the southeast, by Vulcan Materials quarry property and a portion of Olympia Avenue on the southwest, and by Heyward Street on the north. Three hundred and eighty-two buildings were surveyed including the original Olympia Mill property.



Ridgewood Country Club,  
Richland Library

### •Resources Associated with Segregation in Columbia, South Carolina, 1880 – 1960

In 2005, a team of scholars and students at the University of South Carolina completed a survey and a national register nomination for sites that were closely associated with racial segregation in Columbia, South Carolina from 1880 to 1960. A preliminary list of potential properties for inclusion in a multiple property nomination on segregation in Columbia, South

Carolina was developed by students. Researchers also conducted two oral interviews with individuals who resided in Columbia during the 1940s, 1950s, and 1960s in order to verify the history of segregation associated with the identified properties. Building upon this initial research and in consultation with staff members of the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, a team of students defined a set of five properties to be individually nominated with the submission of the multiple property document.

- In June 2009, the Richland County Conservation Commission received a draft of a [Cultural Resources Management Plan](#). (CRMP). The Plan presented a fairly detailed assessment of existing reports, findings, markers, and national register nominations in Richland County. The plan “identifies challenges and ways in which current programs and initiatives could be enhanced to ensure more effective stewardship of the county’s cultural assets.”

The stated purpose of the CRMP was “to inventory all known cultural heritage assets, summarize previous cultural resource investigations, overview local historic preservation initiatives, and provide recommendations on the preservation and cultural resource management

procedures.”

While the CRMP included language about the “importance of the conservation of these cultural and historical resources to enhance the quality of life for its citizens and to promote economic development and tourism,” it does not stress diversity and inclusion.

According to the findings generated for the Commission, “the first step to preserving and protecting cultural resources is to identify them and promote an awareness of their existence.” The report indicated that “all readily available information on known local and nationally designated historic properties in the county were recently input into HeritageExplorer®, the county’s new online cultural resources inventory management system.”

Building upon the important groundwork established by the Conservation Commission’s Cultural Resource Management Plan and earlier reports and surveys, the Documentary Initiative provides an itemized inventory of “potential historical sources,” investigations, and projects that deepen, expand, and challenge our collective understanding of Richland County history.

**Richland County Historical**

## **Timeline**

(This timeline was created by the Walker Local and Family History Center, Richland Library)

The area that was to become Richland County was for centuries home to Native American tribes. The Wateree and Congaree tribes resided in the area, but as time passed they left to join a more numerous Catawba. The Richland County area was in a sense a no-mans-land separating the powerful Cherokee and Catawba tribes. The Cherokee Path ran across the state along the western edge of the Santee, Congaree, and Saluda Rivers.

## **Settlement**

1718 – Fort Congaree was built by early settlers as a fort and trading post.

1734 – Saxe Gotha Township was established on the west side of the Congaree and settled by 23 families from Switzerland.

1740 – First permanent settlers arrived in the land to become Richland County. Early planters came to the area from northern colonies down the Great Wagon road, lured by generous headrights (50 acres for each member of the family). Fertile farming land was found along the Congaree River and indigo cultivation was begun, aided by slave labor.

1748 – Fort Congaree was rebuilt at Granby, a small town on the rocky

shoals near present-day Cayce.

1768 – Thomas and James Taylor purchased land across from Granby and established The Plains plantation. Both built homes on the hill and resided there the rest of their lives, though they continued to plant throughout the area.

1769 – Backcountry planters insisted on greater access to courts and the circuit court system was established, bringing some legal services to the area.

## **Revolution**

1775 – Thomas Taylor, John Hopkins, Robert Goodwyn, William Howell and William Tucker were sent as delegates from the Congaree area to the First South Carolina Provincial Congress in Charles Town. No Revolutionary battles occurred in the area, but many men from the area joined in the fighting.

1780 – Capt. John Taylor was killed in battle.

1781 – After General Cornwallis surrendered to General George Washington, all British troops left the state.

## **Ante-Bellum Period**

1785 – Richland County was formed from Camden District as a judicial district, with the courthouse at Horrell Hill.

1786 - After the Revolution, the idea of centrality dictated that fair

representation should be centrally located within the state. There was much debate about the site for the State's new capitol, but finally, the site of Thomas and James Taylor's Plantation on the hill near Granby was chosen and the new city of Columbia was born.

After the city was founded Col. Wade Hampton bought large tracts of land to the east of Gills Creek, while Col. Thomas Taylor bought large tracts on the west of Gills Creek. Wade Hampton's slaves cleared and built the Woodlands Plantation. Hampton brought his prized racing horses to the area and established a racetrack near present-day Epworth Children's Home.

1790 – Indigo was no longer profitable. Wade Hampton planted the first crop of Sea Island cotton and other planters followed suit. Larger plantations with greater numbers of slaves were established in the area.

1790 – First legislative session held in the new State House. This building was constructed at the corner of Senate and Richardson (Main) Streets, facing onto Assembly.

1791 – George Washington visited Columbia on his tour of the South.

1799 – Richland County boundaries established and Columbia became the County seat. A new courthouse was constructed a couple of blocks from the State House.

1805 – South Carolina College opened with 30 students.

1806 – Richland County planter John Hopkins was elected Lt. Governor of South Carolina, increasing the political clout of planters in the area.

1825 – The Marquis de Lafayette visited Columbia on his grand tour, escorted through the city by Col. Thomas Taylor. A grand ball was held in his honor at the State House.

1826 – John Taylor, son of Col. Thomas Taylor, was elected Governor of South Carolina.

1828 – The South Carolina Lunatic Asylum (State Hospital) opened in Columbia. Its original building was designed by Robert Mills and is a National Historical Landmark.

1832 – South Carolina legislature enacted the Ordinance of Nullification, which nullified two Federal tariff laws and caused a political crisis in Congress over State's Rights. The Nullification Ordinance was rescinded in Washington by a compromise between John C. Calhoun and Henry Clay.

1833 – South Carolina Railroad Company laid tracks from Charleston to Hamburg, S.C. The tracks crossed into Richland County at McCord's Ferry on the Congaree River. Tracks were wooden and the train, the Best Friend, had open air sides. Passengers got off at Hopkins Turnout to travel on to Columbia

by coach. Later iron tracks and enclosed cars reached Columbia as the rail network was expanded.

1850 – Planters such as Joel and Robert Adams, Wade Hampton II, William Meyers, Thomas Clarkson, Mrs. Keziah Brevard, William Hopkins, and Richard Singleton owned large plantations with over 100 enslaved people on their respective properties. These enterprises included saw mills, cotton gins, and grist mills and produced corn, wool, oats, pea, sweet potatoes, butter, and ginned cotton.

1852 – Talk of secession grew until a SC State convention adopted an ordinance reconfirming the state's right to secede in response to an illegal action by the Federal Government. This calmed the secessionists for a time.

### **Civil War**

1860 – Abraham Lincoln was elected President of the United States. Mrs. Keziah Brevard records in her diary “Oh my God! This morning I heard that Lincoln was elected. We know not what is to be the result of this...but the die is cast. We now have to act.”

1860 – The Secession Convention met at First Baptist Church in Columbia to discuss what was to follow. A smallpox scare caused the Convention to reconvene in Charleston where the vote to secede was passed on December 20. The South Carolina Governor,

James Adams, was one of the several signers of the Ordinance from Richland County.

1861 – Union forces occupied Fort Sumter near Charleston and on April 12, Confederate troops fired on the fort.

1863 – Several brigades of the Confederate Army were formed and led by those with Richland County ties. Leaders included Robert Adams II, Joel R Adams, and James Hopkins of the Charleston Light Dragoons, Gen. Wade Hampton of Hampton's Cavalry Brigade and Gen. States Rights Gist who commanded a Virginia brigade.

1865 – In February General William T. Sherman and his Union army of 60,000 men left Savannah and headed for South Carolina. Gen. P.T.G. Beauregard was stationed in Charleston, believing that Sherman was heading there. General Wade Hampton III and General Matthew Butler were sent by Lee to defend Columbia with a small cavalry, but they were greatly outnumbered. On February 17, Dr. Thomas T. Goodwyn, Mayor of Columbia, met Sherman and surrendered the city. That night the city went up in flames. Plantation homes throughout the County were targeted by Union troops and burned. The War ended on April 9, 1865, with the surrender of Gen. Robert Lee to Gen. U. S. Grant at Appomattox, Virginia. Enslaved

African Americans in the County became Freedmen.

### **Reconstruction**

1865 – The Federal Government took over South Carolina in April. Columbia began to be rebuilt with bricks salvaged from burned buildings (see the Old Market Building). The plantation economy was no longer sustainable and Freedmen and whites alike looked for new ways to sustain themselves.

1866 – Large plantations were broken up and sold as small farms to sharecroppers. Village life emerged around the train depots in the County and the Freedmen's Bureau was established to assist newly freed slaves in securing goods and land.

1866 – The State penitentiary was established in Columbia on the banks of the Columbia Canal.

1868 – South Carolina was readmitted into the Union and African Americans increased their political strength as voters and politicians.

1873 – The State Normal School was established in Columbia to train teachers for African Americans. It was short-lived, but one graduate, Celia Dial (Saxon) became a leading educator of African American students.

1876 – General Wade Hampton III was elected Governor, returning control of the State to South Carolina and ending

Reconstruction. African American political gains are halted.

### **Industry and Growth**

1894 – W. B. Smith Whaley and Company was established in Columbia and constructed the first hydro-electric powered mill on the banks of the Columbia Canal. Other cotton mills followed and families seeking work migrated from farms into the city.

1899 – Whaley built the 2,400-loom Olympia Mill in Columbia.

1902 – Pratt Nurse Training School established to educate African American nurses on the campus of Benedict College.

1903 – Columbia streetcars were ordered to be racially segregated. Further ordinances encoding racial segregation followed, beginning the Jim Crow era in the County.

1903 – The State's first skyscraper, today known as the Barringer Building, was built on Main Street.

1907 – Isaac Samuel Leevy opened a tailoring shop on Washington Street in Columbia. He later became a prominent business leader and founder of the Columbia branch of the NAACP.

1917 – Camp Jackson was established as a training ground for soldiers during World War I. Its site was selected for its well-drained sandy soil and temperate climate. It was deactivated in 1922 but was reactivated in 1939 with the outbreak of World War II.

1921 – Modjeska Monteith

(Simkins) graduated from Benedict College with her teaching degree. She taught math at Booker T. Washington School in Columbia and later became an active member and leader in the State's NAACP.

1940 – Fort Jackson was upgraded and expanded to encompass 53,000 acres in eastern Richland County. The Columbia Army Air Base was built as a pilot training ground.

1951 – The General Assembly formed the Gressette Committee to fight racial desegregation. Several “equalization” schools were built in the county to prove separate facilities for blacks were equal to those for whites. Businesses like Woolworth's lunch counter continued to refuse admittance to blacks.

1961 – Civil Rights demonstrators marched from Zion Baptist Church to the State House to protest segregation.

1963 - The University of South Carolina was desegregated. It took slow progress over the next decade to desegregate the public schools in the County.

### **Modern Era**

1974 - Riverbanks Park and Zoological Garden opened on the banks of the Saluda River. A special purpose district was formed by the City of Columbia, Richland, and Lexington Counties to oversee and fund the Zoo.

1977 - Columbia Mall opened, reflecting a shift away from downtown shopping to the growth of suburban areas.

1986 – The city of Columbia celebrated its bicentennial

1993 – Richland County Public Library opened the new Main Library on Assembly Street and expanded and improved its County branches.

## Syrica Club Holds First Dance



The recently organized Syrian-American Youth Club of South Carolina held its first dance Wednesday night, June 30, at Pinewood lake. Among the large crowd attending this gala occasion was Governor Olin D. Johnston, honor guest, who was accompanied by his brother, William C. Johnston, and M. E. Crawford. Out-of-town guests from Wilson, N. C., Florence, Charleston and Hartsville attended. The ballroom was beautifully decorated in the club colors, royal blue and white. Leo Downs and his orchestra, featuring Dallas Wilson, singer, provided the music.

Officers of club appear in the above picture. Reading from left to right, seated, are: Fred Koukos, publicity editor; Mitchell Tibshran, executive board member; Buddy Ayoub, treasurer; Albert Knuckley, vice president; Governor Olin D. Johnston, honor guest; E. J. Ayoub, president; Miss Isabel Sabbagha, secretary; Joe Abdalla, chairman executive board; Norma Marsha, executive board member, and Alex Marsha, acting sergeant-at-arms. Miss Victoria Sabbagha and Mrs. Joe Abdalla are also members of the executive board. (Photo by Charles Old.)

## Historic Spots in City And Richland County Selected for Marking

A committee has been appointed to assist in the marking of historic spots in Richland county. This work is being done under the supervision of the South Carolina Historical Commission, with Miss Nora Davis directing. The Richland county committee is composed of Mrs. W. Bedford Moore, Jr., chairman; Dr. Edwin L. Green, John M. Esteman, Fitz Hugh McMaster, Mrs. Julian Hennig, William Lyles, Mrs. Harry Wallace, Mrs. Carolina Reynolds, Mrs. S. R. Spencer and Robert Moorman.

The committee is very anxious to have all available material regarding the points of historic interest in this county. The list, published below, has been suggested, and the committee is eager to have other suggestions made. Mrs. Moore asks that when giving information regarding these or other places, mention be made of location, giving the highway nearest, where the marker should be located, the reasons for marking this place and any other information which would be of interest. It is earnestly hoped that the people of Richland county will co-operate with the committee in this work, which has lasting in this work will be the means of preserving so much of historical value.

All communications should be addressed to Mrs. W. Bedford Moore, Jr., 1424 Washington Street, Columbia.

Historic Spots in Columbia

1. Rope walks of Stephen Brown about 1800 (near Elmwood avenue). Here cordage was made for the frigate John Adams.

2. Governor's mansion (Richland street), originally as part of the Arsenal, a preparatory school for The Citadel.

3. State hospital (Bull street at Elmwood avenue), established 1821. On right of gate is building by Robert Mills 1823-1827, oldest State hospital building in continuous use in United States.

4. Palmetto Iron Works, or Shields' Foundry (Arsenal Hill). Here arms were made for the Confederacy.

- 1828-1869. Established by Dr. Eliza Marks and included among the students were: Martha Bullock, mother of Theodore Roosevelt, Ann Pamela Cunningham, founder and first regent of the Mount Vernon Ladies' association and Anna Maria Calhoun, daughter of John C. Calhoun (No. 1).
12. Dent's mill, Fisher's Cotton mill (No. 17).
13. Holiday's Tavern—Here Washington had breakfast on his Southern tour in 1791.
14. McGowan's ferry (Broad River bridge). Sharp's ferry, Stark's ferry (No. 70).
15. Appt Forum—Site of early German Reformed church on Cedar creek (Monticello road).
16. Rice Creek Springs—Summer resort, site of school called Richland institute, off No. 21, near Rhythwood.
17. Congaree Race track (near Epworth orphanage).
18. Hampton's Race track (near airport).
19. Bridge over Congaree river.
20. Bridge over Broad river.
21. Lightwood Knot Springs—Camden Johnston. Near here was Confederate training ground (18 miles northwest of Columbia on No. 21).
22. Hay's mill, 1748-49.
23. Howell's ferry. Used on Revolution.
24. Fort Marion, 12 miles below Columbia, home of David Myers.
25. Fork church, 22 miles south of Columbia.
26. Gregory's Tavern, Revolutionary.
27. Garner's ferry.
28. Goodwill.
29. Morrell's mill, site of Marshall mill, used in Revolution.
30. Goodwyn's mill, used in Revolution.
31. Boyden's arbor.
32. Messrs Mill, McLean's tavern.
33. Faust's ford, two miles above Broad River bridge. Revolutionary.

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**SECTION II: ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF PRIMARY AND  
SECONDARY SOURCES**

Author(s)	Source Title	Date of Publication	Publisher	Annotations	Library/Archive	Area of Focus	Historical Time Period	Source Type	Hyperlink
Able, Gene	Irmo and the Dutch Fork Legacy: A Centennial Celebration	1990	The Independent News	With a number of vintage images, this book examines the development and growth of the Irmo and Dutch Fork communities. It provides an extensive description of the settlement of the Dutch Fork area and provides commentary on pioneering families and land acquisition. This work includes references to Native American settlements and Spanish exploration by Hernando DeSoto. It also contains an informative article by Benedict College professor Dr. Marianna W. Davis entitled "Dutch Fork Black Roots," which provides detailed accounts of the Bowman, Corley, Geiger, and Bookman families.	Richland Library	Dutch Fork	Native American Civilizations - Contemporary Period	Book	
Adams, E.C.L. & Robert O' Meally	Tales of the Congaree: Congaree Sketches	1987	University of North Carolina Press	Trained as a physician, Dr. Edward C. L. Adams chronicled African American history and folk customs in the Lower Richland area. This volume provides a remarkable record of black life in the 1920s, chronicled by Dr. Adams. It reproduces Adams's major works, Congaree Sketches (1927) and Nigger to Nigger (1928), two collections of tales, poems, and dialogues from blacks who worked his land, presented in the black vernacular language. Adams literary works attracted the interest of famed Harlem Renaissance writer Langston Hughes, who visited Adams' property along Bluff Road in November 1951. While the language employed by Adams resembles the derogatory "Negro dialect" found in other publications that were critical of African American intellectual and social capacity, Adams' observations provide, in most instances, an affirming and realistic description of African American cultural and social perspectives in the early twentieth century. In addition to Dr. Adams' publications, scholars and researchers should also consult his papers found in the South Caroliniana Library and references to him found in <i>The State</i> newspaper.	Richland Library/South Caroliniana	Lower Richland	Jim Crow-Great Migration	Book	
Adams, Marie Barber and Deborah Scott Brooks	African Americans of Lower Richland County	2010	Arcadia Publishing	Written by two cousins with deep roots in the Hopkins and Eastover areas of Lower Richland County, this volume is primarily a collection of photographs and biographies of African Americans in the 19th & 20th Century. It provides a brief history of Lower Richland, SC and several communities within the area, including Gadsden, Hopkins, Congaree/Waterree, Eastover, and Kingville. Culling from genealogical research and oral histories, Adams and Brooks provides invaluable details about African American families and institutions in the Lower Richland area.	Richland Library/South Caroliniana	Lower Richland	19th & 20th Century/Jim Crow	Book	
Adams, Natalie and Michael Trinkley	Archaeological Reconnaissance and Survey of the Granby River Front Tract: Richland County, South Carolina	1992	Chicora Foundation	This archeological survey assesses the historical value of the Riverfront Tract at Granby River. It provides a historical description of industrial and residential land use in the present day Congaree Vista area of Columbia.	South Caroliniana	Downtown	N. Amer. Civilizations-present	Survey	<a href="http://chicora.org/pdfs/RC86%20-%20Granby%20Riverfront%20Tract,%20Columbia.pdf">http://chicora.org/pdfs/RC86%20-%20Granby%20Riverfront%20Tract,%20Columbia.pdf</a>
Allen, Katharine Thompson and Elizabeth Cassidy-West	The University of South Carolina Horseshoe: Heart of the Campus	2011	The University of South Carolina Press	With particular emphasis on the Historic Horseshoe on the University of South Carolina campus, this volume chronicles the building construction and public history of USC from its founding in 1801 through the Civil War until the present. With the aid of detailed maps and archival photographs, readers gain deeper insight into the administration, faculty, and students of the University. Readers also learn more about the enrollment of African Americans on the USC campus from 1873 to 1877, including African American students and Professor Richard T. Greener who lived on the Horseshoe.	South Caroliniana, Richland Library	USC/Columbia	19th & 20th Century	Book	
Allen, Katharine Thompson and Elizabeth Cassidy-West	On the Horseshoe: A Guide to the Historic Campus of the University of South Carolina	2015	The University of South Carolina Press	This history of the University of South Carolina's Horseshoe includes a foreword by Dr. Walter Edgar. Drawing from extensive primary sources, the volume provides a comprehensive history of the Horseshoe from the 19th century.	South Caroliniana	USC/Columbia	19th Century	Book	<a href="http://www.sc.edu/history/horseshoe">www.sc.edu/history/horseshoe</a>
Allen, William Cox	History of the Beulah Baptist Church, Richland County, South Carolina: Covering One Hundred and Fifty Years of Christian Witnessing and Gospel Testimony in Lower Richland	1962	Beulah Baptist Church	Cox provides a historical chronology of the Beulah Baptist Church from its founding to the post World War II period. In addition to learning more about the church's critical role in the Lower Richland community, readers gain detailed information about the pastors who led the congregation and the members who served the church.	South Caroliniana, Richland Library	Lower Richland; Hopkins	19th & 20th Century	Book	
Almlie, E.J.	"Historical Background for Three Sites at Congaree National Park, Richland County, South Carolina"	2009	University of South Carolina, MA Thesis	This thesis examines the way the proponents and opponents of the Congaree National Park discussed the history and cultural resources of the Congaree Swamp. During the early advocacy of the 1960s and through the planning for the 1988 boundary expansion, proponents of creating a preserve characterized history as distant and having little physical impact on their natural wilderness landscape. Opponents alternatively focused on land uses of hunting, fishing, and logging that, while historic, had also continued through that point in time.	South Caroliniana	Lower Richland/ Congaree National Park	20th Century	Thesis	
Almlie, Elizabeth	"Place of Nature and Culture: The Founding of Congaree National Park, South Carolina"	2011	Federal History	Using advocacy material, management documents, congressional testimony, this work examines how participants discussed the historical value of the 1976 "Save Congaree Swamp" campaign. On September 20, 1975, CSNPA held a "Congaree Action Now!" rally in Columbia, South Carolina, where about 700 people gathered to hear prominent environmentalists and researchers speak in favor of preservation. Almlie also probes the arguments that were introduced to resist the federal distinction and ownership of the swamp. Additionally, she calls for greater attention to the history of African American families who worked on properties near the swamp.	Online	Congaree National Park	20th Century	article	<a href="http://shig.org/shig/wp-content/uploads/2012/01/1-Almlie-Layout-11-final.pdf">http://shig.org/shig/wp-content/uploads/2012/01/1-Almlie-Layout-11-final.pdf</a>
Almlie, Elizabeth, Ashley Bouknight, Amanda Bowman, Lee Durbetaki, and Angi Fuller Wildt	Prized Pieces of Land: The Impact of Reconstruction on African-American Land Ownership in Lower Richland County, South Carolina	2009	University of South Carolina Scholar Commons	Divided into five sections, this reports contains the history of African American landownership in Lower Richland County beginning in the late 19th century as a result of the South Carolina Land Commission. With detailed maps and contextual history of the area, this report provides great insight into the African American experience in this area of Richland County based on primary and secondary sources. Additionally, it includes a set of preservation recommendations for the area.	South Caroliniana	Lower Richland	19th Century/Reconstruction	Report	
Anderson, David G	"Fort Congaree on the Carolina Frontier: Archaeological Investigations 1970 through 1975"	1975	South Carolina Antiquities 1975: 260-289	This report document the series of archeological studies conducted to uncover information about the Fort Congaree site that dates to the colonial area. The studies were particularly timely as court battles emerged about the construction of a "Southeastern Beltway" (Interstate 77), which would likely impact the site and Native American burial grounds.	South Caroliniana	Lower Richland	Colonial Era to present	article	
Bailey, Rebekah	Eau Claire Memories: A Pictorial History of the Eau Claire Neighborhood in Columbia, South Carolina, 1890-2000	2000	Warner M. Montgomery	With images identified in archival collections and supplied by local residents, this book commemorates Eau Claire's centennial anniversary by providing a detailed and informative account of the neighborhood, including the Hyatt Park Pavilion, the Ensor-Keenan House, Lutheran Theological Seminary, Columbia College, the Ridgewood community and the Ridgewood Golf Course. The publication identifies a number of sites and personalities within Columbia's first suburb that merit greater research and documentation. Bailey, a product of the Denny Terrace community, editor of the New Survey newspaper, and a member of the Eau Claire Community Council, graduated from Eau Claire High School.	South Caroliniana, Richland Library	Eau Claire	20th Century	book	

Author(s)	Source Title	Date of Publication	Publisher	Annotations	Library/Archive	Area of Focus	Historical Time Period	Source Type	Hyperlink
Ball, Charles	Fifty Years in Chains, Or the Life of an American Slave	1858	H. Dayton	This work paints a vivid and disturbing picture of plantation slavery. Yale University historian John Blassingame believes that Ball spent part of his life on a plantation owned by Wade Hampton in Lower Richland. The shocking narrative Charles Ball relates about his life provide gripping details of Southern slavery before the Civil War in Maryland, South Carolina, and Georgia.	South Caroliniana	Lower Richland	Slavery	Book	<a href="https://archive.org/details/negroslavewifty00ballrich">https://archive.org/details/negroslavewifty00ballrich</a>
Barr, Julia Taylor	An Inquiry into the Mann-Simons House	1977	University of South Carolina, MA Thesis	This thesis constitutes one of the earliest historical investigations of the Mann-Simons House on the corner of Marion and Richland Streets. Using oral interviews and manuscript collections, Barr examines the early family members who resided in the cottage and analyzes the social and cultural contexts in which they lived.	South Caroliniana	Downtown	19th & 20th Century	thesis	
Bateman, John M.	A Columbia Scrapbook, 1701-1842	1915	R.L. Bryan Company	Seeking to preserve Columbia's history, Bateman provides readers with an edited anthology of previously published observations about Columbia and Richland County. He noted, "The purpose of this compilation is to put these scraps in a form conveniently accessible to the interested reader." Bateman discusses the Congaree Native American people and the discovery of Native American pottery on "Big Island" in the Broad River. Bateman's compendium includes references to the first white settlers in present day Richland County, the movement of "immigrants from Virginia." He also provides useful details about the development of schools and churches in the area. Bateman was one of the directors the first public library in Columbia that was launched in 1896. He also served as the historian of the First Presbyterian Church. Bateman's home at 1731 Pendleton Street contained an extensive library of books and papers related to South Carolina history. He also possessed artifacts retrieved from a Native American burial ground near the Congaree River. Fitz Hugh McMaster described the holdings of Bateman's library in an article in <i>The State</i> newspaper on January 20, 1935.	South Caroliniana/Richland Library	General	Colonial Era to Ante-Bellum Era	Book	<a href="https://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015029218337">https://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015029218337</a>
Betsworth, Jennifer	Columbia Curtiss-Wright Hangar: A History, Architectural History, and Preservation Plan for Owens Field's Historic Curtiss-Wright Hangar Columbia, South Carolina	2011	Historic Columbia Foundation	A preservation project supported by the University of South Carolina Public History Program and the Historic Columbia Foundation, this report provides the history of the Curtiss-Wright Hangar, Columbia's aerial history, and a plan for future preservation. With 85 images and a detailed historical narrative, this report is a good resource for this specific project, as well as a model on how to develop similar reports for historical preservation.	Online	Columbia	20th Century	Published Research Manuscript	<a href="http://www5.rcgov.us/OwensField/CWHangar/HistoricalPreservationPlan.pdf">http://www5.rcgov.us/OwensField/CWHangar/HistoricalPreservationPlan.pdf</a>
Bierer, Bert W.	Indians and Artifacts in the Southeast	1983	Self-published	With over a thousand illustrations, this volume provides an extensive overview of Native American settlement and archaeological findings throughout the southeast United States.	South Caroliniana, Richland Library	General	Native American Civilizations to Ante-Bellum Era	Book	
Bierer, Bert W.	South Carolina Indian Lore	1972	Self-published	Trained as a veterinarian, Dr. Bierrer worked at the Clemson University Sandhills Experimental Station near Pontiac. He conducted extensive research into the history of Native American settlement in South Carolina. He notes that the Congaree Indians had nearly 800 members around 1600 but that was reduced to 40 in 1715. "In 1716, over half of them were captured and sent to the West Indies as slaves, and their remnants retreated to the Catawbas." Bierrer notes that Indian remains were found on Big Island in the Broad River.	South Caroliniana, Richland Library	General/Upper Richland	Native American Civilizations to Ante-Bellum Era	Book	
Bigham, John Mills	Old & New Columbia, II: Columbia, from the Early 40s to 1979	1999	The Author	Bigham served as the Curator of Education for the Confederate Relic Room and Museum. In this volume, he chronicles the change and development in Columbia in the aftermath of World War II and the advent of desegregation. The title for this book is inspired by J. F. Williams' volume <i>Old and New Columbia</i> , which was published by the Epworth Orphanage in 1929.	South Caroliniana, Richland Library	Columbia	20th Century	Book	
Bilderback, Daniel, Jenny Dilworth, Michael Fenton, Katherine Richardson, Patricia Rojas, Stephen Skelton, Jennifer Vaughan	City-wide Architectural Survey & Historic Preservation Plan Columbia, South Carolina	1993	John M. Bryan & Associates	Funded by the State Historic Preservation Office, this survey was designed as a revisionist project to provide an updated preservation history of Columbia, South Carolina. This survey of over 3400 properties in the city includes maps, historical summaries, national register listings, inventory lists, and recommendations for future preservation projects. Most of the surveyed sites were concentrated in the downtown Columbia area.	Online, Richland Library	Columbia	Colonial Era-20th Century	Survey	<a href="https://www.columbiasc.net/depts/planning-preservation/docs/exp/0002475.pdf">https://www.columbiasc.net/depts/planning-preservation/docs/exp/0002475.pdf</a>
Bingmann, Melissa	A Women's History Interpretation of the Hampton-Preston Mansion	1991	University of South Carolina, MA Thesis	With a focus on gender and the experiences of women, Bingmann provides a fundamentally different interpretation of the Hampton-Preston Mansion, which operates under the auspices of the Historic Columbia Foundation.	South Caroliniana	Columbia	Ante-Bellum Era	Thesis	
Bleser, Carol K.	The Promised Land: The History of the South Carolina Land Commission, 1869-1890	1969	University of South Carolina Press	This work examines the development of a Reconstruction state agency designed to advance land distribution following the Civil War. The agency was conceived during deliberations of the 1868 South Carolina Constitution. Several landowners in Richland County acquired properties through the Land Commission. The process and negotiation of land acquisition is spelled out in considerable detail in a 2009 publication by the University of South Carolina Public History Program entitled, "Prized Pieces of Land: The Impact of Reconstruction on African American Land Ownership in Lower Richland County, South Carolina."	South Caroliniana, Richland Library	General/Lower Richland	Reconstruction	Book	
Blick, David Gregory	Preservation and Interpretation of the Rural African-American Schoolhouses of Richland County, South Carolina, 1895-1954	1995	University of South Carolina, MA Thesis	Blick's thesis provides a detailed analysis of African American schools in the rural areas of Richland County. Blick's investigation was used in the background research on the Pine Grove and Monroeth schools, which were later renovated and funded by the Richland County Conservation Commission.	South Caroliniana	Richland County	Jim Crow/Segregation	Thesis	
Boykin & Munnerlyn	Scarborough-Hamer Foundation Slave/Tenant Dwelling, Kensington Plantation, Eastover, South Carolina: Conditions Assessment	2008	Boykin & Munnerlyn	Kensington Plantation, near Highway 601 in the Eastover area, was one of the several plantations acquired by Matthew Singleton, who died in 1787. The Kensington Mansion, completed in 1835, stands on land that was part of a southern plantation in a major cotton-producing area during the nineteenth century. The economic foundation of the lifestyles of Kensington Plantation was based on slave labor. During the antebellum era, it is estimated that Matthew Singleton's family owned 465 slaves associated with Kensington. After the Civil War, Kensington Plantation adopted the contract labor and sharecropping systems that developed in the agricultural South. With a focus on the property's architecture and built environment, the Boykin and Munnerlyn report looks at the institution of slavery on the land and the tenant farming model that emerged after the Civil War and the Emancipation period.	South Caroliniana	Lower Richland	Antebellum/Emancipation/Reconstruction	Report	
Bridwell, Ronald	"The South's Wealthiest Planter: Wade Hampton I of South Carolina" 1754-1935,	1980	University of South Carolina, Ph.D. Dissertation	This exhaustive study of Wade Hampton I (1752-1835) provides a revealing account of the development of a prominent member of the South Carolina elite in the late eighteenth century. In addition to examining Wade Hampton's rise to political, economic, and social prominence, this study provides answers to specific questions concerning the method and manner of upward mobility in South Carolina. This dissertation also examines the economic rank of the early Hamptons, the sources of Wade Hampton's wealth, the relationship between wealth and social and political status, and the fate of the family fortune after the death of Wade Hampton I. Upon Hampton's death, he was regarded as one of the wealthiest planter in the U.S. and owned more than 3,000 slaves.	South Caroliniana	Lower Richland	Colonial Era-Antebellum Era	Dissertation	

Author(s)	Source Title	Date of Publication	Publisher	Annotations	Library/Archive	Area of Focus	Historical Time Period	Source Type	Hyperlink
Brooks, Mark and James Scurry	Excavations at 38RD158: A Multicomponent Prehistoric Site in Richland County, South Carolina	1980	Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina	This volume is an Institute of Archeology and Anthropology survey of an archeological site in Richland County near Bluff Road. It provides insight into to pre-Columbian and Paleo-Indian, history of Richland County through excavation analysis. This research was funded by the South Carolina Electric and Gas Company in order to mitigate the loss of archeological resources due to the planned construction of a transmission line angle tower on a portion of the site. An analysis of artifacts recovered from 38RD158 through surface collections and subsurface testing indicated that prehistoric utilization of the site occurred during the Middle Archaic, Late Archaic and Woodland periods, ranging in time from ca. 5000 B.C. to A.D. 750.	South Caroliniana	Lower Richland	Native American Civilizations	Survey	
Brown, D. Clayton	"Modernizing Rural Life: South Carolina's Push for Public Rural Electrification"	1998	South Carolina Historical Magazine 99-68-85, January 1998	This essay examines the social, political, and economic forces that gave rise to the revolutionary installation of rural electricity in rural areas of the Palmetto State. The author makes brief references to the Eastover Rural Electrification Committee.	South Caroliniana	General	20th Century	Article	
Bruce, Catherine Fleming	Rivers of Deliverance: A Visitor's Path Through African American History in Columbia and Richland County	1996	Collaborative for Community Trust	This short guide serves as a summary of a 1993 video documentary that provides a historical overview of African American life and culture in the Midlands area. Guided by rich visual material and oral interviews, viewers gain first-hand accounts of historical sites, personalities, and events in the Columbia area, including Lower Richard.	Richland Library	General	19th & 20th Century	Pamphlet	
Bull, Marilyn	Around Ballentine	2009	Arcadia Publishing	Replete with photographs and references to historic structures, this volume documents the history of Ballentine on the shores of Lake Murray in the Dutch Fork area of South Carolina. Bull also provides a brief history of the founding of Ballentine, named after Allen Ballentine who moved his family there in the 1850s. While most of the photographs are of white South Carolinians in the area, there is an image of the original one room school for African Americans included as well as information about the Greater Hopewell African Methodist Episcopal Church in Irmo.	South Caroliniana, Richland Library	Ballentine/ Upper Richland	19th & 20th Century	Book	
Bush, Rebecca Elizabeth	Owning Home: African-American Agriculture in Lower Richland County, South Carolina, 1868-1890	2011	University of South Carolina	Bush's Master's thesis completed at the University of South Carolina sheds a revealing light on African American farmers in Lower Richland in the Reconstruction and post-Reconstruction periods. She discusses how agricultural labor and land ownership shaped political, economic, cultural, and social aspects of life for African Americans during this time. She also includes discussion of the Colored Farmers Alliance as a lens to analyze "agricultural activism" and the role of black citizens in the emerging Populist movement.	South Caroliniana	Lower Richland	Reconstruction/New South	MA Thesis	
Byars, Alvin W.	Olympia Pacific: The Way it Was, 1895-1970	1981	Professional Printers	Following a reunion of the Olympia High School, Byars, a member of Olympia's St. Luke Lutheran Church, began compiling stories and collecting images to document the history of his community. This volume provides a social history of the organization and development of the Olympia Mill village, from the founding of the mill to the closing of the Olympia High School.	Richland Library	Olympia	Late 19th century- 20th Century	Book	
Byars, Alvin W. Byars, Blaine D.	Lintheads	1983	Olympia-Pacific	Based on oral interviews and historical incidents and individuals, this fictional account explores the lives and culture of millworkers in the Olympia community, from the early 20th century to World War II. The volume also examines W. B. Smith Whaley's influential role in building the mill and the surrounding village.	Richland Library	Olympia	20th Century	Book	
Califf, John W.	Millwood: Its Architecture and Ambience	1982	Triad Architectural Associates	With maps and photographs, Califf describes the architectural details that shaped the construction and renovation of the Millwood Plantation in Lower Richland, which was largely destroyed during the advance of Union Troops in February 1865. Califf's firm, Triad Architectural Associates, and the John L. Thompson Construction Company in Camden stabilized the remaining columns of the home and rebuilt a wine house on the property.	South Caroliniana, Richland Library	Lower Richland	Antebellum Era	Report	
Castine, Joby	Gamecocks & Lintheads, The Whaley Brothers and the Birth of Carolina Football and the Olympia Mill Village	2013	CreateSpace Independent Publishing	This volume chronicles the history of the Whaley brothers- one of whom opened the Olympia Textile and the other who served as the first coach of the Gamecock Football team. The author uses historical accounts to assert that one of the brothers never existed.	Richland Library	Olympia	19th Century	Book	
Central Midlands Regional Planning Council	Central Midlands Historic Preservation Survey: An Inventory and Plan for the Preservation of Historical Properties in the Central Midlands Region	1974	Central Midlands Regional Planning Council	This is the earliest preservation survey of Richland County (also included are surveys of Fairfield, Lexington, and Newberry counties) as part of the central midlands region of South Carolina. Preservation surveys, histories, and recommendations are centered heavily on the antebellum experiences of white families and their homes and plantations. The inclusion of American Indians and African American experiences in the area is sparse or non-existent.	Richland Library	Richland County	Antebellum Era-20th Century	Survey	
Chappell, Buford Souter	North of the Broad River The Land and the People	2011	University of South Carolina Digital Library	This collection contains information regarding Fairfield County, South Carolina, including families who settled in the region, as well as related lines in Charleston, Orangeburg County, Richland County, and elsewhere in South Carolina. Some entries document the sales or purchases of African American slaves, inheritance of real estate, military service in the American Revolution or Civil War, and related topics. Information is included on the John Kennerly Branch, Crane Creek, Cedar Creek, the Gradicks who settled land near the Bookman Station, Nathan Center, the Rives family, the Faust Family, and the Koons.	South Caroliniana	Upper Richland	Colonial Era-Emancipation	Book	<a href="http://library.sc.edu/digital/collections/northbroad.html">http://library.sc.edu/digital/collections/northbroad.html</a>
Charles, Tommy	Thoughts and Records From the Survey of Private Collections of Prehistoric Artifacts Throughout South Carolina: A Second Report	1983	Notebook 15, no. 1 & 2: 4-45	This extensive report is one of the earliest academic articles produced by the Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology at the University of South Carolina discussing the pre-Columbian history of South Carolina. It analyzes a statewide survey of pre-historic artifacts collected by archaeologists at sites across the state. Some of the artifacts and Paleo-Indian sites identified in the survey were located in or near Richland County.	South Caroliniana	General	Native American Civilizations	Report	
Charles, Tommy, Albert Goodyear, and James Michie	"The Earliest South Carolinians"	1989	Anthropological Studies 9, no. 9: 53-72, 1989	This academic article discusses the archaeological remains in South Carolina that relate to indigenous inhabitants dating as far back as 12,000 years ago. It discusses methodology and survey results regarding the history of Paleo-Indian archaeological research. Some of the findings discuss this history in Columbia and West Columbia, including Paleo-Indian sites near White Pond in Elgin, Nipper Creek in Upper Richland.	South Caroliniana	Upper Richland	Native American Civilizations	Article	
Childress, Jessica	"Building Morale in a Soldier Town: Home Front Women and the GI in Columbia, South Carolina, 1941-1945"	2013	University of South Carolina MA Thesis	This thesis examines the crucial role of women and the USO (United Service Organization) club as cultural and social bridges between the Columbia community and over 40,000 World War II soldiers who were based at Ft. Jackson, the Columbia Army Air Base, the Congaree Air Base, and the Naval Reserve Officer Training Corps program based at the University of South Carolina. The project explores division and segregation among the "Greatest Generation" and examines the development of segregated USO sites, including one for African Americans that was created at Ft. Jackson in July 1941 and one for white soldiers that was created on the corner of Laurel and Assembly Streets. Another site later opened for African Americans on Taylor Street near Allen University.	South Caroliniana	Columbia & Fort Jackson	20th Century	Thesis	

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Childs, Arney R	Planters and Business Men: The Guignard Family of South Carolina, 1795-1930	1957	University of South Carolina Press	Edited by a University of South Carolina administrator, this volume examines the history of a prominent Midlands family. Childs culls from letters and family papers housed in the South Caroliniana Library.  The Guignard Collection begins with the papers of John Gabriel Guignard, son of the emigrant, who was born in Charleston in 1751 and died in Columbia in 1822. In 1795 Guignard completed what was to be the family pattern of planting, business, and public office, and established the future family home when he became Treasurer of the Upper Division of South Carolina with his office in Columbia. He continued as Treasurer until 1798 when he was elected Surveyor General of South Carolina, a post in which he served until 1802. Guignard's sister married Georgetown planter Peter Horry who later brought enslaved workers to Columbia to build a new home located at 1527 Senate Street. The Horry-Guignard House later served as a site for a visitors' city and offices for the Historic Columbia Foundation.	South Caroliniana, Richland Library	Columbia/ Lower Richland	Colonial Era-Civil War	Book	
Clarkson-Turpeau, Brenda	Almost Forgotten: The Real America: A Historical and Genealogical Study for Future Generations	2011	3T Unlimited	Born on the Bluff Road in Lower Richland County, Clarkson-Turpeau conducts extensive archival and genealogical research and explores the history of the Adams, Clarkson, Faust, Scott, Weston, and Sims families of Lower Richland County. Delving deeply into oral interviews and oral traditions, Clarkson-Turpeau provides illuminating details about interracial relationships and the families created among the union of powerful and notable white planters and enslaved African women.	South Caroliniana	Lower Richland	Antebellum-Present	Book	
Clement, Christopher O., Ramona M. Grunden and John K. Peterson	"History and Archaeology at the Mann-Simon Cottage: A Free Black Site in Columbia, South Carolina"	1999	Cultural Resources Consulting Division, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina	This report summarizes the archaeological and historical research methods what were employed to uncover and document the history of the Mann-Simons home located on the corner of Marion and Richland streets. The report also describes the vast array of artifacts that were located in a series of archaeological digs on the property.	South Caroliniana	Columbia	19th Century	Report	
Cohen, Hennig	A Barhamville Miscellany: Notes and Documents Concerning the South Carolina Female Collegiate Institute, 1826-1865, Chiefly from the Collection of the Late Henry Campbell Davis.	1956	University of South Carolina Press	Dr. Hennig Cohen, the director of public relations at USC collected and edited a volume of manuscripts and papers that document the history of the South Carolina Female Institute that was located in the Barhamville (later Kendalltown) area of Columbia. The records highlight the students and faculty of the school as well as the classes and academic life of the campus. Cohen later became an accomplished professor at the University of Pennsylvania.	South Caroliniana, Richland Library	Columbia/ Barhamville Estates	19th Century	Book	
ColumbiaSC63	Our Story Matters: Civil Rights Walking Tour	2013	Columbia SC 63	This pamphlet provides a visual reinterpretation of civil rights history on Columbia's Main Street, along with other locations on Waverly and Washington Streets. In addition to a self guided walking tour and map, the pamphlet provides a website address where readers can find a more extensive chronology and a collection of photographs and moving images.	Historic Columbia/ Richland Library	Columbia	Civil Rights	Brochure	
Corkran, David H	The Carolina Indian Frontier	1970	University of South Carolina Press	This book provides an account of Native American life during the colonial area, with particular attention to westward development, the Yamasee War, and the Creek - Cherokee War.	South Caroliniana, Richland Library	General	Colonial Era-Antebellum Era	Book	
Courtney, Margaret Sloan	Life on "the Hill", Horrell Hill, the Place and Its People: a Brief History with Memories from the 1930s - 1940s	2005	Self-published	While some of the book's material was supplied by local residents, Courtney acknowledged that only scarce information was uncovered about many families in the Horrell Hill community. The Sloans were members of Beulah Baptist Church. Edgar Ray Sloan, a graduate of the University of South Carolina, was a farmer and operator of the E. R. Sloan store.	Richland Library	Lower Richland	20th Century	Book	
Crockett, Jacob David	"A Democracy of Goods: An Archaeology of Commodity Landscapes in Columbia, South Carolina, 1870-1930"	2011	University of South Carolina	This dissertation closely examines the development of commercial and domestic spaces at the northeast corner of Marion and Richland streets property associated with the Mann-Simons site. Crockett explores consumption patterns and commodities production. The research for the project is drawn from archaeological excavations and archival investigations.	South Caroliniana	Columbia	19th & 20th Century	Ph.D. Dissertation	
Crockett, Jakob David	Consumption and Identity: The Archaeology of a Nineteenth-Twentieth Century Urban African American Neighborhood (38RD1083) in Columbia, South Carolina	2005	South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina	This report summarizes the archaeological and historical methodologies what were employed to uncover and document the history of the Mann-Simons home located on the corner of Marion and Richland streets. The report also describes the vast array of artifacts that were located in a series of archaeological digs on the property. Particular attention is paid to the commercial and consumer products what were identified in the archaeological investigation.	South Caroliniana, Richland Library	Columbia	19th & 20th Century	Report	
Crosby, Tom	Tom Crosby Oral History Collection	2011	South Caroliniana	The Tom Crosby Oral History Collection, consisting of forty-four oral history interviews, explores African-American education in South Carolina during segregation. Interviews primarily focus on Rosenwald schools, Allen University, and sports at Sims High School in Union County, South Carolina. Forty-one of the forty-four interviewees are African-American and describe their educational experiences and the features of their individual schools. Richland County participants include: Tellicious Kemy Lowman Boyd, Joe E. Brown, Durham Carter, Jean Hopkins of Pin Cushion, and Mildred McDuffie.	South Caroliniana	Richland County	20th Century	Manuscript Collection	<a href="http://digital.tcl.sc.edu/cdm/jandlingpage/col/lection/tomcrosby">http://digital.tcl.sc.edu/cdm/jandlingpage/col/lection/tomcrosby</a>
Davidson, Chalmers Gaston	The Last Foray, the South Carolina Planters of 1860: A Sociological Study	1971	University of South Carolina Press	The text examines the education, public offices, religion, and general culture of the large plantation owners of antebellum South Carolina, including the Hamptons and the Singletons of Lower Richland. Gaston appends brief biographical sketches of almost 400 plantation owners, including birth and death dates, names of plantations, land and slave holdings, details of education, church affiliations, public offices held, society memberships, and publications. This publication is particularly useful in tracing the size of property holdings among plantation owners and in developing a demographic profile of enslaved African Americans in South Carolina and Richland County.	South Caroliniana, Richland Library	Lower Richland	Antebellum-Emancipation	Book	
Davis, Janae	"A Tale of Two Landscapes: Examining Alienation and Non-Visitation Among Local African American Fishers at Congaree National Park"	2015	University of South Carolina MA Thesis	This project analyzes how wilderness management at the Congaree National Park impacted traditional fishing activities among local African Americans. Using participant observation, interviews, and document analysis, the project explored how the landscape supported the livelihoods and social bonding of community members and examines how those relationships were impacted once the park was designated a federal wilderness.	South Caroliniana	Lower Richland	20th century	Thesis	
Davis, Rae Fritz	An Analysis of Residential and Complementary Development in the Northeast Section of Richland County	1990	University of South Carolina MA Thesis	Completed as a Master's thesis in Business Administration, this publication explores residential development in northeastern Richland County in the 20th century. It includes historical descriptions of land use and real estate development and descriptive maps of the area.	South Caroliniana	Northeast Richland	20th century	Thesis	

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Deas-Moore, Vennie	Black American Series: Columbia, South Carolina	2000	Arcadia Publishing	Drawing from a remarkable array of photographs housed in archives and private collections, this volume illuminates structures, and personalities that are often overlooked in general histories of Columbia and Richland County. Readers glean biographical details about individuals who lived and worked in Columbia in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The chapters, "Black Enterprise," "Social Life," and "Religious and Educational Life," provide the most insight into the social and physical landscapes of the African American experience in Columbia, South Carolina.	South Caroliniana, Richland Library	Columbia	19th & 20th Century	Book	
Deas-Moore, Vennie	Scenes from Columbia's Riverbanks: A History of the Waterways	2008	The History Press	Deas-Moore's publication is framed by captivating photographs of dams, bridges, docks, canals, and the waterways of Richland County that connect to Columbia. These images chronicle the environmental history of Columbia through the management of its waterways. The introduction shows how these waterways shaped human life and occupation of the city from the 18th to the 20th centuries.	South Caroliniana, Richland Library	Columbia	20th Century	Book	
Derrick, Charles Alan	The Derrick Family	1991	Self-published	This book includes information about several families in the Dutch Fork area, including the Ballentines, Bickleys, Bouknights, Hillers, Koons, Shealys, and Wessingers. The Derrick family settled between the Broad and Saluda Rivers around 1764.	South Caroliniana	Dutch Fork/Upper Richland	British Colonial Era/19th Century	Book	<a href="http://www.derrickfamily.net/site/entry/family_history_project">http://www.derrickfamily.net/site/entry/family_history_project</a>
Devereux, Margaret Green	The Green Girls: A Memoir of Our Youth	1970	Self-published	This volume is a family history and memoir written by Margaret DuBose Green Devereux. She offers reflections about life in Columbia and her attendance at Chicora College. She includes descriptions of family members who resided at Kensington Plantation and provides commentary about the arrival of Camp Jackson in Richland County. Devereux's father Halcott Pride Green served as a lawyer and judge in Richland County. The Green family home was located at 1000 Bull Street, near the University of South Carolina campus.	South Caroliniana	Lower Richland/Columbia	19th & 20th Century	Book	
Dowdy, Elizabeth E.	"A Survey of the Colored Rural Schools of Lower Richland County, South Carolina"	1948	Indiana State Teachers College, MA thesis	After teaching in Richland County schools for four years, Dowdy pursued a Master's degree. Her thesis provides quantitative data on 21 Lower Richland public schools in the early 20th century. The information obtained for this thesis was gleaned from questionnaires distributed to principals and teachers, so there is not a qualitative aspect to this research. Among her findings, Dowdy describes the lack of public transportation in the region, outlines the curriculum of schools, and points to low attendance in the Lower Richland Schools due to the "extensive use of child farm labor" during the cultivation and harvesting of cotton. Dowdy was assisted in her research by Elise Jenkins, the supervisor of Jeanes Teachers in Richland County and her husband Lewis C. Dowdy, a principal in the district who later became the president of North Carolina A&T University in Greensboro.	Online	Lower Richland	20th Century/Segregation	MA Thesis	<a href="http://scholars.indstate.edu/handle/10484/7841">http://scholars.indstate.edu/handle/10484/7841</a>
Draine, Tony	Richland District, South Carolina Land Records, 1785-1865: Compiled by Tony Draine and John Skinner	1986	Congaree Publication	This volume was written by two active members of the South Carolina Genealogical Society. It serves as a guide to Richland County deeds and land titles in the 18th and 19th centuries. Draine was a resident of Eau Claire, and an article about his genealogical consulting appeared in <i>The State</i> newspaper March 2, 1989.	South Caroliniana/SCDAH/ Richland Library	Richland County	Antebellum-Civil War	Book	
DuBard, Winifred Lever	A History of Oak Grove United Methodist Church, Cedar Creek Community, Upper Richland County	1976	Self-published	The book provides a history of the Oak Grove United Methodist Church, which was established in 1891. DuBard was married to Lewis Adam DuBard, the captain of the Richland County chain-gang camp, No. 2 on the Alms House Road, currently Covenant Rd. Mrs. DuBard was the director of the Killingsworth Home, located in the University Hills section of Columbia.	South Caroliniana	Upper Richland	New South	Book	
Duggan, Carol Cook	A History of the City of Forest Acres	1997	City of Forest Acres	This volume examines the role of the Taylor family in the settlement of the area, the career of Abner Landrum who published a newspaper in Richland County and established a brick and pottery company that operated from 1832 to 1911. The Landrum home was located at 4712 Bethel Church Rd and dates back to the 1850s. Landrum's daughter, Julia Abner, married into the Stork family. The Landrum company became the R. M. Stork Brickyard, which operated from 1911 to 1970.  B. F. Franklin inherited 400 acres from his father, Thomas. He built a plantation house on the present corner of Cherry Laurel and Verner, and named it Edgehill. Duggan notes that the brick foundation of 4125 Verner includes the original foundation of Edge Hill. Franklin died at Edge Hill on May 12, 1852. Duggan also includes the history of the Dalloz family and the Bethel Methodist Church.	Richland Library	Forest Acres	19th & 20th Century	Book	
Edgar, Walter	South Carolina: A History	1998	University of South Carolina Press	Edgar's volume provides an encyclopedic overview of South Carolina history. With detailed information about the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, Edgar's publication provides important context about the formation of Craven County and the Richland District. The book also includes greater inclusion of perspectives from women and African Americans. Maps, tables, and images throughout the publication are also good resources.	South Caroliniana/Richland Library	South Carolina	General	Book	
Edgar, Walter B. and Deborah K. Wooley	Columbia, Portrait of a City	1986	The Donning Co.	In this publication, 300 photographs document the growth and development of the Columbia area, including pre-revolutionary settlement, the expansion of cotton cultivation and the plantation economy, the coming of the railroad, the social and political changes of the civil rights era, and increased urbanization and industrialization.	South Caroliniana / Richland Library	Columbia	British Colonial Era - 20th Century	Book	
Eleazer, J. M	A Dutch Fork Farm Boy	1952	University of South Carolina Press	Eleazer, an information specialist for Clemson University's extension program, was an accomplished journalist. This memoir illuminates life and history in the Dutch Fork, Spring Hill areas of Richland County, where Eleazer's father served as a physician.	Richland Library	Upper Richland/ Dutch Fork	19th & 20th Century	Book	
Elmore, Tom	Columbia Civil War Landmarks	2011	History Press	Guided by photographs, this engaging book identifies structures and locations throughout the Midlands associated with the Civil War. While most of the sites are commonly known, there are several that merit further research and investigation, including Camp Johnson, which served as a Confederate Army training facility.	Richland Library	Richland County	Civil War	Book	
Ferguson, Helena	Reconnecting the Physical and Cultural Landscapes at the Hampton-Preston Mansion in Columbia, South Carolina	2011	University of South Carolina MA Thesis	Using cultural geography, anthropological theory and archaeology, this project examines the physical and cultural landscape of the Hampton Preston Mansion downtown Columbia. With a theoretical lens focused on "power, class, race, gender, and memory," Ferguson seeks to revise and correct previous interpretations or what she calls "fabrications" of the property that have been incorporated into exhibit text panels and guided tours. She concludes: "With all the activity done at the property over the course of its almost two hundred year history, the preservation has been more destructive to the property than any other activity on the grounds."	South Caroliniana	Columbia	Ante-Bellum	Thesis	
Ferguson, Leland G	An Archeological Survey of a Fall Line Creek, Crane Creek Project, Richland County, South Carolina	1976	Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina	The volume documents the research findings of an archeological survey performed to examine nearly twenty-three miles of a proposed sewer system in the Crain Creek area. The archeological project was one of the first such initiatives in the Midlands areas that was commissioned to examine the impact of sewage pipe installation.	South Caroliniana	Upper Richland	Native American Civilizations to Ante-Bellum Era	Report	

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Fox, Nancy C.	The Physical Development of Columbia, S.C. 1786-1945	1985	Central Midlands Regional Planning Council	This work was one among several conducted by Fox as she worked to document and preserve historic structures in the Midlands region. Fox was a former reporter for <i>The Columbia Record</i> . In addition to serving as a public relations specialist for the Midlands Regional Planning Council, Fox served a director-curator of the Lexington County Historical Museum.	Richland Library	Richland County	General	Report	
Fulmer, Henry Willingham	"Development of Education in Dutch Fork of Lexington and Richland Counties, South Carolina"	1944	University of South Carolina MA Thesis	Fulmer explores the historical evolution of schools in the Dutch Fork region of Lexington and Richland Counties. Fulmer lived in the Chapin community and was a member of the Mt. Horeb Lutheran Church. In 1943, he was the principal of the Andrew Jackson Homes School, adjacent to Fort Jackson.	South Caroliniana	Upper Richland	19th & 20th Century	Thesis	
Fulmer, Verley L.	Genealogical Sketches of the Shealy Family	1982	Self-published	This book chronicles the genealogy of the John Shealy family who immigrated from Rotterdam to Charlestown, South Carolina in 1752, and settled in Craven County, South Carolina. The volume also includes references to the Amick, Ballentine, Counts, Derrick, Long, Wessinger families.	South Caroliniana, Richland Library	Lake Murray, Upper Richland, Newberry County	British Colonial Era	Book	
Gaddy, L. L., and John Emmett Cely	The Natural History of Congaree Swamp	2012	Terra Incognita Books	The publication includes photographs with tables, species lists, and text by two naturalists who spent more than 40 years exploring the Congaree Swamp. The book provides a very informative guide for visitors and outdoor advocates who seek to know more about the national park.	South Caroliniana, Richland Library	Lower Richland/ Congaree Swamp	20th Century	Book	
Goodyear, Albert and Michael Harmon	Archeological Reconnaissance and Testing Along the Broad River: Richland County, South Carolina	1979	Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina	The volume consists of a research survey of archeological excavations of Broad River in Richland County with a historical and methodological description.	South Caroliniana	Upper Richland/Broad River	Native American Civilization / British Colonial Era	Research Survey	
Gottfred, David	Kensington: Portal To A Family, Place, & Time	2015	Clearvoice Publishing	In addition to documenting the outstanding architecture of the Kensington Plantation, Gottfred closely examines the family history of the Singletons. Mining letters, court documents, oral histories, Gottfred offers revealing insights about the personalities associated with one of the most iconic structures in Richland County. The book also includes family histories of the Hopkins, Adams, and Weston families and their lives in Lower Richland.	South Caroliniana / Richland Library	Lower Richland	Antebellum	Book	
Graydon, Nell	Tales of Columbia	1970	R. L. Bryan	At the urging of many Columbians, Nell S. Graydon collected tales of the city. Building upon a similar work set in Beaufort, Graydon provides a vivid picture of antebellum society in Columbia. Clinging to a very traditional model of "Old South" interpretations, Graydon describes the adversities white residents endured with the Burning of Columbia and the "tragic days" of Reconstruction. The book carries extensive photographs of dwellings that are no longer standing in the county. In the book's Foreword, Graydon observes: "The material in this book has been gathered from many sources. Old scrapbooks, with yellowed newspaper articles undated and unsigned, have been made available. Unpublished manuscripts, letters, and diaries—some never before shown to a person outside the family—were at my disposal." She also notes that she had access to "privately-printed pamphlets, little-known histories and a wealth of personal reminiscences."	South Caroliniana/ SCDAH/ Richland Library	Richland County	19th & 20th Century	Book	
Green, Edwin L.	A History of Richland County: Volume 1	1932	R. L. Bryan	This is one of the earliest histories of Richland County, South Carolina by an accomplished University of South Carolina professor. Using probate, census (including the 1800 census that has been lost for Richland County), and plat books, this historical monograph is primarily top-down with a heavy focus on influential families in the area. Green's book contains detail references on land acquisitions, early settlers and landowners, roads, bridges, ferries, churches and schools, newspaper publications, and judicial affairs. He also includes the following two chapters: "Wills Relating to Richland County in the Office of Probate at Charleston, Camden, Winnsboro" and "Wills in the Office of the Judge of Probate of Richland County, 1783-1865." The histories of peoples of color in the area—primarily American Indians and African Americans—are largely overlooked.	South Caroliniana	Richland County	Colonial Era-Antebellum Era	Book	
Green, Mary Fulton	"A Profile of Columbia in 1850"	1969	South Carolina Historical Magazine, 70, pp. 104-121, April 1969	Green's article analyzes land development, transportation and railroad expansion in Richland County. Additionally, this publication examines religion, social formation, and cultural life among residents, including free and enslaved African Americans. Useful information is provided about the Lightwood Springs area of the county and the Saluda Cotton Mill in present day West Columbia, near the Columbia Zoo. One observer cited by Fulton noted: "The superintendent is decidedly of the opinion that slave labor is cheaper for cotton manufacture than free white labor. The average cost per annum of those employed in the mill, he says, does not exceed \$75 ... or thirty per cent saved in the cost of labor."	South Caroliniana, Richland Library	Richland County	Ante-Bellum	Article	
Green, Victor	Negro Travelers' Greenbook	1956	Victor H. Green & Company	The Negro Travelers' Green Book was a travel guide series published from 1936 to 1964 by Victor H. Green. It was intended to provide African American motorists and tourists with the information necessary to board, dine, and sightsee comfortably and safely during the era of segregation. This digital version of the 1956 edition includes a few dwellings located in Richland County.	USC Digital Collection	Columbia	20th Century	Book	<a href="http://library.sc.edu/digital/collections/greenbook.html">http://library.sc.edu/digital/collections/greenbook.html</a>
Groover, Mark D. and Richard D. Brooks	The Catherine Brown Cowpen and Thomas Howell Site: Material Characteristics of Cattle Raisers in the South Carolina Backcountry	2003	Southeastern Archaeology Vol. 22, No. 1 pp. 92-111	This article examines open range cattle herding in the colonial era among British settlers and enslaved Africans. The Howell site, located in Lower Richland adjacent to Mill Creek and the Congaree River, was occupied between the 1740s and the 1820s.	South Caroliniana	Lower Richland	Colonial Era	Article	
Groover, Mark D.	"Of Mindset and Material Culture: An Archaeological View of Continuity and Change in the Eighteenth Century South Carolina Backcountry"	1991	University of South Carolina, MA Thesis	Groover's thesis investigates the Thomas Howell Plantation located about three miles southeast of Mill Creek in Lower Richland. With archaeological investigation and historical research, this project documents life in the area during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries and references the collection of African-American and Native American made ceramics.	South Caroliniana	Lower Richland	Colonial Era	Thesis	
Hacker, Debi and Michael Trinkley	Final Report on the Location of Cemeteries, Graves, and Burial Grounds in Richland County, South Carolina	2014	Chicora Foundation, Inc.	Funded by the Richland County Conservation Commission, this report is a comprehensive, descriptive, and detailed listing of public and private cemeteries throughout Richland County.	Richland Library	Richland County	General	Report	<a href="http://www.chicora.org/pdfs/RC555%20Final%20Report%20Richland%20County%20Cemetery%20survey.pdf">http://www.chicora.org/pdfs/RC555%20Final%20Report%20Richland%20County%20Cemetery%20survey.pdf</a>
Hacker, Debi and Michael Trinkley	Long Time Gone: Fort Jackson's Disinterred Cemeteries	2013	Chicora Foundation, Inc.	This report provides a description of cemeteries in the present day location of Fort Jackson drawn from research on previous excavations and burial sites. The report includes maps, images, and data tables, along with histories of Macedonia, Burrell, Shannon, Mount Pilgrim Baptist Church, and Colonels Creek Baptist Church Cemeteries.	Richland Library	Richland County/Fort Jackson	General	Report	<a href="http://www.chicora.org/pdfs/RC549.pdf">http://www.chicora.org/pdfs/RC549.pdf</a>
Hacker, Debi, Nicole Southerland, and Michael Trinkley.	Identification of Graves and Mapping of the Goodwyn Cemetery, Richland County, South Carolina	2011	Chicora Foundation, Inc.	This report provides cemetery records and inscriptions of Goodwyn Cemetery in Lower Richland, along with descriptive maps.	Richland Library	Lower Richland	19th & 20th Century	Report	<a href="http://chicora.org/pdfs/RC539%20Goodwyn%20Cemetery.pdf">http://chicora.org/pdfs/RC539%20Goodwyn%20Cemetery.pdf</a>

Author(s)	Source Title	Date of Publication	Publisher	Annotations	Library/Archive	Area of Focus	Historical Time Period	Source Type	Hyperlink
Hacker, Debi, Nicole Southerland, and Michael Trinkley.	Preservation Assessment and Mapping of the Reese Family Burying Ground, Richland County, SC	2012	Chicora Foundation, Inc.	Funded partially by the Richland County Conservation Commission, this report provides a preservation assessment of the Reese Family burial ground near Hopkins in the Lower Richland area. With a brief background on the history of the area, the report also includes maps, charts, epistemology overviews, and recommendations for future preservation.	Online	Lower Richland	Ante-bellum-19th Century	Report	<a href="http://www.chicora.org/pdfs/RC544%20Reese%20Family%20Burying%20Ground.pdf">http://www.chicora.org/pdfs/RC544%20Reese%20Family%20Burying%20Ground.pdf</a>
Hampton, Sally Baxter	A Divided Heart: Letters of Sally Baxter Hampton, 1853-1862	1994	Phantom Press	This volume is a collection of antebellum and Civil War letters of Sally Baxter Hampton with an introduction by Ann Frapp Hampton. The book describes Hampton's personal life as the mistress of Woodlands Plantation and the social conditions in Columbia during these eras. In 1855, Sally Baxter married Frank Hampton, the youngest son of Wade Hampton, II who died during the Civil War, only nine months after Sally died of tuberculosis. Given the family's influential network of associates, this publication also touches upon the Prestons, Mannings, Singletons, Hammonds, McCords, Canteys, and Richardsons.	South Caroliniana, Richland Library	Lower Richland	Ante-bellum-19th Century	Book	
Heath, J. Cantey	Smiling Peace May Bring Prosperity: A History of the Forest Hills Neighborhood of Columbia, South Carolina	1985	Institute for Southern Studies	This publication documents the history of an early Columbia suburban community built in the vicinity of where Wade Hampton, III built his estate Diamond Hill and later a cottage named Southern Cross.	South Caroliniana, Richland Library	Columbia	Ante-bellum-19th Century	Report	
Hegdepath, Larry L.	John Lever of Cedar Creek: Methodism and the Frontier Tradition	1992	Self-published	This volume is compiled and edited by a nephew of Dr. John Daniel Fletcher Lever who was born on June 20, 1834, and died at Cedar Creek in a tragic drowning on June 1, 1907. The volume includes excerpts from three journals written by Dr. Lever (v. 1, 1854-1866; v. 2, 1876-1879; v. 3-1905), which provide rich detail about religious development and communal life in Upper Richland.	Richland Library	Upper Richland/Cedar Creek	Ante-bellum-20th Century	Book	
Hejlik, Todd and Michael Trinkley	Archaeological Survey of the Central Electric Power Cooperative Langford to Whitepond 69kV Transmission Line, Richland and Kershaw Counties	1999	Chicora Foundation, Inc.	This is a survey report about the Central Electric Power Cooperative Transmission Line drawn from archaeological excavations and assessments of the area extending from Richland and Kershaw Counties.	South Caroliniana	Northeast Richland	19th & 20th Century	Survey Report	
Helsley, Alexia Jones	Columbia, South Carolina: A History	2015	History Press	Helsley's volume provides a consolidated history of the capital city from its founding to the present that serves as a reference for those seeking to explore themes and events in more detail. The beginning provides an interesting geographic and environmental history of Columbia.	South Caroliniana, Richland Library	Columbia	Ante-Bellum-20th Century	Book	
Helsley, Alexia Jones	Lost Columbia: Bygone Images from South Carolina's Capital	2008	History Press	Helsley offers a revisionist collection of historical photographs of Columbia, South Carolina in the 19th and 20th centuries, which include neighborhoods, business districts, and institutions that have changed (sometimes dramatically) over the years. This is a useful reference for exploring the history of Columbia's neighborhoods and historical landmarks.	South Caroliniana, Richland Library	Columbia	Ante-Bellum-20th Century	Book	
Hennig, Helen Kohn	Columbia, Capitol City of South Carolina, 1786-1936. With a Mid-Century Supplement, 1936-1966, by Charles E. Lee	1966	South Carolina Department of Archives and History	Published during Columbia's Sesquicentennial celebration, this volume provides an informative and descriptive assessment of the city's evolution from its founding in 1786 through the Great Depression Era. One of the publication's central handicaps is the narrow attention to African American residents and the impact of slavery and segregation in shaping the city's growth and development. The only attention given to race matters is a stand-alone essay submitted by C. A. Johnson, the supervisor of Negro Schools in Columbia. Johnson's entry focuses primarily on the achievements of prominent African Americans in the city.	South Caroliniana/Richland Library	Columbia	Ante-Bellum-20th Century	Book	
Herring, Charlene N	Heritage in the Woods: Blythewood and Cedar Creek	1984	Policy Management Systems Corp	Charlene Herring was a social studies and reading teacher in Richland School District II who developed an oral history module among sixth-grade students who attended Dent, Hamberry, and E. L. Wright Middle Schools. The students interviewed and photographed more than forty Blythewood and Cedar Creek residents. A transcription of the interviews is housed at the South Caroliniana Library.	South Caroliniana	Upper Richland/Blythewood/ Cedar Creek	20th Century	Book	
Historic Columbia	Cottontown: Self-Guided Walking Tour	nd	Historic Columbia Foundation	Also known as the Bellevue Historic District, the Cottontown walking tour includes a brief historical overview of the area and detailed information of almost 30 sites. Shaped by the cotton industry and warehouses, this brochure includes the cultural, social, and industrial history of this neighborhood in the northern part of Columbia's downtown area.	Historic Columbia	Columbia	19th Century - 20th Century	Brochure	<a href="http://www.historiccolumbia.org/tour-locations?neighborhood=Cottontown">http://www.historiccolumbia.org/tour-locations?neighborhood=Cottontown</a>
Historic Columbia	Heathwood: Self-Guided Walking Tour	nd	Historic Columbia Foundation	Walking tour guide and brochure that includes a brief history of Columbia's Heathwood neighborhood, named after Moses Chappell Heath. A residential area, most of the 28 sites are of architecturally distinct homes, community schools, and churches. Oral histories are also included on the online virtual tour.	Historic Columbia	Columbia	19th Century - 20th Century	Brochure	<a href="http://www.historiccolumbia.org/tour-locations?neighborhood=Heathwood">http://www.historiccolumbia.org/tour-locations?neighborhood=Heathwood</a>
Historic Columbia	Hollywood-Rose Hill: Self-Guided Walking Tour	nd	Historic Columbia Foundation	Walking tour guide and brochure that includes the brief history of the Hollywood-Rose Hill residential area. The 28 sites, which are mostly architecturally distinct homes, are briefly described through photographs and historic maps.	Historic Columbia, Richland Library	Columbia	19th Century - 20th Century	Brochure	<a href="http://www.historiccolumbia.org/tour-locations?neighborhood=Hollywood-Rose%20Hill">http://www.historiccolumbia.org/tour-locations?neighborhood=Hollywood-Rose%20Hill</a>
Historic Columbia	Home Places, Work Places, Resting Places: African American Heritage Sites Tour	2011	Historic Columbia Foundation	This brochure provides a comprehensive listing of African American heritage sites in Richland County. While most sites are in Columbia (particularly downtown Columbia), several are in Irmo, Northern Columbia, and Hopkins. All 44 sites have brief historical descriptions, and their geographic location is charted on a comprehensive map of all the sites.	Historic Columbia	Columbia	19th Century - 20th Century	Brochure	<a href="http://www.historiccolumbia.org/tour-locations?neighborhood=African%20American%20Heritage%20Sites">http://www.historiccolumbia.org/tour-locations?neighborhood=African%20American%20Heritage%20Sites</a>
Historic Columbia	Lower Waverly: Self-Guided Walking Tour	2010	Historic Columbia Foundation	Walking tour guide and brochure that includes a brief history of the 20th century African American neighborhood, Lower Waverly. Each of the 20 sites included in the brochure also have detailed information about their significance.	Historic Columbia, Richland Library	Columbia	19th Century - 20th Century	Brochure	
Historic Columbia	Barhamville-Kendalltown	nd	Historic Columbia Foundation	This brochure serves as tour guide for the Barhamville-Kendalltown community near the C. A. Johnson High School.	Historic Columbia	Columbia	19th Century-20th Century	Brochure	<a href="http://www.historiccolumbia.org/tour-locations?neighborhood=Barhamville-Kendalltown">http://www.historiccolumbia.org/tour-locations?neighborhood=Barhamville-Kendalltown</a>
Historic Columbia	Main Street Self-Guided Architectural Walking Tour	2012	Historic Columbia Foundation	With a wide array of landmarks and monuments, Columbia, South Carolina's Main Street is full of a rich social, economic, political, and architectural histories that all are interconnected. This walking tour guide and brochure delves into those histories through 35 sites within six blocks, and provides a brief history of the area.	Historic Columbia	Columbia	19th Century - 20th Century	Brochure	
Historic Columbia	Old Shandon: Self-Guided Walking Tour	nd	Historic Columbia Foundation	Walking tour guide and brochure about the original Shandon, a suburb of Columbia. The brochure includes a brief history of the residential neighborhood and detailed information about its 24 sites.	Historic Columbia	Columbia	19th Century - 20th Century	Brochure	<a href="http://www.historiccolumbia.org/tour-locations?neighborhood=Old%20Shandon">http://www.historiccolumbia.org/tour-locations?neighborhood=Old%20Shandon</a>
Historic Columbia	Waverly: Self-Guided Walking Tour	2013	Historic Columbia Foundation	Walking tour guide and brochure of the Waverly neighborhood, which has been home to African American heritage sites since the late 19th century. Business, homes, colleges, churches, and social gathering places are all included in this brochure, in addition to 30 sites with detailed information about each.	Historic Columbia, Richland Library	Columbia	19th Century - 20th Century	Brochure	<a href="http://www.historiccolumbia.org/tour-locations?neighborhood=Waverly">http://www.historiccolumbia.org/tour-locations?neighborhood=Waverly</a>

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Historic Columbia Foundation	Arsenal Hill: Self-Guided Walking Tour	nd	Historic Columbia Foundation	Walking tour guide and brochure that includes a brief history of the overall area of Arsenal Hill, as well as detailed information about over 30 sites. Provides the history of white elites in the Antebellum Era and African Americans in the neighborhood in the late 19th through the 20th centuries.	Historic Columbia, Richland Library	Columbia	19th Century - 20th Century	Brochure	<a href="http://www.historiccolumbia.org/tour-locations?neighborhood=Arsenal%20Hill">http://www.historiccolumbia.org/tour-locations?neighborhood=Arsenal%20Hill</a>
Hogan, Mary	Lebanon United Methodist Church, Eastover, South Carolina: Some Thoughts and Facts	1986	Self-published	Born in 1914, Hogan served as a teacher in Lower Richland and as an organist and Sunday School teacher at Lebanon United Methodist. He father, William Sanders Hogan, was born in 1873 and served as a Richland County legislator. He retired as principal of the Bellwood school in 1939. His son, William S. Hogan, Jr. was a noted contractor in the county.	South Caroliniana	Lower Richland/ Eastover	19th Century - 20th Century	Book	
Holcomb, Brent	Marriage and Death Notices from Columbia, South Carolina, Newspapers, 1838-1860, Including Legal Notices from Burnt Counties	1988	Self-published	This collection of marriage and death notices from Columbia newspapers is a continuation of Brent Holcomb's earlier Marriage and Death Notices from Columbia, SC. Newspapers, 1838-1860. Taken largely from <i>The South Carolinian</i> , the notices in this database come from a variety of sources, including the <i>Palmetto-State Banner</i> and the <i>Columbia Banner</i> . With over 8000 names, it covers not only the counties of Richland and Lexington, but also contains notices from Orangeburg, Lancaster and Georgetown.	South Caroliniana/SCDAH/ Richland Library	General	Antebellum	Book	
Holcomb, Brent H.	Marriage and Death Notices from Columbia, South Carolina Newspapers, 1792-1839	1982	Southern Historical Press	Newspapers of Columbia, South Carolina offered state-wide coverage of marriage and death notices. With the Burning of Columbia in 1865, many vital records were destroyed. This volume examines publications that survived the fire. Holcomb transcribed or abstracted notices from the holdings of the South Caroliniana Library, Duke University Library, and the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.	South Carolina Department of Archives and History/ Richland Library	General	Antebellum	Book	
Holcomb, Brent H.	Record of Deaths in Columbia, South Carolina, and Elsewhere as Recorded by John Glass, 1859-1877	1986	Self-published	Records of deaths in the southern states during the American Civil War are an important source of information for researchers of Confederate soldiers. Due to the nature of war, however, records were destroyed and information lost. Covering the years 1859-1877, this obituary database contains over 1500 names of persons who died in South Carolina. Drawing from the John Glass scrapbooks at the South Caroliniana Library, Holcomb provides a descriptive account of death records that were published in newspapers just before the Secession and the collapse of Reconstruction. Glass was a newspaper editor in Columbia and Fairfield, S.C.	South Carolina Department of Archives and History/ Richland Library	General	19th Century	Book	
Holcomb, Brent H. and Elmer O. Parker	Camden District, S.C. Wills and Administrations, 1781-1787	1978	Southern Historical Press	This volume provides abstracts of wills and estate papers for the period 1770-1796. These documents are drawn from the later counties of York, Chester, Fairfield, Richland, Lancaster, Kershaw, Sumter, Clarendon, Claremont, Salem, and Lee.	South Carolina Department of Archives and History/ Richland Library	General	Revolutionary Era	Book	
Hollis, Daniel Walker	A History of Saint Andrews and the Dutch Fork	1968		Hollis, a distinguished professor at the University of South Carolina, chronicles the history of the Dutch Fork area between the Broad and Saluda rivers from early settlement to the formation of counties in 1785 through the shift of boundaries beginning in 1912. Hollis draws particular attention to the large migration of early German settlers from 1730 to 1770.	Richland Library	Saint Andrews		Book	
Hook, Wade Franklin	"Taylors: An Indictment or the Inevitable?"	1950	University of South Carolina, MA Thesis	Hook, a Lutheran minister, was born in West Columbia in 1922 and died in 1998. This thesis was part of his master's program in the Department of Sociology at the University of South Carolina. The thesis provides a fascinating description of African American life in the Taylors community during the post World War II period.	Thomas Cooper Library	Columbia/ Taylors	20th Century	Thesis	
Hooker, Richard (ed.)	The Carolina Backcountry on the Eve of the Revolution: The Journal and Other Writings of Charles Woodmason	1953	University of North Carolina Press	In what is probably the fullest and most vivid extant account of the American Colonial frontier, <i>The Carolina Backcountry on the Eve of the Revolution</i> gives shape to the daily life, thoughts, hopes, and fears of settlers on the South Carolina frontier. The book is framed around the first-hand accounts and experiences of Charles Woodmason, an Anglican minister. The book consists of his journal, selections from the sermons he preached to his Backcountry congregations, and the letters he wrote to influential people in Charleston and England describing life on the frontier and arguing the cause of the frontier people. Woodmason served as a justice of the peace in Craven County.	South Caroliniana/Richland Library	Craven County	Colonial Era	Book	
Hopkins, Laura	Lower Richland Planters: Hopkins, Adams, Weston, and Related Families of South Carolina	1976	Self-published	This volume provides a genealogical family history of several generations of plantation owners in Lower Richland. It also includes an appendix of family baptisms, marriages, and burials from St. John's Episcopal Church Congaree. Hopkins served as a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and as president of the Andrew Jackson chapter of the American Daughters of 1812. The daughter of William English and Mary Georgianna Hopkins, she resided at the family's Old Field plantation in Hopkins. In 1958, Hopkins published a history of the St. John's Episcopal Church in Congaree.	South Caroliniana/Richland Library	Lower Richland	Colonial Era-Reconstruction	Book	
Hudson Jr, Larry E	To Have and to Hold: Slave Work and Family Life in Antebellum South Carolina	1997	University of Georgia Press	Looking closely at both the slaves' and masters' worlds in low, middle, and up-country South Carolina, Larry E. Hudson Jr. covers a wide range of economic and social topics related to the opportunities given to slaves to produce and trade their own food and other goods—contingent on first completing the master's assigned work for the day. In particular, Hudson shows how these opportunities were exploited by the slaves both to increase their control over their family life and to gain status among their fellow slaves. Filled with details of slaves' social values, family formation, work patterns, "internal economies," and domestic production, <i>To Have and to Hold</i> is based on a wide variety of primary and secondary sources, emphasizing wherever possible the recollections of former slaves. The volume includes references to Keziah Brevard of Lower Richland.	Thomas Cooper Library	South Carolina/Lower Richland	Ante-Bellum/Slavery	Book	
Hutto, Alburn E.	The History of Boyleston Masonic Lodge No. 123, A.F.M., Ballentine, South Carolina: Covering the History of Boyleston Lodge from November 17, 1867 Through December 31, 1990	1991	The Lodge	This book explores the history of a masonic order that was once located in the Boyleston section of Lexington County. Once associated with the St. John Lutheran Church, the Lodge later moved to Ballentine.	Richland Library	Upper Richland/ Ballentine	Reconstruction-20th Century	Book	
Israel, Charles and Elizabeth DuRant	Columbia College	2001	Arcadia Publishing	This volume provides a history of Columbia College in the 19th and 20th centuries through photographs of students, faculty, and iconic buildings on the campus. Established by the Methodist Conference of South Carolina as a women's liberal arts college for whites, the campus has seen a variety of social and physical changes over the last two centuries. Additionally, this publication provides insight into an aspect of Columbia and Richland County's history.	South Caroliniana, Richland Library	Columbia	19th & 20th Century	Book	
Johnson, Thomas and Phillip Dunn	A True Likeness: The Black South of Richard Samuel Roberts 1920-1936	1986	Algonquin Books	This remarkable collection documents the career of Richard Samuel Roberts, an African American photographer in Columbia, South Carolina who captured images during the 1920s and 1930s. In addition to images of African American neighborhoods in Columbia, Robert also photographed smaller towns and communities in Richland County and beyond.	South Caroliniana, Richland Library	Richland County	Early 20th Century	Book	

Author(s)	Source Title	Date of Publication	Publisher	Annotations	Library/Archive	Area of Focus	Historical Time Period	Source Type	Hyperlink
Jones, Elwood	Yesterday When They Were Young: Life in Dutch Fork	2007	AuthorHouse	<i>Yesterday When They Were Young</i> is a creative historical work drawn from personal letters of the John Eliza Jacobs family. Jacobs served in the Civil War. Elwood Jones is a graduate of Newberry College, where he studied Mathematics and History. This volume provides first-hand accounts of life in the Dutch Fork area during the nineteenth century, with special attention to the Civil War period.	Richland Library	Upper Richland/ Dutch Fork	19th Century	Book	
Karlin, Taylor	Deeply Rooted: The Story of the Congaree National Park	2015	University of South Carolina	Framed by masterful photographs of the Congaree Swamp, this publication provides an engaging and readable description of the swamp's social and natural history.	Thomas Cooper Library	Congaree Swamp	20th Century	Senior Honors Thesis	
Kibler, James Everett	A Carolina Dutch Fork Calendar: Manners and Customs in the Olden Times	1988	Dutch Fork Press	With an emphasis on language, folk life, and food customs, this volume examines how Dutch Fork residents "adapted to the rhythms and climate of their new Southern land."	Richland Library	Upper Richland		Book	
Kibler, James Everett	Fireside Tales: Stories of the Old Dutch Fork	1984	Dutch Fork Press	Kibler, a native of the Dutch Fork area and a prominent professor at the University of Georgia, dedicated a great deal of time and energy to preserving the literary tradition of his ancestral roots. The volume includes several nineteenth century short stories that illuminate life in the Dutch Fork region. Kibler's family roots in the area date back to the mid-eighteenth century. One of his relatives, David Kibler, served as the first postmaster of the town of Frog Level. Kibler launched Dutch Fork Press in collaboration with genealogist Brent H. Holcolmb.	South Caroliniana, Richland Library	Upper Richland/ Dutch Fork	Antebellum Era-Gilded Era/New South	Book	
King, Adam ed.	Archaeology in South Carolina: Exploring the Hidden Heritage of the Palmetto State	2015	University of South Carolina Press	Adam King's <i>Archaeology in South Carolina</i> contains an overview of fascinating archaeological research in the Palmetto State and features essays by twenty scholars studying South Carolina's past through archaeological research. The scholarly contributions are enhanced by more than one hundred black-and-white and thirty-eight color images of some of the most important and interesting sites and artifacts found in the state	South Caroliniana, Richland Library	General	Native American Civilizations-Colonial Era	Book	
Kirven, Joseph Chandler	Living the Country Life	2007		This volume explores the development of the St. Martin's Church in the Forest Acres area of Richland County. The church's growth and evolution serve as a window into the dynamic transformations of Forest Acres near Crayton Middle School and A. C. Flora High School. A December 1950 article in <i>The State</i> newspaper notes: "The Columbia church is to be built on the corner of Clemson and Winthrop streets, in Forest Acres, in an area that is only beginning to be developed." The church's parish house opened in June 1951.	Richland Library	Forest Acres	20th Century	Book	
Kissane, Amy & John A. Kissane	Lower Richland County Historical and Architectural Survey	1993	The Jaeger Company	Funded by the Sunrise Foundation of Lower Richland and Historic Columbia Foundation, this survey was largely revisionist at the time of its publication. Including the histories of previously overlooked, excluded, and marginalized African Americans of the area, this survey was used as a guide for the preservation of the Lower Richland. The historical and architectural inventories are valuable resources in understanding the preservation history of this area.	Sunrise Collection/ Richland Library	Columbia	19th & 20th Century	Survey	
Kovacik, Charles F. and John J. Winberry	South Carolina: A Geography	1987	Westview Press	Produced primarily for college students, this work serves as a useful and informative primer on the geographical history of the Palmetto State.	South Caroliniana/ Richland Library	General	General	Book	
Landholdt, Pat, Sarah Graydon McCrory, Cornelia Hensley, Harriott Richardson, and Robin Smith	The First Twenty-Five Years, 1950-1975: A History of the Beginning, St. Martin's-in-the-Fields Episcopal Church	1978	St. Martin's-in-the-Fields Episcopal Church	This volume explores the development of the St. Martin's Church in the Forest Acres area of Richland County. The church's growth and evolution serve as a window into the dynamic transformations of Forest Acres near Crayton Middle School and A. C. Flora High School. A December 1950 article in <i>The State</i> newspaper notes: "The Columbia church is to be built on the corner of Clemson and Winthrop streets, in Forest Acres, in an area that is only beginning to be developed." The church's parish house opened in June 1951.	Richland Library	Forest Acres	20th Century	Book	
Lawson, John	History of Carolina, Containing the Exact Description and Natural History of that Country	2012	General Books	Originally published in 1714, Lawson, a "surveyor-General" in North Carolina wanted to give a "particular account of their customs, manners." He provided a detailed account of his encounters with the Santee and Congaree Native Americans who hunted and established settlements in the vicinity of present day Richland County.	South Caroliniana/ Richland Library	Columbia/ Lower Richland	British Colonial Era	Book	original copy: <a href="https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=mdp.39015028518309;view=1up;seq=9">https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=mdp.39015028518309;view=1up;seq=9</a>
Leader, Jonathan and William Sattler	The Colored Asylum Cemetery: A Case Study in Urban Land Reuse and Historic Cemeteries	2001	Legacy 6	Leader and Sattler's article provides a brief overview of how archaeological methodology offers valuable insights about African American cemeteries. The City of Columbia, the State Department of Mental Health, and the State Archaeologist worked together to explore the history of the Colored Asylum Cemetery in Columbia using Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) technology. The cemetery is located in the 2000 block of Slighs Avenue, where the James E. Clyburn Golf Center now stands.	South Caroliniana	Columbia	20th Century	Report	
Lesser, Charles	The Palmetto State's Memory: A History of the South Carolina Department of Archives & History 1905-1960	2009	South Carolina Department of Archives & History	This extensive history of the South Carolina Department of Archives & History provides a detailed description of the creation of the agency up until 2009. Also included is a detailed ledger of the department's publications and collections. As an institutional history, this provides valuable insight and resources for understanding the past preservation history of the state, as well as for future preservation projects.	Online/ Richland Library	Columbia	20th Century	Published Research Manuscript	<a href="http://scdah.sc.gov/about-us/Documents/palmetto-state-memory.pdf">http://scdah.sc.gov/about-us/Documents/palmetto-state-memory.pdf</a>
Lever, Elizabeth S., and Neal Erwin Smith	Dutch Fork and Old Lexington Co	1968	Self Published	This publication provides tombstone inscriptions from cemeteries in Lexington, Newberry, and Richland counties, South Carolina, including graves now covered by Lake Murray. The wife of William J. M. Lever, Lever received the 1984 Conservationist of the Year Award for South Carolina.	South Caroliniana, Richland Library	Dutch Fork	19th Century - 20th Century	Book	
Lister, Ann Drayton and Virginia Hook McCracken	Hopkins	2009	Arcadia Publishing	This volume provides a history of the Hopkins community in Lower Richland through photographs and brief biographies of individuals and families. Photographs of family homes and plantations provide details about the local community. Photographs of institutions, industry, and the Congaree National Monument show the impact of the environment in shaping the physical and social landscapes of the community.	South Caroliniana/ Richland Library	Lower Richland; Hopkins	General	Book	
Logan, John Henry	A History of the Upper Country of South Carolina From the Earliest Periods to the Close of the War of Independence	1859	S.G. Courtenay & Co	This volume is among the early histories of Richland County. Logan discussed the presence of the Cherokee nation in the region, and it provides a description of Ft. Congaree. Logan noted that a site "above the mouth of Congaree Creek, near the present City of Columbia," was "the great centre of trade for the Catawbas and Middle and Lower Cherokees." According to Logan, "several of the most important relics from the Congaree are preserved in the museum of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary at Columbia." Edwin Green notes that Logan's History of Upper Carolina references that English settlers encountered Cherokee and Catawba Indians in the area. In 1701, John Lawson came into the Columbia area and observed dwellings and communities built by the Congaree Indians. He was guided through the area by "Santee Jack." Lawson's visit is described in his "History of Carolina." Notes that Indian burial grounds were found on property owned by Alex Guignard, earlier Jesse DeBruhl.	South Caroliniana/ Richland Library	Richland County	Native American Civilizations	Book	<a href="https://archive.org/details/historyofupperco00loga">https://archive.org/details/historyofupperco00loga</a>
Louise, E.	Reflections: A Pictorial History of Certain People of South Carolina, 1840s-1940s	2009	Cecil Williams Publishing	This book explores the family histories of prominent African Americans, including residents of Richland County, such as the Chappelles, the Palmers, and other notable members of what sociologist E. Franklin Frazier described as the "Black Bourgeoisie."	South Caroliniana	General	19th & 20th Century	Book	

Author(s)	Source Title	Date of Publication	Publisher	Annotations	Library/Archive	Area of Focus	Historical Time Period	Source Type	Hyperlink
Lucas, Marion Brunson	Sherman and the Burning of Columbia	1976	Texas A&M University	In this acclaimed study, Marion B. Lucas tackles one of the most debated questions about the Civil War: Who burned South Carolina's capital city on February 17, 1865? To determine the actual origin of the fire, Lucas sifts through myriad official records, newspapers, and eyewitness accounts. The evidence he amasses allows him to debunk many of the myths surrounding the tragedy. His research points to a number of locations throughout Richland County that were impacted by General William T. Sherman's march through South Carolina.	South Caroliniana, Richland Library	Richland County	Civil War	Book	
Lumpkin, Alva M.	Vignettes of Early Columbia and Surroundings	2000	Self Published	This publication by a Columbia attorney includes excerpts from periodicals published in Columbia. Lumpkin's volume draws from the scrapbooks (1879-1942) compiled by John Peyre Thomas, Jr. who was born in Columbia in 1857. Thomas served as Dean of the USC School of Law and died at his home on College Street in 1946. The Thomas papers are located at USC's South Caroliniana Library.	Richland Library	Richland County	Gilded-Era/New South-World War II	Book	
Lynn, Mark J.	On The Outskirts of Columbia: A History of Kelly Cemetery, Lake Katherine-Kilbourne Park & Other Nearby Lands, 1784-2015	2015	Mark J. Lynn	Lynn explores the history of the Kelly Cemetery located on Kathwood Drive near Lake Katherine. Plots in the cemetery date to the early nineteenth century. Family names include: Daniels, Dreher, Devereaux, Marsh, Campbell, Reed, Gilmore, Strange and Bowers. Lynn has conducted extensive research of cemeteries throughout the Midlands.	Richland Library	Lake Katherine-Kilbourne Park	Late 18th- 21st Century	Book	
Maddock, Mimi M	Shandon Memories: A Pictorial History of the Shandon Neighborhood in Columbia, South Carolina	1999	Columbia Star	This volume, organized by editors of the <i>Columbia Star</i> newspaper, provides an informative illustrated history of the Shandon community, including notable homes and personalities.	Richland Library	Shandon	20th Century	Book	
Magill, Courtney	"The Taufschlein of Mary Margaret Houseal: A Glimpse Into German-American Life in the Dutch Fork, South Carolina"	2013	Journal of Backcountry Studies	While primarily an investigation of German Americans in Newberry County, this articles provides useful historical context about the social, cultural, and religious worlds of families who settled in the Dutch Fork area in the 1750s.	Thomas Cooper Library	Upper Richland/ Dutch Fork	Colonial Era	Journal Article	
Martin, Jennifer, Nicholas Theos, and Sarah Woodard	Upper Richland County, South Carolina: Historical and Architectural Inventory	2002	Edwards-Pitman Environmental	This survey was conducted in Richland County and encompasses the areas that had previously been understudied in Northern/Upper Richland County. These areas include northern Columbia (St. Andrews/Piney Grove neighborhoods), Blythewood, Arcadia Lakes, Forest Acres, and some parts of Irmo. This survey includes historical context of the area from Native American inhabitation up until the mid 20th century. This survey provides detailed inventories, historical information on a wide array of sites in these areas, as well as preservation recommendations.	Richland Library	Upper Richland	Native American Civilizations-20th Century	Survey	
Martin, Jennifer, Nicholas Theos, and Sarah Woodard	Olympia Mill and Village: Upper Richland County, South Carolina Historical and Architectural Inventory	2002	Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc.	This survey is specifically focused on Olympia Mill and Village, as a part of the historic resources survey Upper Richland County. As a revisionist project, this survey provides a historical overview of the industry and residences in the area to illustrate the significance of the community. Additionally, this report includes a plan for preservation of the neighborhood.	Richland Library	Upper Richland	20th Century	Survey	
Mayo, Georgette	And Those Who Remained on Their Land: James E. Dickson, Negro Agricultural Agent and African American Farmers in Richland County	2002	Connie B. Schulz Collection	Mayo, trained as a library archivist, offers an important assessment of the life and career of James E. Dickson, one of the first African American agricultural agents in South Carolina from 1918-1944. Dickson's papers, housed at the University of South Carolina's Caroliniana Library, contain information about African American farmers in Lower Richland, the role of extension agents, farm demonstration workshops, the Colored State Fair, and the formation of segregated 4-H clubs.	South Caroliniana	Olympia	20th Century	Undergraduate Research Paper	
McLean, H.B.	"Town of Blythewood"	1992	Unpublished	This historical volume contains information on Sandy Level Baptist, the town of Blythewood, Blythewood Post Office, Southern Railway. McLean also includes letters from the WPA writers project.	Richland Library	Upper Richland	20th Century	Manuscript	
McMaster, Fitz Hugh	History of Fairfield County, South Carolina, From 'Before the White Man Came' to 1942	1946	The State Commercial Printing	This volume offers a detailed account of the growth and development of Fairfield County, and it includes writings by Dr. James H. Carlisle and Philip Edward Pearson's history of the area. The information is of particular use for areas that about Fairfield County in Upper Richland and Northeast Columbia.	South Caroliniana, Richland Library	Fairfield County/Upper Richland	Native American Civilization to World War II	Book	
McMaster, Fitz Hugh	The Sesqui-Centennial : Columbia's 150th Birthday Celebration Sight Seeing Tour	1936	Self Published	In this publication, McMaster describes a driving tour of schools, churches, businesses, and other sites around Columbia, S.C. He includes biographical information, references to the racial segregation practices of the day, as well as folklore and opinion, such as an appraisal of a long-demolished City Hall building, completed in 1874.	South Caroliniana	Richland County	19th Century - 20th Century	Manuscript	
Medlin, William F.	Richland County Landmarks	1981	Ben Franklin Press	This manuscript provides descriptions of historical landmarks across Richland County. Accompanied by photographs and descriptive maps, Medlin's research includes the names of 18th century plantations, the owners, years of operation, and their property holdings. Medlin makes reference to an area called Freedom Corner, a community of free blacks north of Leesburg near McCord's Ferry Rd. The community included the Harris, Chavis, Goins, Jacobs, and Wilson families.	South Caroliniana, Richland Library	Richland County	Colonial Era-20th Century	Book	
Meriwether, Robert L.	The Expansion of South Carolina, 1729-1765.	1974	Porcupine Press	Written by the longtime director of the South Caroliniana Library, this volume is especially insightful in providing an account of the development in the Midlands from the formation of Governor Robert Johnson's township plan. The work examines settlements in Dutch Fork and in the Upper Broad area and describes Native American trading patterns. In reviewing Meriwether's publication, Dr. Chapman Milling noted: "An amazing number of the names of early settlers fill the pages, with much information as to their slaves, household goods, and other possessions, as well as the acreage of their farms."	South Caroliniana, Richland Library (1940 edition)	Richland County	Colonial Era	Book	1940 edition: <a href="https://archive.org/stream/expansionofsouth00meriuoft/page/n1/mode/2up">https://archive.org/stream/expansionofsouth00meriuoft/page/n1/mode/2up</a>
Merrell, James	The Indians' New World: Catawbas and Their Neighbors, from European Contact through the Era of Removal	1989	University of Chapel Hill Press	This book offers an account of the native peoples of the Carolina piedmont who became known as the Catawba Nation. James Merrell brings the Catawbas more fully into American history. Arguing that European colonists and African slaves created a society that was as alien--as new--to Indians as American itself was to the newcomers, Merrell follows the Catawbas from their first contact with Europeans in the sixteenth century until their accommodation to a changing America was largely complete some three centuries later. There is particular reference made to Thomas Howell, a wealthy landowner, who lived between the Congaree and Wateree rivers.	South Caroliniana	Lower Richland	Native American Civilizations-British Colonial Era	Book	
Meynard, Virginia G.	History of Lower Richland County and Its Early Planters	2010	Self Published	Meynard dedicated research skills yielded a detailed genealogical and family histories of the Adams, Goodwyn, Hopkins, Pearson, Raiford, Singleton, and Weston families of Lower Richland. A journalist by training, Meynard was also the author of <i>The Venturers, the Hampton, Harrison and Earle Families of Virginia, South Carolina and Texas</i> (1981). Her research files are located in the South Caroliniana Library.	South Caroliniana, Richland Library	Lower Richland	Revolutionary Era-Civil War	Book	
Michie, James L.	"Archaeological Survey of Congaree Swamp: Cultural Resources Inventory and Assessment of a Bottomland Environment in Central South Carolina"	1980	SC Institute for Archaeology and Anthropology	This study examines the settlement, exploitation, and utilization of the lands now occupied by the Congaree National Park. The publication documents the findings of a reconnaissance survey of the bottomland swamp and an extensive survey of the upland development zones.	Online	Congaree Swamp	Native American Colonization-Ante-Bellum	Report	<a href="http://scholarcommons.sc.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1155&amp;context=arch_anth_books">http://scholarcommons.sc.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1155&amp;context=arch_anth_books</a>

Author(s)	Source Title	Date of Publication	Publisher	Annotations	Library/Archive	Area of Focus	Historical Time Period	Source Type	Hyperlink
Middleton, John	The Friersons, Stockers, McCoys, Gilmores and related families of Lower Richland	2011	J. A. Middleton	An indefatigable researcher, Reverend John A. Middleton has produced a number of volumes that document the history of African American families and churches across Richland County.	Richland Library	Lower Richland	General	Book	
Middleton, John	The Court System and Black Lower Richland before 1920	2011	J. A. Middleton	This publication examines Court of Common Pleas and probate court cases involving African Americans in Lower Richland.	South Caroliniana	Lower Richland	20th Century/Jim Crow	Book	
Middleton, John	From West Africa Through Charleston to Hopkins: Journey Back to Our Roots: The Boykin, Brevard, Cherry, Doby, Edmonds, Goodwin, Gnatt, Holley, Middleton, Richardson and Simmons Families	2012	J. A. Middleton	An indefatigable researcher, Reverend John A. Middleton has produced a number of volumes that document the history of African American families and churches across Richland County. This publication provides genealogical and census details about African American families in Lower Richland, including the Boykins, Brevards, Cherrys, Dobys, Edmonds, Goodwins, Gnatts, Holleys, Middletons, Richardsons, and Simmons.	South Caroliniana	Lower Richland; Hopkins	Slavery-Contemporary	Book	
Middleton, John	Lower Richland's Black Heritage	2000	J. A. Middleton	An indefatigable researcher, Reverend John A. Middleton has produced a number of volumes that document the history of African American families and churches across Richland County. This publication provides a genealogical guide for African American families in Lower Richland. It references marriage and death dates, along with burial locations.	South Caroliniana	Lower Richland	Slavery-Contemporary	Book	
Middleton, John Allen	New Light Beulah Baptist Church, the Beacon Light in the Midst of the Lower Richland Community	2011	J. A. Middleton	An indefatigable researcher, Reverend John A. Middleton has produced a number of volumes that document the history of African American families and churches across Richland County. This publication examines the history of the New Light Beulah Baptist Church. The church was established in December 1867 when 563 African Americans of the Beulah Baptist resigned and worshipped on alternate Sundays from the white members.	Richland Library	Lower Richland	General	Book	
Middleton, John Allen	Red Hill Baptist Church, Travelling on to Glory	2011	J. A. Middleton	An indefatigable researcher, Reverend John A. Middleton has produced a number of volumes that document the history of African American families and churches across Richland County. This publication examines the history of the Red Hill Baptist Church near Gadsden. The church was established in 1868 when over five hundred members of the Congaree Baptist Church departed to establish their own congregation.	Richland Library	Lower Richland	General	Book	
Monroe, Jimmie	Blacks in Suburbia	1999	University of South Carolina	Monroe's project looks at the development of African American suburban communities in Richland County, with particular attention paid to the Harbison Community on Piney Woods Rd. and River View Terrace near Broad River Road.	South Caroliniana	Upper Richland	20th Century	Ph.D. Dissertation, College of Education	
Montgomery, John A.	Columbia, South Carolina: A History of a City	1979	Windsor Publications, Inc. SCDAH	Montgomery's book provides a general overview of the history of Columbia from its founding through the early 1970s.	South Caroliniana Library/Richland Library	Columbia	Colonial Era-20th Century	Book	
Montgomery, Warner M.	A Tale of One City and Four Men: A Brief History of Forest Acres	2010	Self Published	This short history of Forest Acres in Columbia documents the community's development and land use over time. It landowners included Thomas Taylor, Wade Hampton, John Hughes Cooper, James Henry Hammond, and the Dent family.	South Caroliniana Library/Richland Library	Forest Acres	19th & 20th Century	Manuscript	
Montgomery, Warner M.	Columbia Schools: A History of Richland County School District One, Columbia, South Carolina	2009	Warner M. Montgomery	Warner, the publisher of <i>The Columbia Star</i> newspaper provides a detailed descriptive history of schools that were located in present day Richland County District One. Montgomery describes school construction, curricular offerings, and faculty. In addition to the photographs contained in the publication, the volume is accompanied by a CD that includes additional images and materials about Richland One schools.	South Caroliniana/Richland Library	General	19th & 20th Century	Book	
Montgomery, Warner M.	Forest Acres	2010	Arcadia Publishing	Located on the eastern border of Columbia, this provides a history of Forest Acres establishment as a community in the 19th century to its becoming a city in 1935 to the present through a series of photographs, brief biographies, and institutional history. The photographic images pertain only to white South Carolinians who lived in the area. The narrative descriptions point to a number of future research projects, including the history of the Richland County Alms House, which included white and African American clients. Additionally, Montgomery's research on the Edgehill Plantation operated by Benjamin F. Taylor suggests additional insights may be uncovered about the enslaved persons who lived and worked on the property.	South Caroliniana, Richland Library	Forest Acres	19th & 20th Century	Book	
Moore, John Hammond	Keziah Goodwyn Hopkins Brevard: A Plantation Mistress on the Eve of the Civil War	1993	University of South Carolina Press	The diary of Keziah Brevard illuminates the world of a plantation mistress in the Lower Richland area. It also documents her reflections on the events leading up to the American Civil War: the election of Abraham Lincoln, South Carolina's Secession Convention and the firing upon Fort Sumter. Additionally, Brevard's reflections also illuminate her religious ideas and the lives and thoughts of the enslaved African Americans who worked on her property.	South Caroliniana, Richland Library	Lower Richland	Civil War/Emancipation	Diary	
Moore, John Hammond	Columbia and Richland County: A South Carolina Community	1992	University of South Carolina Press	Anchored by rich archival material, Moore offers a comprehensive historical monograph of Richland County, South Carolina from the founding of the capital city, Columbia, in 1740 until the late 20th century. With almost three centuries of history in one place, this provides a reference for understanding the history of the county. Moore provides keen insights on early settlement in Richland County, the period of enslavement, the Ante-bellum world of Keziah Brevard, the period of Reconstruction through the lens of Senator William Beverly Nash, and modern development in Columbia and Richland County.	South Caroliniana, Richland Library	Columbia	General	Book	
Moore, Peter N	"Religious Radicalism in the Colonial Southern Backcountry: Jacob Weber and the Transmission of European Radical Pietism to South Carolina's Dutch Fork"	2006	Journal of Backcountry Studies	This article examines the religious history of settlers in South Carolina's backcountry. The publication considers imperial and provincial policies and the advance of immigration into the frontier. According to Moore, In January 1737, bands of unidentified Native Americans "plundered, burned, and finally drove settlers from the upper Broad and Saluda Rivers..." Moore also describes the pronounced fear and anxiety among inhabitants of the Dutch Fork area during the Cherokee War.	Thomas Cooper Library	Dutch Fork/Upper Richland	Colonial	Academic article	
Morrison, Tara D.	"Education for African Americans in Richland County during Reconstruction: The Role of the Freedman's Bureau and South Carolina Government"	1995	University of South Carolina	This undergraduate research paper provides useful insights about the pursuit of education among African Americans in the aftermath of Emancipation. It also documents the critical role the Freedmen's Bureau paid in developing and financing African American schools (very often in association with churches) throughout Richland County.	South Caroliniana	General	Reconstruction	Undergraduate paper	
Mouzon, Henry, and William Patterson Cumming	An Accurate Map of North and South Carolina with Their Indian Frontiers	1966	State Dept. of Archives History	This volume describes and illustrates landownership in North and South Carolina. Born in present day Williamsburg County and educated at the Sorbonne, Henry Mouzon, Jr, was a surveyor and cartographer. Mouzon's map was widely used in designing military strategy during the American Revolution.	UNC Digital Collection	General	Colonial	Map	<a href="http://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/ref/collection/nemaps/id/125">http://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/ref/collection/nemaps/id/125</a>
Myers, Andrew H.	Black, White, & Olive Drab: Racial Integration at Fort Jackson, South Carolina, and the Civil Rights Movement	2006	University of Virginia Press	This book is a meticulously researched examination of the integration of Fort Jackson and the ways the military and soldiers impacted civil rights struggles in Columbia and Richland County.	South Caroliniana, Richland Library	Fort Jackson	20th Century/WWII	Book	

Author(s)	Source Title	Date of Publication	Publisher	Annotations	Library/Archive	Area of Focus	Historical Time Period	Source Type	Hyperlink
National Park Service	Foundation Document: Congaree National Park, South Carolina	2014	U.S. Department of the Interior	This publication is an official brochure with a full description of Congaree Park, including the environmental and historical interpretive themes. Appendices are comprised of the Legislative Acts authorizing the inclusion of Congaree National Park into the National Park Service, and a wilderness designation for Congaree. Also includes photographs and maps of trails and wildlife at Congaree.	South Caroliniana	Congaree National Park	20th Century	Brochure	
Noll, Amanda	The South Carolina Sanatorium: The Landscape of Public Healthcare in the Segregated South	2011	University of South Carolina	This study examines the development of the South Carolina Sanatorium, which operated as a state-funded tuberculosis treatment center between 1915 and 1953. By looking at the development of individual buildings and the site as a whole, the built environment of the South Carolina Sanatorium is used as a framework to assess the effects of segregation on tuberculosis treatment in South Carolina.	South Caroliniana	State Park/ Ridgewood	20th Century	Master's Thesis	
Osborn, Frances Stilwell and Willis Eugene Osburn	An Index to Richland County, South Carolina Probate Records, 1785-1955	1998	Peppercorn Publications	This volume is a comprehensive list of will, estate, and probate records from the 18th through the 20th centuries of Richland County in an alphabetical index.	South Caroliniana, Richland Library	General	Antebellum-20th Century	Book	
Perez, Agnes Harris Tucker	Harris Family Tree	1989	Self Published	Drawing upon extensive archival research, this volume provides biographical and genealogical work about an African-American family of Lower Richland County (S.C.) and Columbia (S.C.). Members of this line descend from free people of color and Cherokee Indians; includes information on three generations of men named Moses Harris, the third man discussed in this volume was born circa 1810; includes information on the related Griffin, Raysor, Robinson, Simons, Sinkler and other families; with portraits, maps, plats, land papers, and other documentation. Perez also provides vivid details about her memories of her life during the Jim Crow era in the Ward One community near the University of South Carolina.	South Caroliniana	Lower Richland	Antebellum/Enslavement/Emancipation	Booklet	
Porcher, Frederick, A	Historical and Social Sketch of Craven County, South Carolina	1854	Southern Quarterly Review	This article is one of the earliest critical investigations of Craven County, from which Richland County emerged. Born at the Cedar Spring plantation near Charleston, Porcher graduated from Yale College in 1828 and then served in the South Carolina Legislature. He joined the College of Charleston Faculty and served as one of the founders of the South Carolina Historical Society.	South Caroliniana	Craven County	Colonial Era	Article	
Prince, Beiman Otis	Cemetery Records of Richland and Kershaw Counties	1998	Wesearch	Prince provides a list of cemetery records and inscriptions, along with genealogical family histories in Richland and Kershaw Counties. Born in Hopkins in 1922, Prince devoted considerable time to his ministry among Baptist congregations and to his passion for genealogical research. He was married to Clara Hill Prince.	South Caroliniana, Richland Library	General	19th & 20th Century	Report	
Prince, Clara Wilson Hill	Echoes from Eastover	1999	Self Published	Prince offers a memoir and a genealogical family history about life in Eastover and Lower Richland. The Hill family were members of Congaree Baptist Church.	South Caroliniana, Richland Library	Lower Richland	19th & 20th Century	Book	
Rakes, David Kyle	The Cemeteries of Northern Richland County, South Carolina	2002	Heritage Books	Foraging through rough terrain and mining a wide area of sources, Rakes, a resident of Blythewood, provides a detailed list of cemetery records, inscriptions, and registers of birth, along with an alphabetical index of cemeteries in Northern Richland County. As part of his methodology, Rakes consulted with residents of Northern Richland, reviewed road maps, and examined geological survey maps. Rakes was assisted by the Newberry Historical Society, Charles Derrick of Imo, and Annie Lee Ratcliff who conducted extensive research in Cedar Creek and other areas in Upper Richland.	South Caroliniana, Richland Library	Upper Richland	19th & 20th Century	Report	
Randall, Lisa Brigitte Gore	"The History of African Americans in Richland County"	1999	University of South Carolina	This deeply researched thesis provides invaluable information about African American life in Richland County from the county's founding through the mid-twenty century. Among the topics the project considers are business development, landownership, education, and the founding of churches. Randall identifies a number of important primary sources (including rare newspapers and publications) that will be useful to future researchers.	Thomas Cooper Library	General	Colonial Era-20th Century	Masters Thesis	
Regan, Mariann	Into the Birar Patch: A Family Memoir	2011	AuthorHouse Publisher	This volume is Regan's memoir about family life in Eastover. She is related to the Kirven family. In addition to documenting her genealogical roots, Regan comes to grips with the reality that her family enslaved African Americans. She seeks to understand and delve into the often hushed conversations about white privilege and human bondage. A graduate of Duke and Yale universities, Regan served as a Professor of English at Fairfield University in Connecticut. In Regan's online Blog, she moves beyond her memoir and provides details accounts and documentation that examine her family's connection to the "peculiar institution" of slavery.	Richland Library	Lower Richland	19th & 20th Century	Book	<a href="http://mariannregan.com/">http://mariannregan.com/</a>
Revill, Janie	Some South Carolina Genealogical Records	1986	Southern Historical Press, SCDAAH	This is the 2nd volume of records taken from the index cards of Revill, which are housed in the Washington Memorial Library in Macon, GA. These records include abstracts of equity records, deeds, wills, tombstone inscriptions, jury lists, etc. from Abbeville, Anderson, Barrow, Chester, Fairfield, Greenville, Laurens, Newberry, Richland, Spartanburg, Union and York counties. During the mid-1930s, Revill worked as a professional genealogist and conducted research on marriage and death notices found in newspapers throughout South Carolina.	South Caroliniana/ South Carolina Department of Archives & History/ Richland Library	General	19th & 20th Century	Book	
Richards, Miles S.	Remembering Columbia, South Carolina: Capital City Chronicles	2006	The History Press	Trained as a civil rights historian at the University of South Carolina, Miles Richards provides a series of historical anecdotes about life in Columbia from a variety of 20th century personalities. He provides detailed insight into the social and day-to-day interactions of Columbians through these historical vignettes.	South Caroliniana/ Richland Library	General	20th	Book	
Richardson, Katherine Hurt	Cultural Resource Survey of Goodwill Plantation, Richland County, S.C.	1985	Applied History Program, Department of History, University of South Carolina	Completed through the Public History Program at the University of South Carolina, this is a descriptive survey of the culture and history at Goodwill Plantation in Lower Richland County.	South Caroliniana/ Richland Library	Lower Richland/ Eastover	Antebellum/Enslavement	Survey	
Richland and Lexington Counties Joint Planning Commission	An Outdoor Recreation Plan for Lexington and Richland Counties	1966	Richland and Lexington Counties Joint Planning Commission	Funded by the United Community Services of Lexington and Richland counties and the SC Wildlife Resources Department, this report analyzes existing and proposed recreational facilities and locations across Lexington and Richland Counties, along with descriptions of organizations like the National Recreation and Park Association.	South Caroliniana	Lexington and Richland Counties	20th Century	Report	
Richland County	A Brief History of Richland County, South Carolina	2014	Richland County Public Information Office	This publication is a short, 6 page history brochure about the Columbia area by the Richland County Public Information Office and Richland Library. It includes several photographs and sections on major events in Richland County history, including its founding, the Revolutionary War, the Civil War, and an overview of the 20th century.	Online	Richland County	Colonial-20th Century	Brochure	<a href="http://www.rcgov.us/Portals/0/Departments/PublicInformationOffice/Docs/BriefHistoryOf%20Richland%20County.pdf">http://www.rcgov.us/Portals/0/Departments/PublicInformationOffice/Docs/BriefHistoryOf%20Richland%20County.pdf</a>
Richland County Council	Imagine Richland 2020 Comprehensive Plan	1999	Benchmark Inc.	Economic and civic growth development projection plan adopted by the Richland County Council in 1999. The seven goals of the Imagine Richland Vision is future growth, cooperative planning, safety, appearance, transportation, neighborhoods, and open space and preservation.	South Caroliniana	Richland County	20th Century	Report	<a href="https://www.nrc.gov/docs/ML0303/ML030300776.pdf">https://www.nrc.gov/docs/ML0303/ML030300776.pdf</a>

Author(s)	Source Title	Date of Publication	Publisher	Annotations	Library/Archive	Area of Focus	Historical Time Period	Source Type	Hyperlink
Robbins, D. P.	Historical and Descriptive Sketch of the Leading Manufacturing and Mercantile Enterprises, Public Buildings, Officials, Professional Men, Schools, Churches, Etc., Railroads, Canals, Rivers, Advantages and Surroundings of Columbia, S.C.	1888	Presbyterian Publishing House	Born in 1845, Robbins produced a detailed volume that documents notable structures, personalities, and businesses in Richland County. Robbins was the publisher of <i>Southern Progress</i> based in Orlando, Florida. He collaborated with Colonel John P. Thomas (Later Dean of the USC Law School) on the publication. At once promotional and encyclopedic, the volume provides useful details about a number of businesses in the Columbia area, the development of river and canal transportation as well as historical profiles of the University of South Carolina, the "Lunatic Asylum," Benedict College, and Allen University.	South Caroliniana	Richland County	19th Century	Book	<a href="https://archive.org/details/historicaldescri00robh">https://archive.org/details/historicaldescri00robh</a>
Roberts, Frances K.	Richland Presbyterian Church, Eastover, South Carolina	1984	Richland Presbyterian Church	Prepared for the church's centennial celebration, Roberts' text includes biographies of ministers and a list of current and former ministers.	South Caroliniana	Lower Richland/ Eastover	19th & 20th Century	Book	
Rogers, Molly	Delia's Tears: Race, Science, and Photography in Nineteenth-Century America New Haven	2010	Yale University Press	In 1850 seven South Carolina slaves were photographed at the request of the famous naturalist Louis Agassiz to provide evidence of the supposed biological inferiority of Africans. Lost for many years, the photographs were rediscovered in the attic of Harvard's Peabody Museum in 1976. In the first narrative history of these images, Molly Rogers tells the story of the photographs, the people they depict, and the men who made and used them. The account also studies the family backgrounds of notable Richland County families, including the Taylors, Singletons, Hammonds, and Hamptons. One particular site associated with this study is Benjamin F. Taylor's Edgell estate, located in present day Forest Acres.	South Caroliniana	Lower Richland/ Forest Acres	Antebellum/Enslavement	Book	
Rutland, Marah Wanda	My Father's World, Parables from Red Star Grocery	2006	BookSurge Publishing	Rutland pens her impressions of the small grocery store her parents operated in East Clewce, a working-class, inter-racial neighborhood in Columbia, S.C., in the mid-20th century. The store once was located on the corner of Green and Lincoln streets. During urban renewal campaigns during the 1960s and early 1970s, the residents of the community, also known as Ward One, were displaced by state and University of South Carolina construction projects, which extended the campus toward the Congaree River.	South Caroliniana, Richland Library	Ward One	1950s-60s	Book	
Ryan, Thomas M.	Archeological Survey of the Columbia Zoological Park, Richland and Lexington Counties, South Carolina	1972	Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina	This collaborative survey supported by the Riverbanks Park Commission, Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, the SC Department of Parks, Recreation, and Tourism, and the SC Department of Archives and History provides an archaeological excavation analysis of the Riverbanks Zoo in Columbia.	South Caroliniana	Upper Richland	Native American Civilizations	Survey	
Salsi, Lynn Sims and Margaret Sims	Columbia: History of a Southern Capital	2003	Arcadia Publishing	This volume is a textual history, supplemented by a host of photographic images and maps, of Columbia for the 18th century to the end of the 20th century.	South Caroliniana, Richland Library	Columbia	Colonial Era-20th Century	Book	
Scott, Edwin J	Random Recollections of a Long Life, 1806 to 1876	1884	C. A. Calvo, Jr., Printer	Written by a Columbia banker and a member of City Council, this volume offers an informative and engaging first-hand account of buildings, personalities, and events in Richland County. Scott aimed to narrate "the business habits, domestic manners and customs" of central South Carolina residents. The volume also provides a review of settlement in the Dutch Fork area. The book was later reprinted by the Richland County Historical Society.	South Caroliniana, Richland Library	General	Antebellum-Reconstruction	Book	<a href="https://archive.org/details/randomrecollccr00scot">https://archive.org/details/randomrecollccr00scot</a>
Scott, Juanita	The History of Antioch African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church: "The Church That Gives Hope to All People," Lower Richland County, Eastover, South Carolina	1985	Antioch A.M.E. Zion Church	This publication is an institutional history of the Antioch AME Episcopal Zion Church in Eastover, including significant members and pastors, auxiliary organization, and seminal events in the development of the congregation.	South Caroliniana	Lower Richland	Reconstruction-20th Century	Book	
Selby, Julian A.	Memorabilia and Anecdotal Reminiscences of Columbia, S. C. and Incidents Connected Therewith	1905	The R. L. Bryan Co.	Julian Augustus Selby (1833-1907) was an editor ( <i>The South Carolinian</i> , <i>The Columbia Phoenix</i> ), music and lithography publisher (George Dunn & Company), and printer. A section on the burning of Columbia in 1865 was written by William Gilmore Simms (1806-1887). Selby provides a first-hand account of the development of Columbia and Richland County from the 1820s through the late nineteenth century. Selby lived at the corner of Taylor and Bull streets. He reminds readers that he remembered his "first recollection of the terrible" as he and his African American nanny watched the hanging of two enslaved men on the southwest corner of Gervais and Lincoln Streets.	South Caroliniana, Richland Library	General	Antebellum-Early 20th Century	Book	<a href="https://archive.org/details/memorabiliauda00simmgooq">https://archive.org/details/memorabiliauda00simmgooq</a>
Sennema, David C. and Martha D.	Columbia, South Carolina: A Postcard History	1997	Arcadia Publishing	The authors' 225 personal postcard collection is displayed and described in this visual history of the growth and changes of Columbia in the first half of the 20th century. The volumes provides a compelling visual narrative about how the city changed over time. David Sennema once served as the Director of the South Carolina State Museum Commission.	South Caroliniana/South Caroliniana, Richland Library	Columbia	Early 20th Century	Book	
Shaiman, Jami Cassidy	The Grooming Round of Champions: The Local History and National Legacy of Columbia's Forgotten Racetrack	2009	University of South Carolina	Between the mid-1920s and the late 1960s, the State Fairgrounds racetrack in Columbia, South Carolina, was utilized as a winter training and racing facility for some of the national thoroughbred horse racing industry's most renowned horses and top trainers. With a wealth of archival sources, this thesis assists in preserving the memory of the race track and its importance in the national history of horse training and racing.	South Caroliniana	Columbia	20th Century	Master's Thesis	
Sherrer III, John M.	Remembering Columbia, South Carolina: Capital City Chronicles	2015	Arcadia Publishing	Framed by the author as a tale of two cities, this history of Columbia, South Carolina delves deeply into how race and class dynamics shaped the development of the city. Employing a wide variety of images, photographs, and historical narratives, this project adds greater voice and visibility to often overlooked areas of Columbia. The photographs serve as visual evidence of the remarkable growth and transformation of the city, which was animated by urbanization, industrialization, desegregation, and the expansion of suburbs and outlying areas.	South Caroliniana/ Richland Library	Columbia	19th & 20th Century	Book	
Shoolbred, Florence Wilson	Places and People of Interest in Lower Richland	1955	Self Published	The author provides a broad view of rivers, creeks, ferries, and buildings and many associated persons in the history of Lower Richland, an area "bound by the old Kershaw County Line on the north, the Congaree and Wateree Rivers on the west and east respectively, thus making a natural county boundary." The Shoolbred family resided on a plantation near Eastover, and some family members attended Zion Episcopal Church. Mrs. Shoolbred was a member of the David Hopkins Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.	South Caroliniana, Richland Library	Lower Richland	Antebellum	Book	
Simms, William G	Sack and Destruction of the City of Columbia, S.C.	1865	Daily Phoenix	Noted writer William Gilmore Simms examines the devastating impact of Sherman's march through Columbia and the Midlands in February 1865. While issuing a damning indictment against Sherman and Union forces, Simms sheds light on the structures and personalities impacted by the "Columbia Fire."	South Caroliniana, Richland Library	General	Civil War	Book	<a href="https://archive.org/details/sackdestruction00simmm">https://archive.org/details/sackdestruction00simmm</a>
Smith, Septima	A Bit of Nostalgia: Old Schools and Communities in Lower Richland	1986	Horrell Hill Extension Homemakers Club	Born in Hopkins in 1893, Smith graduated from Winthrop in 1912. Her volume includes photographs and descriptions of schools in the Lower Richland area.	South Caroliniana, Richland Library	Lower Richland	20th Century	Book	
Smith, Septima Chappell	"The development and history of some Negro churches in South Carolina"	1942	University of South Carolina	Smith's thesis provides an overview of the founding and development of African American congregations in South Carolina, including churches in Richland County.	South Caroliniana	General	19th Century	Master's Thesis	

Author(s)	Source Title	Date of Publication	Publisher	Annotations	Library/Archive	Area of Focus	Historical Time Period	Source Type	Hyperlink
South Carolina Department of Archives and History	State Plat Books (Columbia Series), 1796-1868			This series consists of recorded copies of plats for state land grants with their certificates of admeasurement or certification. The plats are scale drawings and show the scale to which they were drawn; acreage; boundaries; boundary markers; natural features; improvements, if any; and the names of surrounding landowners. Roads, creeks, branches, swamps, and the like are named, and bounty lands are generally so annotated.	South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Richland Library	General	Antebellum- Reconstruction	Manuscript Collection	
South Carolina Genealogical Society	The Dutch Fork: a Catalog of Early Land Records	1992	South Carolina Genealogical Society	This publication, researched largely by Carl W. Nichols, documents early Dutch Forth land grants, drawn from council journal records, deeds, and wills. It includes plat maps and the 1790 First Federal Census, which lists the names of heads of household and the number of slaves that were owned in the Dutch Fork area.	Richland Library	Dutch Fork	General	Book	
South Carolina Historical Society	Property/House History Resources at the South Carolina Historical Society Research Guide	2011	South Carolina Historical Society	This is a valuable resource guide for researching historic properties and houses in South Carolina. Created by the South Carolina Historical Society, this guide includes manuscript collections, architectural records, tiles, and additional digital resources and repositories. The South Carolina Historical Society also has resource guides for research of American Indians of South Carolina, African Americans, and women. These research guides are valuable in crafting historical narratives for preservation projects.	South Carolina Historical Society	Richland County	General	Resource Guide	<a href="http://schistory.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/Property-House-history-research-guide_2011.pdf">http://schistory.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/Property-House-history-research-guide_2011.pdf</a>
South Carolina Historical Society	African American History Research Guide	2011	South Carolina Historical Society	This guide provides a list of resources housed at the South Carolina Historical Society that are focused on African American history, including slave lists and wills.	South Carolina Historical Society	Richland County	Colonial Era-Early 20th Century	Manuscript Collection	<a href="http://schistory.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/African-American-History-research-guide_2011.pdf">http://schistory.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/African-American-History-research-guide_2011.pdf</a>
South Carolina Historical Society	American Indian Resources Research Guide	nd	South Carolina Historical Society	This guide provides a list of resources housed at the South Carolina Historical Society that are focused on Native American history and culture.	South Carolina Historical Society	Richland County	Native American Colonization-20th Century	Manuscript Collection	<a href="http://schistory.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/American-Indian-Resources_2011.pdf">http://schistory.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/American-Indian-Resources_2011.pdf</a>
South Carolina Historical Society	Historic Preservation and Properties Research Guide	2011	South Carolina Historical Society	This guides provides a list of manuscripts, architectural records, and other publications and sources focused on the preservation of historical sites and structures.	South Carolina Historical Society	Richland County	Colonial Era-Early 20th Century	Manuscript Collection	<a href="http://schistory.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/Property-House-history-research-guide_2011.pdf">http://schistory.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/Property-House-history-research-guide_2011.pdf</a>
South Carolina Historical Society	South Carolina Women Research Guide	2015	South Carolina Historical Society	This guide highlights some of the South Carolina Historical Society collections created or compiled by women living, traveling and/or working in South Carolina. Titles are arranged chronologically by the creator's birthdate and collection names and call numbers link to online catalog records. The collection includes the papers of Louisa Susannah Cheves McCord (1810-1879).	South Carolina Historical Society	Richland County	19th & 20th Century	Manuscript Guide	<a href="http://schistory.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/6_Research-Guide-South-Carolina-Women.pdf">http://schistory.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/6_Research-Guide-South-Carolina-Women.pdf</a>
South Caroliniana	Richland County Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Collection, 1884-1923	nd	Sanborn Map Company	Originally conceived in the late 18th Century, fire insurance maps provided structural and urban environmental information necessary for insurance underwriters. Founded in 1867 in the United States, the Sanborn National Insurance Diagram Bureau systematically produced aesthetically appealing, but also efficient, maps nationwide. Today, these maps are utilized extensively by architectural historians, environmentalists, genealogists, historians, historic preservationists, and urban historical geographers.	USC Digital Collection/Richland Library (complete collection)	Columbia	19th & 20th Century	Manuscript Collection	<a href="http://library.sc.edu/digital/collections/sanborn.html">http://library.sc.edu/digital/collections/sanborn.html</a>
South Caroliniana	Richland County Towns, Neighborhoods, and Communities Vertical Files	nd	np	This extensive vertical file includes articles, brochures, and published information about neighborhoods, towns, and communities within Richland County. The files also contain references to dwellings, homesteads, and historic sites.	South Caroliniana, Richland Library	Richland County	General	Manuscript Collection	<a href="http://library.sc.edu/socar/vrfiles/columbiavf1.pdf">http://library.sc.edu/socar/vrfiles/columbiavf1.pdf</a>
South Caroliniana	South Carolina Aerial Photographs	nd	np	Spanning five decades, the University of South Carolina's collection of aerial photograph indexes consists primarily of projects commissioned by the United States Department of Agriculture. Showing cities, farms, forests, reservoirs, coastlines, and other features across the state, the indexes provide a visual overview of each project's collection of individual aerial photographs, many of which are housed in the Maps Department of Thomas Cooper Library.	USC Digital Collection	Columbia	General	Manuscript Collection	<a href="http://library.sc.edu/digital/collections/aerials/indexes.html">http://library.sc.edu/digital/collections/aerials/indexes.html</a>
South Caroliniana	South Carolina Pamphlet Collections	nd	South Caroliniana	The South Carolina pamphlet collection is comprised of 45 artificially bound volumes of separately published South Carolina imprints from the 19th and early 20th centuries. Topics covered include agriculture, Civil War regimental histories, education and schools, geology, industry, medicine, Native American tribes, nature, nullification, the Revolutionary War, the Reconstruction Era (1865-1877), and the South Carolina Inter-State and West Indian Exposition (1901-1902).	USC Digital Collection	Columbia	19th & 20th Century	Pamphlets	<a href="http://library.sc.edu/digital/collections/sc/pamphlets.html">http://library.sc.edu/digital/collections/sc/pamphlets.html</a>
South Caroliniana	South Caroliniana Library Oral History Collection	nd	np		South Caroliniana	Richland County	19th & 20th Century	Oral History Guide	<a href="http://library.sc.edu/socar/oralhist/">http://library.sc.edu/socar/oralhist/</a>
South Caroliniana Library	A Columbia Reader, 1786-1986	1986	The Library	This volume contains letters, autobiographies, news articles, including the petition for the construction of the Broad River Bridge. Readers will find excerpts from James M. Eleazer, "A Dutch Fork Farm Boy, Beverly N. Roberts", "Flashes of Light Upon the Richard S. Robert's Scene," "Works Progress Administration interviews, and oral histories about WWII.	South Caroliniana	Richland County	General	Book	
South East Rural Community Outreach	Lower Richland Heritage Corridor Guided Tours	nd	South East Rural Community Outreach	This brochure briefly describes the plantation, cemetery, and African American cultural heritage tours available in the Lower Richland area through the South East Rural Community Outreach (SERCO). It also includes a brief history of both Lower Richland and SERCO.	Richland Library	Lower Richland	General	Brochure	
State Historic Preservation Office	Survey Manual: South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Properties	2013	South Carolina Department of Archives and History	This manual produced by the South Carolina Historic Preservation Office, provides the guidelines and methodology for conducting historical surveys to identify significant properties for preservation. This is a valuable resource for understanding the process of preservation as recognized by the state.	Online	Richland County	General	Resource Guide	<a href="http://shpo.sc.gov/pubs/Documents/SurveyManualJune2011.pdf">http://shpo.sc.gov/pubs/Documents/SurveyManualJune2011.pdf</a>
State Historic Preservation Office	Historical Markers Erected or Approved by the State of South Carolina, 1929-Present	2015	South Carolina Department of Archives and History	This volume provides a listing of all the historical markers that have been erected in South Carolina since 1929. Almost 80% of sites listed on the National Register of Historic Places are located in Columbia.	Online	Richland County	General	Resource Guide	<a href="http://shpo.sc.gov/programs/Document%20s/MarkersApproved_1929-Present.pdf">http://shpo.sc.gov/programs/Document s/MarkersApproved_1929-Present.pdf</a>
Stets, Robert J.	Post Offices of South Carolina, 1865-1980 and Their First Postmasters	2001	Robert J. Stets	With biographical sketches and images, this volume documents post offices and postmasters in Richland County and across South Carolina.	South Caroliniana	Richland County	19th & 20th Century	Book	
Stover, John F	The Railroads of the South, 1865-1900	1955	University of North Carolina Press	Stover traces the shift of railroads in the South from southern ownership and financing to one of northern finance and control. The books includes references to the Greenville and Columbia Railroad.	South Caroliniana	Richland County	Gilded Era/New South	Book	
Stroyer, Jacob	My Life in the South	1885	Salem Observer Book and Print Job	Born on the Kensington Plantation in Eastover between 1846 and 1849, Stroyer became an African Methodist Episcopal minister. His autobiography was first published in 1879 and revised in 1898. He died in 1908. His memoir provides detailed and often gripping accounts of his "severe training and experience" as an enslaved person owned by the Singleton family in Lower Richland.	South Caroliniana, Richland Library	Richland County	Ante-bellum/Enslavement/Emancipation	Book	<a href="https://books.google.com/books/about/My_Life_in_the_South.html?id=nNASAAAYAAJ">https://books.google.com/books/about/My_Life_in_the_South.html?id=nNASAAAYAAJ</a>

Author(s)	Source Title	Date of Publication	Publisher	Annotations	Library/Archive	Area of Focus	Historical Time Period	Source Type	Hyperlink
Summer, George Leland	Folklore of South Carolina: Including Central and Dutch Fork Sections of the State	1950	np	This volume of folklore was collected and published by G. L. Summers who worked for the Federal Writers Project. Excerpts of Summers' transcriptions were published in <i>The State</i> newspaper.	Richland Library	Dutch Fork	nd	Book	
Sunrise Foundation	Sunrise Collection	nd	np	The files of this collection include research material gathered for the historical and architectural inventory of Lower Richland that was published in 1993.	Richland Library	Lower Richland	General	Manuscript Collection	
Swaffield, Caroline	Old Buildings of Columbia	no date	no publisher	Swaffield, a charter member of the Woman's Club of Columbia, read this paper before the Daughters of the American Revolution in a March 1938 meeting. The paper described historic structures and sites in the Columbia area.	South Caroliniana Library	General	General	Manuscript	
Swearingen, Mary Hough	"Poor Relief in Richland County: Its Origin, Its Development, and Its Institutions"	1936	University of South Carolina	This thesis documents the history of public and private social welfare organizations in Richland County in the early 20th century designed to aid impoverished residents. Later Swearingen served as a visiting teacher in the Columbia city schools. Her husband was the state superintendent of education.	South Caroliniana	General	Early 20th Century	Master's Thesis	
Theus, Margaret Gibbs	Margaret J Gibbs Theus Oral History Collection	1979-1983	University of South Carolina	Consisting of over sixty audio tapes, Theus' oral history collection includes interviews with various persons in Richland, Lexington, and Florence Counties conducted in the course of a "cultural journalism" class taught by Theus at USC. Persons interviewed include Fannie Phelps Adams, A.T. Butler, William Price Fox, Annie Greene Nelson and Modjeska Simkins and James L. Solomon. Also included are interviews with Maurice Alcorn, Ulysses R. Barber, Veronica Bodden, Madeline Brice, Dr. Allen R. Broome, Dr. John Crayton Buchanan, W.J. Castine, Robert Davis, James L. Digge, and Mason Gibbs.	South Caroliniana	Richland County	20th Century	Manuscript Collection	
Theus, Margaret Gibbs	Margaret J Gibbs Theus Papers	np	South Caroliniana	Theus' papers include a collection of research files associated with the creation of her historical publications and her oral history interviews with S.C. residents. The papers consisting of letters, photographs, manuscripts, newspaper clippings, and other printed items regarding Theus' research and involvement in establishing the Oral History / Folklore student publications titled, "Round Hopkins" at Hopkins Junior High School (1977-1979); "Southern Spirit" at Florence High School (1980-1983); and "Summer Dimensions '81" in the Lexington County School District. Files include photographs, newspaper clippings, and some notes regarding her publications. Schools represented in the collection include A.C. Flora High School (Columbia, S.C.), Hopkins Junior High School (Lower Richland County, S.C.); other institutions or organizations documented include Epworth Children's Home (Columbia, S.C.), Richland School District I, including interviews conducted for the District's centennial.	South Caroliniana	General	20th Century	Manuscript Collection	
Tortora, Daniel J	Carolina in Crisis: Cherokees, Colonists, and Slaves in the America	2015	UNC Press	Daniel J. Tortora explores how the Anglo-Cherokee War reshaped the political and cultural landscape of the colonial South. Tortora chronicles the series of clashes that erupted from 1758 to 1761 between Cherokees, settlers, and British troops. Drawing on newspaper accounts, military, and diplomatic correspondence, and the speeches of Cherokee people, among other sources, this work reexamines the experiences of Cherokees, whites, and African Americans in the mid-eighteenth century. The book makes reference to English and Native American (Cherokee) conflicts in the Dutch Fork area.	South Caroliniana	Richland County/Dutch Fork	Colonial Era	Book	
Trinkley, Michael	Cultural Resources Survey of the Eastover 115kV Substation Lot, Richland County, South Carolina	2001	Chicora Foundation	This report provides a survey of land in Eastover and an analysis of cultural resources in the area, including structures, architecture, and a historical narrative of the social history.	South Caroliniana	Lower Richland/ Eastover		Report	
Trinkley, Michael	Data Recovery at 38RD1249, 38RD1260, and 38RD1262: Tenancy in Richland County, South Carolina	2006	Chicora Foundation	In this volume, Chicora Foundation archaeologists explain the data recovery at three tenant sites on the Longtown tract near Killian, SC in upper Richland County. Excavation work involved two early twentieth-century privies and one mid-century well at three different tenant settlements. The project yielded thousands of artifacts that were classified and tabulated.	South Caroliniana	Killian/ Northeast	Early 20th Century	Report	
Trinkley, Michael	Preserving Columbia's Past for Future Generations: Is It Still Possible?	1995	Chicora Foundation	This public address by Michael Trinkley discusses archaeological and preservation research, surveys, and reports conducted in Columbia and throughout Richland County through the Chicora Foundation. He forecasts a preservation outlook for Columbia and provides information about historical sites and artifacts.	South Caroliniana	General	General	Address	
Trinkley, Michael and Debi Hacker	The Origin and Loss of Columbia's Douglas Cemetery	2008	Chicora Foundation	This report examines the development of Douglas Cemetery in northwestern Columbia, South Carolina, as well as its subsequent extensive damage caused by railroad construction. The cemetery began operation in 1908 with the creation of the Metropolitan Development Company.	South Caroliniana, Richland Library	Downtown/ Earlewood	20th Century	Report	<a href="http://chicora.org/pdfs/RC507%20-%20Douglas%20Cemetery.pdf">http://chicora.org/pdfs/RC507%20-%20Douglas%20Cemetery.pdf</a>
Trinkley, Michael, and Debi Hacker	Provisional Location of Cemeteries, Graves, and Burial Grounds in Richland County, South Carolina	2013	Chicora Foundation	This valuable and extensive collection of cemetery references includes the names of cemeteries, addresses and tax parcel identification numbers.	South Caroliniana, Richland Library	General	19th & 20th Century	Report	<a href="http://www.chicora.org/pdfs/RC550%20final.pdf">http://www.chicora.org/pdfs/RC550%20final.pdf</a>
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Office of the District Engineer-Savannah District	Fort Jackson Military Reservation, Richland County, South Carolina Cemetery Relocation Plan	1959	Corps of Engineers	This plan provides a report on cemetery location in Fort Jackson and relocation outlines. The volume includes legal documents, maps, photographs, and burial listings, as well as next of kin relatives of the buried who approved relocation.	South Caroliniana	Fort Jackson	20th Century	Report	
UNC Southern Historical Collection	University of North Carolina Digital Southern Historical Collection	nd	UNC Southern Historical Collection	This digital collection emphasizes North Carolina and the American South. Topics include the experience of African Americans, the Civil War, the arts, economics, and politics. Documenting the American South (DocSouth), the Library's award-winning digital publishing initiative, provides access to important texts, images, and audio files for the study of Southern history, literature, and culture.	UNC Digital Collection	Richland County	19th & 20th Century	Manuscript Collection	<a href="http://library.unc.edu/find/digitalcollection/">http://library.unc.edu/find/digitalcollection/</a>
United States Army Training Center, Infantry (Fort Jackson, S.C.)	50th Anniversary History, 1917-1967, Fort Jackson, South Carolina	1967	Corps of Engineers	This volume provides important historical insights about the development of Fort Jackson and its expansion between World War I and the Korean War.	South Caroliniana	Fort Jackson	20th Century	Book	
USC Public History Department	Prized Pieces of Land: The Impact of Reconstruction on African-American Land Ownership in Lower Richland County, South Carolina	2009	Richland County Conservation Commission	Divided into five sections, this reports contains the history of African American landownership in Lower Richland County beginning in the late 19th century as a result of the South Carolina Land Commission. With detailed maps and contextual history of the area, this report provides great insight into the African American experience in this area of Richland County based on primary and secondary sources. Additionally, it includes a set of preservation recommendations for the area.	South Caroliniana, Richland Library	Lower Richland	Reconstruction	Published Research Manuscript	<a href="http://scholarcommons.sc.edu/pubhist_books/3/">http://scholarcommons.sc.edu/pubhist_books/3/</a>
USC-Columbia Digital Library	Columbia, SC City Directories, 1859-1923	nd	USC-Columbia Digital Library	This searchable collection of Columbia City Directories from 1859 through 1927 is an invaluable resource for historians, genealogists. City directories offer an alphabetized listing of residents and businesses as well as a street-by-street listing of occupants.	USC Digital Collection, Richland Library	Columbia	19th & 20th Century	Manuscript Collection	<a href="http://library.sc.edu/digital/collections/sc-citydirec.html">http://library.sc.edu/digital/collections/sc-citydirec.html</a>

Author(s)	Source Title	Date of Publication	Publisher	Annotations	Library/Archive	Area of Focus	Historical Time Period	Source Type	Hyperlink
Vaughn, Emily E.	Index of Black Churches and Cemeteries: Richland County South Carolina Headstone Inscriptions	2000	Research Services and Publishing	This volume lists and annotates 31 African American churches in Lower Richland County from the 19th to the 20th Century. It also includes a detailed list of cemeteries in the area, along with an alphabetized list of all headstones inscriptions for each church and cemetery. An additional index volume lists all names included in Vaughn's collection alphabetically with a cross reference to the cemetery/church and page number. This work is useful to locate families, churches, and communities in Lower Richland.	South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Richland Library	Richland County	19th & 20th Century	Book	
West, Elizabeth Cassidy	The University of South Carolina	2006	Arcadia Publishing	This is a history of the University of South Carolina from the 19th century to the present in architectural images, documents, engravings, paintings, and photographs. The history of the University of South Carolina overlaps with local, state, and national events, and provides a context for understanding the impact of these events in South Carolina.	South Caroliniana, Richland Library	USC/Columbia	19th Century	Book	
Williams, J. F.	Old and New Columbia	1929	Epworth Orphanage Press	This volume documents the history of Columbia from 1786 to 1929. It includes historical illustrations and makes references to significant personalities and locations in the area. Williams draws particular attention to Page Ellington, an African American resident of Arsenal Hill who attended the Ladson Presbyterian Church.	South Caroliniana, Richland Library (available in full text through the HeritageQuest subscription database)	Richland County	Antebellum-Early 20th Century	Book	
Wood, Bob	Blythewood Time Line	2014	Blythewood Historical Society	This historical timeline was sponsored by the Blythewood Historical Society and was compiled based on secondary sources. Beginning with the geographic structuring of the area and American Indian inhabitants, This extensive timeline contextualizes the history of the Blythewood area within the development of the United States. Much of the information found here is from the Blythewood Scrapbook (2004 ed.), published by the Blythewood Garden Club. Another major source is Hudnalle Bridges McLean's typewritten history of Blythewood and a videotaped oral history he gave his family.	Online	Blythewood; Northern Richland	Native American Colonization-20th Century	Published Research Manuscript	<a href="http://www.blythewoodhistoricalsociety.org/time-line/">http://www.blythewoodhistoricalsociety.org/time-line/</a>
Woodruff, George Egleston	Boyhood Sketches	1914	Self Published	This memoir documents the experiences and reflections of George Egleston Woodruff, the son of a doctor and plantation owner in the Eastover area of Lower Richland. Woodruff discusses the Civil War, the Burning of Columbia, and the enslavement of African Americans. He moved to Charlotte in 1870 and died in 1920. A typescript draft of the memoir is housed at the South Caroliniana Library.	South Caroliniana	Lower Richland	Antebellum-Early 20th Century	Memoir	
Woody, Howard	South Carolina Postcards Volume V: Richland County	2001	Arcadia Publishing	Woody's collection of postcards spans Richland County from the late 1890s to 1935, including Columbia, Camp Jackson (now Fort Jackson), Lower Richland, and Upper Richland. Inclusive of cultural, industrial, and environmental aspects of life, this collection captures a wide variety of place and experiences of the area.	South Caroliniana, Richland Library	Richland County	19th & 20th Century	Book	
Works Progress Administration	WPA Federal Writers Project Materials on African American Life in South Carolina	1936-1937	Works Progress Administration	The Works Progress Administration (WPA) launched the Federal Writers' Project to employ white-collar workers left jobless by the Great Depression and to create a comprehensive guide to the states, cities, and regions of the United States. The Federal Writers' Project gathered information on American life and interviews with "ordinary" Americans from a wide variety of backgrounds. The bulk of interviews, articles, and notes contained in this collection paint a portrait of African-American life in South Carolina. These interviews with former slaves, notes on folklore, and articles on prominent African Americans and African-American organizations were compiled at the height of the Project in 1936 and 1937.	South Caroliniana	Richland County	Civil War/Emancipation	Manuscript Collection	<a href="http://library.sc.edu/digital/collections/wpa/wpa.html">http://library.sc.edu/digital/collections/wpa/wpa.html</a>

### SECTION III: MANUSCRIPT AND ARCHIVAL COLLECTIONS



Keziah Brevard, South Caroliniana Library

Name of Collection	Description	Location/Repository	Web Link
Adams Family Papers, 1819-1923	<p>The bulk of this collection consists of the papers of James Pickett Adams and his wife Margaret Crawford Johnston Adams. James Pickett Adams (1828-1904) was an attorney, state legislator, and plantation owner of Gadsden, in Richland County, S.C.</p> <p>The financial records (1849-1892) of James P. Adams chiefly consist of receipts and invoices for purchases (mostly in Columbia, S.C.) of personal, household, and plantation supplies and services. Included is an itemized bill from Dr. T. J. Goodwyn for medical treatment for members of the Adams family and for slaves who are named in the document.</p> <p>There are records related to properties at Minervaville and Magnolia Plantation (later Wavering Place).</p> <p>Slave records include a trustee's receipt for 36 slaves (named in document) belonging to the estate of Caroline C. Hopkins, an agreement (1858) concerning 50 slaves (named) sold by James P. Adams to James T. Hopkins, and undated lists of slaves and their valuations.</p>	South Carolina Historical Society (SCHS)	
Adams Family Papers, 1904-1916	Contains receipts from H. W. Adams' business located on the Brevard Plantation. Includes real estate papers, for 100 acres on Bluff Road sold by E. D. L. Adams to the Revard Outing Club of Adams Ponds. Another volume of records from 1914-1916, includes accounts that were maintained by H. W. Adams and that documented tenant farmers at the Revard Plantation.	South Caroliniana Library (SCL)	
Dr. Edward Clarkson Adams (1876-1946)	Adams lived on the Brevard Plantation. His papers consist of correspondence, literary manuscripts, book reviews, drafts of ethnic sketches, and other papers documenting literary representations of African-American residents of South Carolina as seen through folktales, dialect, portions of sermons, ballads, and fiction; includes correspondence and other material relating to the publication and reception of Adams's works <i>Congaree Sketches</i> (1927), <i>Nigger to Nigger</i> (1928).	SCL	
James Pickett Adams Papers, 1850-1866	Adams served as a South Carolina State Representative, planter, and lawyer. His records include plantation deeds, account records, and legal correspondence. One deed dated April 4, 1850 is for twenty-one African American slaves, identified by name in family units, conveyed by S.C. Sen. Samuel Johnston, of Winnsboro, S.C., to James P. Adams and Andrew Crawford in trust for Margaret C. Adams. The records also include a February 27 1856 receipt for eight slaves, identified by name and age, purchased by R.C. Johnstone from H.L. Elliott.	SCL	
Margaret Adams Papers	This collection includes letters from 1831-1839, written to Margaret Ewart Adams by her mother, father, and two brothers while she was attending the South Carolina Female Collegiate Institute at Barhamville near Columbia, South Carolina.	SCL	
Alwehav Plantation Photographs Collection	This collection includes photographs of the Sandhills plantation Alwehav, home of Keziah Goodwyn Hopkins Brevard. There is also a copy of a portrait of Brevard as young woman		
Irvine Furman Belser Papers, 1877-1969	An accomplished lawyer and realtor in Columbia, Belser was admitted to the South Carolina Bar in 1915 and practiced law until his retirement in 1967. His papers include genealogical and land records, and correspondence about integration and segregation in Columbia. Additionally, the papers contain a blueprint copy of surveyor's plat, 1892, for Hawley's Rice Creek Plantation, Richland County, S.C., surveyed for J. L. Hawley by D.B. Miller, Jr.; surveyor's plat, 15 Jan. 1932, for property of W. B. Jamison, near Killian (Richland County, S. C.) identified as the former estate of Thorogood Thornton who once owned over 400 acres following the Civil War.	SCL	

Name of Collection	Description	Location/Repository	Web Link
Bethel Lutheran Church and Mount Vernon Lutheran Church Records	This congregation traces its origin to 1762, founded to serve German colonists in the Dutch Fork area along the Saluda River and Broad River in central South Carolina. Places of worship were constructed for this congregation along High Hill Creek, at a site currently beneath the waters of Lake Murray. After the construction of Lake Murray, Bethel relocated and merged with Mount Vernon, organized in White Rock in 1893. The records include membership rosters, records of baptisms, marriages, burials, financial records, historical sketches.	SCL	
Ethel Evangeline Martin Bolden Papers, 1900-2002	Born in 1918, Ethel Bolden led a distinguished career as a teacher, librarian, and community activist. An avid collector of historical material, Bolden's files include articles, photographs, correspondence, and newspaper clippings about African American history in Columbia and South Carolina, including references to the Booker Washington Heights neighborhood, the Columbia Housing Authority, the Columbia Urban League, the NAACP, Richland Library, Booker T. Washington High School, and multiple items associated with her son, Charles Bolden Jr.'s career in NASA.	SCL	
Keziah Goodwyn Hopkins Brevard Diary, 1803-1886	This volume contains personal reflections about plantation life in Hopkins/Lower Richland South Carolina. Between July 22, 1860 and April 13, 1861, Brevard makes note of daily activities, including the management of slaves; preparation and preservation of food; menus offered to guests; winery procedures; and the distribution of supplies to the slaves at her Sand Hills and Cabin Branch plantations. The volume also contains Brevard's personal reflections on slavery and secession; will and appraisal of her estate; notes on the summer resort of Adams Hill; and genealogical information on the Adams, Goodwyn, Boykin, Hopkins and related families.	SCL	<a href="http://library.sc.edu/digital/collections/brevard.html">http://library.sc.edu/digital/collections/brevard.html</a>
John Peter Broun Papers, 1819-1939	The papers in this collection include family correspondence of Broun, a planter of Richland County, S.C., and Lowndes County, Ala., and of his wife, Abby Hinman Day Broun of New York, before and after the Civil War. Included are letters from Broun in New York to his children; letters from his granddaughter, Decca Coles Singleton (Mrs. Leroy) Halsey, on family history and recollections of her childhood; earlier correspondence on plantation life; and slave lists.	Southern Historical Collection, UNC	
Bryce Family Papers, 1804-1938	This family collection includes correspondence, land papers, bills of sale for African American slaves, stock certificates, legal documents, drafts of wills, and other papers. This papers also contain correspondence and land papers related to Alfred G. Trenholm's agricultural and sawmill operations in Richland County.	SCL	
Cayce Family papers, 1869-1956	The Cayce Family collection contains genealogical records, legal papers (including dispute with the Bryce family over ownership of Granby Plantation), and family correspondence. The collection also includes a May 16, 1869 letter from Janice Stingley of Atallaville, Miss., regarding legal disputes with the Bryce family over ownership of Granby Plantation, Lexington County, S.C. There is additional historical information about the Granby Plantation.	SCL	
Richard Carroll Papers, 1908-1977	Regarded as the Booker T. Washington of South Carolina, Richard Carroll emerged as a prominent African American minister in Columbia in the late nineteenth century. Carroll was born a slave in Barnwell County but lived much of his adult life in Columbia. After serving as a chaplain with the 10th U.S. Infantry in the Spanish-American War, he founded the Industrial Home for Boys and Girls, a school for delinquent black children. The institution, located near Columbia on land once owned by the Hamptons, drew its support from both Northern donors and local businessmen. Afterward, from 1906 to 1915, he edited a semi-monthly newspaper called <i>The Southern Ploughman</i> . He also promoted his ideas through various organizations: he founded the Colored State Fair Association and sponsored a series of annual race congresses. The newspaper file contains items from the black Columbia newspapers <i>The Southern Indicator</i> and <i>The Palmetto Leader</i> Carroll resident in the Barhamville area of Richland County.	SCL	
Columbia, South Carolina City Council Minutes	The historical minutes of Columbia's City Council, spanning January 1883 to November 1889 and October 1893 to November 1898.	SCL	<a href="http://digital.tcl.sc.edu/cdm/search/collection/citymin">http://digital.tcl.sc.edu/cdm/search/collection/citymin</a>

Name of Collection	Description	Location/Repository	Web Link
Confederate Hospitals in South Carolina Research Files, 1861-1991	Materials in this collection include the research files of Thomas M. Downey as he completed his Masters thesis entitled: "A Call to Duty: Confederate Hospitals in South Carolina." The files include documents on medical care and various supporting organizations, persons, places, and related topics. Persons discussed include Richland County residents physician Robert W. Gibbes and Louisa McCord, as recalled by her daughter, Louisa Smythe.	SCL	
Ernest G. Cook Papers, 1892-1935	Cook's papers include mortgage documents, insurance policies, land papers, receipts, and other business manuscripts pertaining to the investment interests and manufacturing concerns in and around Columbia. He also served on the Columbia City Council before moving to Virginia. Financial and legal documents reflect Cook's involvement with both the manufacture and sales of furniture in South Carolina. Cook also owned numerous properties in downtown Columbia as well as in Richland County (S.C.), including sites located near the city in the southeast (Leesburg Road), to the north (Monticello Road), and to the northeast on Two Notch Road.	SCL	
John Alexander Crawford Papers, 1797-1876	Comprised mainly of legal documents, this collection includes land records associated with properties on Pine Branch of Gills Creek. There are also a series of papers that document African American enslavement. Other persons represented in correspondence or in land papers, include: James A. Akin, William Bird, H.L. Elliott, David Ewant, William Glaze [acting as trustee for Martha C. E Mood], Benjamin Harrison, William R. Robertson of Winnsboro (S.C.), James S. Scott, Richard Singleton, Sarah A. Taylor (including papers related to ownership of a tract in Columbia bounded by Lincoln, Gates, Laurel and Richland Streets) and others.	SCL	
Tom Crosby Oral History Collection	The Tom Crosby Oral History Collection, consisting of forty-four oral history interviews, explores African-American education in South Carolina during segregation. Interviews primarily focus on Rosenwald schools, Allen University, and sports at Sims High School in Union County, South Carolina. Forty-one of the forty-four interviewees are African-American and describe their educational experiences and the features of their individual schools. Participants include Telicious Kenly Lowman Boyd, Joe E. Brown, Durham Carter, Jean Hopkins of Pin Cushion, and Mildred McDuffie.	SCL	<a href="http://digital.tcl.sc.edu/cdm/landingpage/collecti on/tomcrosby">http://digital.tcl.sc.edu/cdm/landingpage/collecti on/tomcrosby</a>
William Esper Czarnitzki Photographs	William Czarnitzki, Jr. joined the Boy Scouts in 1910. A Scout executive for Central SC Council and Camp Director of Camp Barstow off of Percival Road (present day Fort Jackson) in the 1930s, Czarnitzki maintained a collection of photographs about the camp and other interests.	SCL	
DeHon Family Papers Anne Manigault Middleton Dehon Papers	This collection includes a September 12, 1842 letter from Anne Manigault Middleton Dehon to her brother Nathaniel Russell Middleton in Bristol, Rhode Island. The papers include a letter chastising her brother for his abandonment of his missionary work among the slaves on the plantation of William Clarkson, and resignation from his ministry at Wateree Chapel [later Zion Protestant Episcopal Church (Eastover, S.C.)] and the disrespectful treatment he received from John Clarkson and other members of the Clarkson family.	SCL	
James E. Dickson Papers. 1919-1944	Consists chiefly of monthly reports, 1922-1940, recorded by J.E. Dickson in his capacity as Negro Agricultural Extension Agent for Richland County, S.C., and his work with African American farmers, tenants or sharecroppers, and organizing Negro 4-H Clubs to educate the next generation of farmers. Undated surveys provide detailed information on farms, farmers, and resident families residing at White Rock, Fairwold, Blythewood, Eastover, and possibly another unidentified community.	SCL	

Name of Collection	Description	Location/Repository	Web Link
Doby, English, Means Family Papers, 1826-1957	Family letters in this collection document aspects of the social, economic, and political history of South Carolina during the antebellum era, the Civil War, and early 20th century. In 1843, Miss Maria Elizabeth Preston Means of Fairfield District (S.C.) married John English, physician and planter of Richland District (S.C.). A few letters explore freight operations along the Congaree River as well as the Wateree River. Additional letters chronicle service in the Civil War.	SCL	
Douglass Family Papers, 1830-1875	The collection consists of correspondence exchanged among family members in the Carolinas, Virginia, and elsewhere. One letter dated December 29, 1830, from Crane Creek in Upper Richland was written from James Douglass to Dr. George Douglass. The letter discussed the construction of a house, with instructions and a diagram for a structure that was 20 by 16 feet. The letter offered the labor of Tom, an African-American slave, who could saw and frame the structure with the help of another hand in four weeks.	SCL	
Jennie Clarkson Dreher Papers, 1859-1994	Active in civic and cultural endeavors, Dreher held several important memberships, including the Richland County Historic Preservation Commission, the City Planning Commission, the Capital City Development Foundation's Downtown Revitalization Committee, the South Carolina Bicentennial Commission, the Board of Advisors of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, and the Board of Trustees of the National Trust. Dreher's papers include speeches, photographs, scrapbooks, and periodical clippings.	SCL	
Franklin Harper Elmore papers, 1819-1877	Franklin Harper Elmore (1799-1850) attended South Carolina College and later studied law in Columbia, S.C. He worked as an attorney, banker, and a United States Senator, assuming the seat of John C. Calhoun. In a May 8, 1865 letter, Harriet Elmore writes to her daughter Ellen and describes unsettled conditions in Columbia at the end of the Civil War.	SCL	
F. H. Elmore Papers	Franklin Harper Elmore, of Walterboro, Columbia, and Charleston, S. C., was a member of the U.S. House of Representatives, 1836-1839; president of the State Bank of South Carolina, 1839-1850; and U.S. Senator, appointed to succeed John C. Calhoun, from 11 April 1850 until his death on 29 May 1850. He married Harriet Chesnut Taylor (fl. 1819-1865) in 1827. A small part of this collection consists of original items of Franklin Harper Elmore: family letters, correspondence from friends and associates relating to his political activities, and letters relating to his activities as president of the State Bank of South Carolina and his involvement in cotton marketing in England. There are also newspaper clippings about Elmore; memoirs and reminiscences of his daughter, Sally Canty (Elmore) Taylor, describing her experiences in Washington, D.C., in the 1830s, in Charleston, S.C., in the 1840s, and in Columbia, S.C., from the late 1850s through Reconstruction; genealogical information on the Elmore and the related Marshall, Martin, Nesbitt, and Taylor families; and copies of Elmore family documents held by the South Caroliniana Library at the University of South Carolina.	Southern Historical Collection, UNC	
Federal Writers Project	These papers include the correspondence W. T. Crouch related to the Federal Writer's Project of the Works Progress Administration, and the life histories of about 1,200 individuals, written by about 60 members of the project after one or more interviews with the subjects. Persons interviewed, many of them African Americans, described life in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia. There is a partial index to the many occupations of those interviewed. Also included, on microfilm, are ghost stories, local legends, etc., gathered in the project. For example, researchers can glean first-hand insights from Cedar Creek farmer Ernest Boney, Pontiac tenant farmer Clem Finley, Olympia Mill worker Mrs. Mary Moore, or Randolph Smith, a formerly enslaved farmer in Lower Richland who recalled the names of landowners and the locations of properties in the county.	UNC	<a href="http://finding-aids.lib.unc.edu/03709/">http://finding-aids.lib.unc.edu/03709/</a>

Name of Collection	Description	Location/Repository	Web Link
First Presbyterian Church Records, 1794-1994	Organized in 1795, First Presbyterian's current sanctuary was built in 1854. The church's archival records include historical essays and related files such as: "First Presbyterian Church," A History compiled by John M. Bateman [ca. 1933] (unbound, filed in folder); "Manuscript History of the Presbyterian Church, Columbia, S.C., Compiled from Original Papers by B.M. Palmer, Jr., Pastor" (ca. 1850, 1 vol.); World War I Records (1 vol., 1921); and text of commemorative sermon delivered, 23 Mar. 1986: "I Will Remember the Works of the Lord... A sermon preached on March 23, 1986, marking the Bicentennial of the City of Columbia." The collection also includes land records, membership rolls, photographs, account records, and sermons from the church.	SCL	
Nancy C. Fox Research Notes, 1979-1984	The Fox Research collection includes correspondence, research notes, maps, and slides, 1979-1984, regarding historic buildings, churches, and other resources in the southeastern area of Richland County, S.C. that were compiled by Fox when she worked as an employee of the Central Midlands Regional Planning Council. Research files exist on the Goodwill Plantation, Magnolia, the Arant house in Gadsden, S.C.; Lower Richland High School; Hopkins Graded School; the Horrell Hill School, Richland Presbyterian Church; St. John's Episcopal Church (Congaree, S.C.); and other sites.	SCL	
Robert W. Gibbes papers, 1803-1931	Gibbes, a physician, author, publisher, and newspaper editor of Columbia, S.C.; maintained a medical practice and owned a textile mill. His papers are comprised chiefly of business and legal papers, 1803-1873 and 1931, consisting of bills, receipts, land, and estate papers, including several items related to sales of African-American slaves, with a list, ca. 1815, of slaves from the estate of Peter Horry and a receipt dated October 12 1838, for sale of two slaves, Mary and Ben.	SCL	
A.H. Gladden Papers, 1784-1960	Gladden a cotton broker and postmaster of Columbia served in the Mexican War and the Civil War. The papers are comprised mainly of military records, including correspondence, orders, commissions, maps and periodical clippings. He died at the Battle of Shiloh in 1862.	SCL	
Glass Family Papers	This family collection includes correspondence, clippings, and legal records documenting the life of John Glass (1794-1878) a newspaper editor in Columbia and Fairfield, S.C.	SCL	
John Glass Papers, 1853-1877	These records mainly consist of death notices, including information about the deceased persons, circumstances of their deaths, and John Glass's personal observations and recollections concerning individuals whom he knew. Death rolls, 1859-1877, bulk 1853-1856, Columbia, S.C., regarding recent regional deaths including personal accounts; death notices, on J. Glass's childhood friends in Savannah, Ga., prominent South Carolinians, such prominent persons as Stonewall Jackson, Charles Sumner, and Lewis Cass.	SCL	
Emily Clarkson Ball Grainger Family Papers, 1839-1962	The bulk of this collection consists of correspondence (1926-1962) of the Alexander K. Ball family. Arranged chronologically, the letters are mostly those of Emily Clarkson Ball Grainger (b. 1916), Emily Heyward Clarkson Ball (b. 1889), Alexander Ketsall Ball, Jr., Isaac Rhett Ball and his wife Faren (mainly in Decatur, Ala.), Garden Clarkson Ball, and Nathaniel Heyward Ball. Most of the letters are addressed to Emily Heyward Clarkson Ball at "The Raft" in Eastover, S.C., or her daughter Emily Clarkson Ball (later Emily Grainger) in Chatham, Va., Roanoke, Va., Staunton, Va., and elsewhere.	SCHS	
Edwin L. Green Scrapbooks	Edwin L. Green distinguished himself as a noted teacher and historian at the University of South Carolina. His scrapbooks are comprised chiefly of newspaper clippings and articles about Columbia and Richland and Fairfield counties. The scrapbooks also include references to churches, schools, institutions, and biographical sketches of personalities. The scrapbook also includes articles about noted sites as "Lightwood Knot Springs" (a modest summer resort once located 5 miles east of Columbia and just north of Two Notch Road near the Female Collegiate Institute at Barhamville).	SCL	

Name of Collection	Description	Location/Repository	Web Link
Maxcy Gregg Papers, 1835-1888	This collection includes Maxcy Gregg's Sporting Journal (1839–1860) as well as letters and reports from his service during the Civil War. Letters and newspaper clippings commemorating his death at the Battle of Fredericksburg are also included. A graduate of South Carolina College, Gregg served as an officer in the United States Army during the Mexican-American War, as a delegate from Richland District at the South Carolina Secession Convention in December 1860. He later served in the Confederate Army and died of wounds sustained in combat.	SCL	<a href="http://library.sc.edu/digital/collections/maxabot.html">http://library.sc.edu/digital/collections/maxabot.html</a>
Ainsley Hall Papers, 1783-1823	This collection includes three documents dealing with real estate in Richland District, S.C., dated 19 Oct. 1812, 7 Jan. and 17 Feb. 1823, include indenture resale to Thomas Heath of land on "Gills Creek, a branch of the Congaree River, seven miles below the town of Columbia"; indenture and plat resale by Thomas May to Hall of land "Situated in the low ground of the Congaree River on a Lake ... now Called Little Creek Lake"; and a copy of a plat, 3 June 1814, of land across the river from Columbia near Granby, S.C., conveyed to Hall by Wade Hampton Jr. (1791-1858).	SCL	
Hampton Family Papers	Papers of three generations of the Hampton family: Wade Hampton I (c.1751-1835), Wade Hampton II (1791-1858), and Wade Hampton III (1818-1902); the Hampton family owned extensive properties in several states. Cultivation and refining of sugar in Louisiana, growing of cotton in S.C. and Mississippi, and family matters are principal subjects, business records showing sales of sugar and cotton, purchases of plantation supplies and payments to jailors for housing runaway slaves provide an insight into plantation operations. The Hampton property was formed in 1785 from part of the Camden District. Additional items are located at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History	SCL	
Sally Baxter Hampton Papers, 1853-1899	These papers are chiefly correspondence of Sarah (Sally) Strong Baxter Hampton with her family in Boston, Mass., with observations about antebellum and Civil War life in South Carolina and her 1855 marriage to Frank Hampton, a son of Wade Hampton, II. The papers contain letters of Sally Hampton, written from Millwood and Woodlands plantations and various places and describing social activities with the Francis Lieber, William Preston, Wade Hampton and other prominent families. The papers document Sally Hampton's support of slavery and her condemnation of the abolitionist movement. She died in 1862.	SCL	
John Roy Harper II papers, 1870-2003	African-American attorney, community organizer, and civil rights leader of Columbia John Roy Harper II (1939-2003) specialized in voting rights law; born in Greenwood, Harper received his bachelor's degree in history from Fisk University, studied at Harvard Law School, and received his Juris Doctorate from the University of South Carolina; served as an Earl Warren Fellow of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc. He was elected to Richland County Council in 1976 and helped found a number of organizations, including the United Citizens Party of South Carolina, South Carolina Black Lawyers Association, and the University of South Carolina Association of African American Students. He served on the Richland County Soil and Water Conservation Commission. His papers include political campaign records, programs, political regalia, audio files from political conventions, photographs, personal correspondence, and family papers.	SCL	
Hensel Photograph Collection	A native of Kenton, Ohio, John LeRoy Hensel came to Columbia during World War II, upon being stationed at the Columbia Army Air Base as a bomber pilot instructor. Following his return to Columbia in 1946, Hensel opened a photography business in which he extensively photographed children for grade school pictures and many historic people and places throughout the city. This collection contains a series of his photographs from 1949 to 1951.	SCL	<a href="http://library.sc.edu/digital/collections/hensel.html">http://library.sc.edu/digital/collections/hensel.html</a>
Edward Barnwell Heyward Papers, 1857-1879	Heyward purchased the Goodwill plantation (formerly owned by Judge Daniel Huger) in 1858 and then moved to Charleston in 1866. His papers include a plantation journal, 1851-1858, listing slaves identified by name, including ages, family relationships, and lists of births and deaths during the time span.	SCL	

Name of Collection	Description	Location/Repository	Web Link
Theresa M. Hicks Genealogical Collection, 1973-2000	Hicks was a charter member of the South Carolina Genealogical Society. Her papers include speeches, research notes, political papers regarding opposition to the Equal Rights Amendment. The collection also contains notes for genealogy courses and workshops taught by Hicks at the University of South Carolina and elsewhere, including items relating to Native American genealogy. The papers also include legal documents involving the property occupied by the Monteith School.	SCL	
Brent Holcomb Genealogical Collection	The collection contains the research records of Brent Holcomb, a professional genealogist from Columbia. The collection includes research notes, genealogical charts, and other records of births, marriages and deaths by families in South Carolina and elsewhere from the Colonial era to the 21st century.	SCL	
Hopkins Family Papers, 1772-1867; 1763-1886	This collection includes information about plantation management, and it includes bills for sale and purchase of African American slaves, identified by name "if I make a good crop I will get some white Servants and have no negroes about me I am sick and tired of them"; letter, 20 Apr. 1868, D[avid] Hopkins, to Mother, discussing settlement of the estate, relating incidents of the Ku Klux Klan, "in this country, the Confederate dead are rising from graves and walking... two or three to fifty in a band... nobody knows who belongs to the Klan they are over the whole country."	SCL	
Industrial Home for Colored Children Records, 1896-1907	The material in this collection document an African American children's home developed in the Irmo area of Richland County. The papers include administrative records, correspondence from Baptist minister Richard Carroll, director's meetings minutes, and land documents. The collection also contains a resolution conveying land in Irmo to the "Baptist Educational Missionary and Sunday School Convention of South Carolina ... to establish ... a college ... for ... colored people."	SCL	
Inventory of South Carolina Church Archives, South Caroliniana Library	A historical records survey known as the Inventory of Church Archives was completed by W.P.A. workers between 1937 and 1939. The original survey sheets are held in the Manuscripts Division of the South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia. Inventory of Church Archives survey sheets are available for forty-two of South Carolina's forty-six counties, including Richland. The questionnaires provided the means by which information was systematically gathered on African-American and white churches in both rural and urban areas, including address, date organized, building description, construction date, and, of primary importance, listings of any known church records.	SCL	<a href="http://library.sc.edu/digital/collections/scs.html">http://library.sc.edu/digital/collections/scs.html</a>
Allen Cadwallader Izard Papers	Chiefly orders and correspondence of Izard's enrollment at the United States Naval Academy and service as a naval officer and of his effort to transfer from the Confederate States Army to the Navy; including letters, 1852, U.S. Sloop of War Portsmouth, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, to [Mary C. Izard] and Lucy [Mrs. Edward Barnwell Heyward, Charleston, S.C.], re his voyage from Boston, spending Christmas at sea, learning Spanish, impressions of social and economic conditions in Rio, and Payta and Lima, Peru, protecting American commerce during a revolution in Guayaquil, rescuing the survivors of an American whaling crew which had been attacked by "Peruvian convicts," and expressing doubt about their going to San Francisco for fear the crew would desert ship to partake in the gold rush; letters, [18]53-1854, U.S. Frigate St. Lawrence, off Panama and Callao, to Mary C. Izard, Benton, Lowndes County, Ala., re seizure of an American ship by Mexican authorities at Acapulco, impressions of Panama, and cruising the waters off Peru during a revolution.	SCL	
Samuel Cram Jackson Diary, 1832-1833, Charleston and Richland Districts, South Carolina	The collection presents the diary of Samuel Cram Jackson (1803-1878), a Congregational clergyman of Andover, Massachusetts. The diary covers the period of October 11, 1832-May 9, 1833. Jackson took a leave of absence from his Parish on October 11, 1832, to travel to South Carolina for the purpose of recovering his health which had been threatened by an attack of consumption.	Southern Historical Collection, UNC	

Name of Collection	Description	Location/Repository	Web Link
Jones and Young Family papers, 1890-2001	This collection contains the papers of Thomas Banes Jones and his wife Vivian Young Jones whose father Calvin M. Young, led the Harbison Institute in Irmo. In addition to institutional records and photographs documenting the Harbison school, the papers include biographical files and genealogical records, personal correspondence and local organizational files, including material about the founding of the Northminster Presbyterian Church in the Greenview area of North Columbia.	SCL	
Lawrence Charles Jones Papers, 1917-1998	These papers document the life and career of Lawrence C. Jones, an accomplished African American physician from Columbia who practiced in New York and East Orange New Jersey. Born to Jacob and Jessie Lee Jones in the Bush River Road area, Dr. Jones graduated from Booker T. Washington High School. His collection includes photographs from the school.	SCL	
Eli Kennerly Papers, 1835-1837.	Consisting of 5 letters, the collection discusses Kennerly's resettlement of his father's estate, his Revolutionary War claims, the disposition of slaves, and the sale of land to pay debts. Eli Kennerly served as the Richland County Sheriff from 1817 to 1820	SCL	
James E. Kibler Papers, 1954-1999.	Contains writings associated with Orlando Benedict Mayer and corrected typescripts of <i>Fireside Tales: Stories of the Old Dutch Fork</i> . Mayer was a physician in Dutch Fork. His work, <i>The Dutch Fork</i> , is described as a "warm and personal examination of the development of the Dutch Fork area of the South Carolina Midlands."	SCL	
James Carroll LaBorde papers, 1758-1882	The collection documents the life and career of James C. Laborde, a farmer and physician of upper Richland County. The records chronicle his land holdings, his farm crops and stock, and the enslaved people LaBorde owned and employed. One set of records documents the "servants hired for [S.C. College] Commons Hall," listing 18 male and female African American slaves by name with dates of service. Other record books list the rent received, medical accounts, medicines purchased, and notes were drawn.	SCL	
Samuel Lowry Latimer, Jr. papers, 1891-1875	Latimer served as a journalist, publisher, and editor emeritus of <i>The State</i> newspaper. He also authored the paper's official history, <i>The Story of the State</i> . His papers include personal correspondence, photographs, research files, and papers related to <i>The State</i> .	SCL	
Timothy Lee Business Journal and Ledger, 1817-1865	This collection includes financial transactions with cotton planters located near the forks of the Congaree and Wateree River, close to McCord's Ferry.	SCL	
Samuel Wells Leland Papers, 1824-1884	Leland was a physician who practiced near Mill Creek in the Lower Richland District. His papers includes reminiscences captured in diaries and records regarding his medical practice at Mill Creek from 1849-1858. See also, Henry Griffin Fulmer, <i>The Civil War Diary of Samuel Wells Leland, M.D., 1861-1865</i> (M.A. Thesis, University of South Carolina, Columbia, 1985)	SCL	
Francis Lieber Collection, 1820-1951	This collection documents the life and career of Francis Lieber, an educator, author, political philosopher and professor of history and political economy at South Carolina College [now University of South Carolina] and Columbia University. The papers include correspondence, research and academic records, including material that documents Lieber's ownership of enslaved African Americans and his criticism of the institution of slavery.	SCL	
John and Mary Livingston Slave Mortgage, 1827	This record includes a bill of sale dated April 12, 1827, from the "Richland District." The bill documented a mortgage from John S. and Mary A. Livingston to Jacob Hangabook, for the sale of a Dean, an African-American slave, who was 19 years of age; the Livingstons agree to pay Hangabook two notes for the sum of \$300.	SCL	
Isadore E. Lourie Papers	Isadore Edward Lourie served in the South Carolina General Assembly from 1965 until his retirement in 1993 and gained a reputation as the champion of the common man and woman. He represented Richland County in the House, 1965-1973, and in the Senate, 1973-1993.	SCPC	<a href="http://library.sc.edu/p/Collections/SCPC/collections?Collection=LourieIsadoreE19322003">http://library.sc.edu/p/Collections/SCPC/collections?Collection=LourieIsadoreE19322003</a>

Name of Collection	Description	Location/Repository	Web Link
Wyndham Meredith Manning, 1896-1967	South Carolina legislator Wyndham Meredith Manning (1890-1967) remained active in state politics for much of his life. He was born in Sumter and graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point in the Class of 1913. A veteran of World War I, he was elected in 1930 and 1932 to the South Carolina House of Representatives. During World War II, Manning was placed in command of an 8000-man prisoner of war camp at Fort Jackson. Subsequently, he served as Superintendent of the S.C. state prison system, 1947-1962. Manning's father Richard Irvine Manning III served as governor. His collection includes political, legal, and personal papers, financial records, and personal correspondence.	SCL	
Heyward E. McDonald Papers	McDonald was an attorney and member of the South Carolina House (Richland County), 1963-1966, and Senate (Richland, Fairfield, and Chester Counties), 1977-1984. He also served on the state Board of Education.	SCPC	<a href="http://library.sc.edu/p/Collections/SCPC/collections?Collection=McDonaldHeywardE19252000">http://library.sc.edu/p/Collections/SCPC/collections?Collection=McDonaldHeywardE19252000</a>
John Joseph McMahan Papers, 1847-1935	McMahan's papers document his positions as South Carolina State Superintendent of Education, Insurance Commissioner, a member of the S.C. House of Representatives from Richland County, and a member of the Board of Trustees of the University of South Carolina. Additional materials relate to his law practice and the operation of his plantation in Fairfield County.	SCL	
McMaster Family Papers, 1851-1982.	This collection contains information and correspondence from Samuel Buchanan McMaster (1874-1939) and his wife Elizabeth Brockington Alford McMaster. Has detailed information about Goodwill Plantation. Singleton Family Papers, Plantation Account Book, 1866-1885. The records detail the management and farming operations of Deer Pond in Richland County and Melrose in Sumter County. The book references African American residents who were employed on the properties.	SCL	
Fitz Hugh McMaster Papers, 1782-1960.	Comprised of correspondence, reminiscences, clippings, genealogical materials, and business and family papers. Topics include the history of Fairfield County, the University of South Carolina, Woodrow Wilson Memorial Home, Santee-Cooper Project, newspapers, rural electrification, and the textile industry in South Carolina. Family names include Aiken, Alston, Brice, Caldwell, Chappell, Davidson, Faucette, Leitner, Melton, and Wade. Correspondents include William Watts Ball, Christie Benet, Coleman Livingston Blease, David R. Coker, Ellison Durant Smith, Mendel Lafayette Smith, Benjamin R. Tillman, and Thomas R. Waring.	SCL	
Robert Whitehead McNeely Papers, 1882-1967.	McNeely was the son in law of Senator Matthew C. Butler. The Windmill Orchard in Northeast Columbia, near Pontiac was the home McNeely purchased after retirement in 1929.	SCL	
Virginia Meynard Papers	Meynard's research notes include a sketch of a map showing a conjectural layout of the property, including the main house, slave quarters, barns, outbuildings and roads leading from Garner's Ferry Road, south to Bluff Road. The papers also include research materials from <i>The Venturers: The Hampton, Harrison, and Earle Families of Virginia, South Carolina and Texas</i> (1981), genealogical studies, photographs, postcards, periodical clippings, maps, and family correspondence.	SCL	<a href="http://www.sc.edu/library/socar/mnscrpts/meynardvg.pdf">http://www.sc.edu/library/socar/mnscrpts/meynardvg.pdf</a>
Ruth Crary Miller papers, 1917-2001	Miller graduated from Columbia College in 1918 and taught school at Hyatt Park for five years. She was a charter member of Eau Claire Music Club and Eau Claire Garden Club and a member of the Robert Gibbes Chapter of the Colonial Dames XVII Century. Her papers include a collection of correspondence, photographs, and scrapbooks of three generations of the family residing in north Columbia, S.C., and elsewhere. Topics include the interests and social activities of the Miller family and historic buildings in the Hyatt Park and Eau Claire neighborhoods.	SCL	

Name of Collection	Description	Location/Repository	Web Link
Chapman Milling Papers	This collection includes the paper of a Columbia physician, psychiatrist, and writer. Materials include: drafts of Milling's poems, short fiction, reviews and essays, and of books he wrote, edited, or to which he contributed, including <i>Singing Arrows</i> (1938), <i>Red Carolinians</i> (1940), <i>Exile Without an End</i> (1943), <i>Beneath So Kind a Sky</i> (1947), <i>Colonial South Carolina: Two Contemporary Descriptions</i> by Governor James Glen and Doctor George Milligen-Johnson (1951), and unpublished novel based upon the Cherokee Removal of 1838.	SCL	
Minutes of the Annual Conferences of the Baptist, Episcopal, Lutheran, Methodist, and Presbyterian Churches in South Carolina, 1785-1920.	This digital collection from the USC's South Caroliniana Library comprises nearly 400 volumes of Minutes of the Annual Conferences of the Baptist, Episcopal, Lutheran, Methodist, and Presbyterian Churches in South Carolina between 1785 and 1920.	SCL	<a href="http://digital.tcl.sc.edu/cdm/landingpage/collecton/chchconfmin">http://digital.tcl.sc.edu/cdm/landingpage/collecton/chchconfmin</a>
M. Hayes Mizell Papers, 1952-2005	Mizell's papers cover his extensive career in civil rights, education reform, and non-profit leadership. His papers include documents related to his service on the Board of Commissioners for Richland County School District 1; speeches, political, educational, and personal correspondence, civic service records, personal writings, research files, and photographs.	SCL	
Rufus Morgan Collection	Rufus Morgan, a portrait and stereograph photographer, was born in Virginia in 1846 and died in California in 1880. He spent much of his adult life in North Carolina and operated studios at several locations across the state, including New Bern, Goldsboro, and Raleigh. The collection has photographs of properties in Richland County.	Southern Historical Collection, UNC	<a href="http://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/landingpage/collecton/morgan">http://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/landingpage/collecton/morgan</a>
Curtis B. Munn Photograph Collection, 1924-1954	The Munn collection includes commercial photographs of Main Street, the South Carolina State House, Five Points, Fort Jackson, and scrapbooks.	SCL	
I. DeQuincey Newman Papers	I. DeQuincey Newman was a Methodist pastor, activist, entrepreneur, and a leading figure in the Civil Rights Movement in South Carolina. He also served as a member of the South Carolina State Senate, becoming the first African American to serve since Reconstruction. In addition to Newman's extensive papers documenting civil rights activities in Richland County and around South Carolina, this collection also contains material about Newman's political career, correspondence from constituents, and documents that chronicle Newman's efforts in neighborhood revitalization and historic preservation in Richland County.	South Carolina Political Collections, USC	<a href="http://library.sc.edu/digital/collections/newman.html">http://library.sc.edu/digital/collections/newman.html</a>
Osceola Newspaper Records, 1972-1978	This collection chronicles the development of an activist newspaper in Columbia. The records include research notes, clippings, press releases, and cassette recordings of interviews.	SCL	
Anthony Pearson Genealogical Collection	Pearson, a member of the Zion Chapel Baptist Church in Upper Richland, maintained an extensive collection of funeral programs, 1958-2013 (folders 1 - 7), biographical sketches and portraits, collected from African-American churches around South Carolina (Columbia, Elgin, Georgetown, Greenville, Greenwood, Killian, Lugoff, Manning, Sumter, West Columbia, and elsewhere). The collection contains two published booklets marking anniversaries for Zion Chapel in Columbia and Sutton Branch Baptist Church in Lugoff, both of which trace their founding to 1865; with photographs of members past and present, biographical information and historical sketches.	SCL	
Progressive Church of Our Lord Jesus Christ, Inc Records, 1944-1974	The documents in this collection chronicle the history of an African-American congregation founded in 1944 near the Kendalltown section of Columbia. In 1961, the church relocated from 2217 Waverly Street to 2222 Barhamville Road.	SCL	
Richland County School District 1 Student Registers, 1893-1919	The files in this collections include a listing of schools, student enrollments and educational records of the Columbia Public Schools from the late nineteenth century to the World War I period.	SCL	
Wilfred Jeanerette Rivers papers, 1894-1900	Rivers was born on the USC campus in 1863. His father was William James Rivers (1822-1909) He later settled in Eastover and practiced medicine. The papers include records documenting births and deaths. The papers also contain letters of application for persons interested in teaching in the black and white schools in Eastover. A souvenir of the Eastover Public School District 4 from 1903-1903 includes a list of students.	SCL	

Name of Collection	Description	Location/Repository	Web Link
St. John's Episcopal Church of Congaree Records, 1859-1956	St. John's Parish was organized in 1858 in Lower Richland County. The congregation selected the Weston family burying ground in Hopkins and began constructing a house of worship. Prior to the building of the church, missionary services were held in the schoolhouse on Elm Savannah Plantation. Founders and visiting clergy included the Reverend Edward Reed, who organized the Parish, inspired the building and served as the first Rector. The first service in the new building was held on July 31, 1858. A fire destroyed the original building in 1981. The Zion Episcopal Church in Eastover, which was burned in 1992, is considered the mother church of the St. John congregation.	SCL	
Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps	Founded in 1867 in the United States, the Sanborn National Insurance Diagram Bureau systematically produced ascetically appealing, but also efficient, maps nationwide. This New York firm expanded and grew immensely, finally emerging as the Sanborn Map Company in 1902. Employing surveyors in every state and systematizing the map-making process, the company published set standards for accuracy and design in 1905.	SCL	<a href="http://library.sc.edu/digital/collections/sanborn.html">http://library.sc.edu/digital/collections/sanborn.html</a>
School Directory of South Carolina	Since 1911 the South Carolina State Department of Education has published a yearly directory of schools in the state. Information cataloged in each issue is different; some issues include school and district information, Department of Education staff and programs, listings of private schools and colleges, statistics, and state educational associations. These directories provide valuable information about the school buildings and educational leaders in a community. The issues available are from 1912-2010.	SCL	<a href="http://digital.tcl.sc.edu/cdm/landingpage/collecton/schldirect">http://digital.tcl.sc.edu/cdm/landingpage/collecton/schldirect</a>
Constance B. Schulz Collection	The Schulz collection contains undergraduate and graduate research papers that were submitted as assignments in the University of South Carolina History Department. Topics include the Columbia Canal, African American funeral directors, the development of the Eau Claire community, the construction of Lake Murray, Randolph Cemetery, businesses in the Waverly community, mill villages, and preservation efforts on West Gervais Street.	SCL	
The Papers of Modjeska Monteith Simkins	A Columbia civil rights activist, Simkins served as the South Carolina State Secretary for the NAACP, 1941-1957. She also had leadership roles in the renovation of Good Samaritan-Waverly Hospital and the Richland County Citizens Committee. Simkins was a founder, in 1921, of the Victory Savings Bank of Columbia.	South Carolina Political Collections, USC	<a href="http://library.sc.edu/p/Collections/Digital/Browse/Simkinspapers">http://library.sc.edu/p/Collections/Digital/Browse/Simkinspapers</a>
Simon Family Papers	Materials in this collection date back to William H. Simons, who was born into a prominent African American family in Columbia in 1881. He attended Benedict College and Virginia Union College in Richmond, Virginia. There is also material related to the family of educator and journalist Caspar G. Garrett, a faculty member of Allen University and a leader of the Colored State Fair. The Garrett and Simons family burial plots are located in Northeast Columbia near present day Fort Jackson.	Library of Congress	
Jane Kealhofer Simons Notebook Collection, 1953-1971	The Simons collection contains records of the Palmetto Garden Club in Columbia; membership rosters, reports, correspondence, conservation efforts documents. The collection also includes correspondence and articles about conservation efforts and the preservation of the Congaree National Park. The Simons papers are accompanied by a collection of slides and photographs documenting the activities of the Junior League and buildings and streetscapes in the Columbia area.	SCL	

Name of Collection	Description	Location/Repository	Web Link
Singleton Family Papers, 1759-1905	The Singletons were cotton planters living near Sumter, S.C. Prominent family members include Richard Singleton (1776-1852), John Singleton (1754-1820), and Matthew R. Singleton (1817-1854). The collection includes correspondence, financial, legal, and other papers document the business affairs and, to a lesser extent, the personal lives of the Singleton family. The bulk of the papers belonged to Richard Singleton and date from 1815-1854. Correspondence consists primarily of business letters that document the trends of the cotton market in Charleston, S.C., and Liverpool, England, and reveal the working relationship of planter and commission merchant. Financial papers reveal the amounts and prices of cotton and other crops sold and indicate the expenses of a plantation family. Other topics documented in the collection include slavery in South Carolina and Alabama; a plantation near Claiborne, Ala.; horse breeding; and mental illness.	Southern Historical Collection, UNC	
Singleton Family Papers, SCL, 1866-1885	Manuscript volume, 1866, 1873, and 1880-1885, details the management and farming operations of two Singleton family plantations, Deer Pond in Richland County, South Carolina, and Melrose in Sumter County, South Carolina. This volume identifies names of many African-American residents employed on these properties. The handwritten title page indicates that notations were recorded by "J.P. Broun, Emplr" and "R. Broun, Agent" The entries from 1866 are listed under individual workers' names and indicate work time lost due to a variety of reasons including injury and sickness. The remainder of the volume includes daily entries indicating work done around the plantations by hired hands and provisions sold to these workers on credit from a plantation store.	SCL	<a href="http://www.sc.edu/library/socar/uscs/2007/singplan07.html">http://www.sc.edu/library/socar/uscs/2007/singplan07.html</a>
Singleton Family Papers, 1750-1956	The Singleton family papers include an extensive collection of genealogical records and family correspondence. The papers are chiefly the correspondence, business records, and estate records of Richard Singleton (1776-1852). Plantation account book (1866, 1873, and 1880-1885), detail farming operations during Reconstruction and later 19th century at two Singleton family properties: Deer Pond (in Richland County, S.C.), and Melrose (in Sumter County, S.C.) This volume identifies names of many African-American residents employed and farming on these properties. The collection includes papers and information related to the Elmore, Taylor, and Whetstone families. Correspondents include various Charleston factors and other businessmen; Wade Hampton I (1752-1835), George McDuffie, James L. Petigru, Joel Roberts Poinsett, B.F. Taylor, William Taylor, and Beaufort T. Watts.	SCL	
Richard Singleton Papers, 1818-1931	The Richard Singleton papers are comprised largely of family and business correspondence from B. F. Taylor (1791-1852) and others regarding horse racing and breeding, farm conditions, local happenings, political events and business and legal papers. The papers include several references to plantations and landholdings in the Lower Richard area. There are also references to enslaved African Americans owned by the Taylor family and Taylor's Edge Hill plantation in present-day Forest Acres. Other items referenced plantation management; runaway slaves, a list of slave names, marriages among enslaved persons held by different owners. Singleton had a section in his papers labeled: "List of my Negroe" and that list was divided into categories. Among the categories were: "Father's who have mine for Wives" and "Mine who have Father's for Wives."The papers also provide an estate inventory, including furniture, equipment, enslaved people at plantations named: "Home Place, Fulton, Headquarters, Fork, True Blue, and Gadsden." The papers also include 1892 photographs of Kensington.	SCL. Also held at the South Carolina Historical Society, Duke University, and the University of Virginia.	
South Carolina Environmental Coalition, 1971-1982	These papers contain the organizational records, bylaws, minutes, finances, newsletters, and research files of the South Carolina Environmental Coalition. One of the early leaders of the organization was Ann R. Jennings who also served in the Sierra Club.	SCL	

Name of Collection	Description	Location/Repository	Web Link
South Carolina Female Collegiate Institute Records, 1843-1960	These papers mainly consist of the correspondence of students about school and social activities of the institute that was located just outside of Columbia in Barhamville. There is information about the teachers and the courses of study.	SCL	
Spigener Family Papers, 1847-1990	The Spigener family papers include correspondence and business and land papers, many of which concern family properties, including the Gadsden plantation on Gill's Creek and Millwood plantation tracts on the north side of Garner's Ferry Road in Richland County. There are also genealogical records for several generations.	SCL	
Charles Malcolm Spigener Collection, 1894-1957	This collection documents Spigener's long association with "The Cedars" a residence on Garners Ferry Road east of Columbia (an area in which the family held significant parcels of real estate) in Lykesland. Spigener's father served as the overseer on the plantations of Colonel Frank Hampton. Spigener worked as a manager of the Richland Mill Store, as a deputy sheriff, and as a clerk in charge of the Cedar Terrace branch of the U.S. Post Office in 1954. When Spigener died in 1957, he lived at 6420 Garner's Ferry Road, across from the Veterans' Administration Hospital.	SCL	
Spirit of Columbia Pageant Papers, 1936	These papers contain outlines and notes for the staging of the "Spirit of Columbia" a dramatic historical pageant, which was created by the Columbia Sesqui-Centennial Commission to mark the city's 150th anniversary.	SCL	
Standard Federal (Columbia) Photo Collection	This collection contains images of the Columbia area from 1865 to 1980, taken by longtime community photographers such as Russell Maxey, John A. Sargeant, Charles Old, and Walter Blanchard. The collection includes an 1872 Bird's Eye View of Columbia and images of Black Bottom, the Farmers Market, buildings on Main Street, and as Old Log Cabin home on River Drive that was later moved to Sesquicentennial Park.	SCL	<a href="http://digital.tcl.sc.edu/cdm/search/collection/ufp">http://digital.tcl.sc.edu/cdm/search/collection/ufp</a>
St. Thomas Episcopal Church Records, 1880-1994.	The records of this historic African American congregation include deeds and plats, newspaper clippings, and historical information re the parish and church buildings. Includes information on the ministry of the Rev. Thomas Boston Clarkson (1829-1889) and the work of teachers Mrs. Septima L. Clarkson and her daughter, Miss Julia Clarkson.	SCL	

Name of Collection	Description	Location/Repository	Web Link
Sunrise Collection (Digitized Copies of Originals)	<p>This collection was given to the Richland County Conservation Commission by Kathy Newman, a former Board Member of the Sunrise Foundation of Lower Richland County. This collection is filled with detailed reports, pamphlets, maps, newspapers, and official statements from the Sunrise Foundation about the development of Lower Richland County. This collection also situates the revisionist 1993 Lower Richland County Historical and Architectural Survey, which was extremely significant to Lower Richland County preservation. The documents in the collection are before and after the 1993 survey, and they add a substantial context to understanding Lower Richland County preservation, economic development, and community development that took place in the 1990s.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Community Meeting Flyer</li> <li>-Focus Groups Purpose and Procedures, March 1997</li> <li>-“Going Home” Proposed Vision Statement</li> <li>-Guidelines for Preservation of Rural Character in Lower Richland County, June 1995</li> <li>-Lower Richland Strategic Development Plan: (1) Development Opportunities and Constraints, February 1994</li> <li>-Lower Richland Strategic Development Plan: (2) Growth Scenarios, January 1994</li> <li>-Lower Richland Strategic Development Plan: (3) Economic Development and Infrastructure Project Options, June 1994</li> <li>-Lower Richland Strategic Development Plan: (4) Techniques for Quality Growth, June 1994</li> <li>-Newsletter Designing our Future: Volume 1, Issue 2, August 1996</li> <li>-Newspaper Pamphlet: “Come Decide the Future of Lower Richland! Come to an Open Community Meeting Near You.”—12 pages</li> <li>-Phase One Inventory for a Development Plan for Lower Richland County South Carolina</li> <li>-Project Location Map</li> <li>-“The Plan to Plan” Richland County’s Growth Strategy; Phase II: Uniform Growth Policy Component of the Richland County Comprehensive Plan, June 1996</li> <li>-State of South Carolina County Council for Richland County Ordinance for Overlay Standards for Scenic Byways, March 1996</li> <li>-Summary: Objections to Special Exception for a Used Car Lot and Zoning Regulations, 1996</li> <li>-Sunrise Foundation of Lower Richland—Description of Organization: -A Qualitative Visual Inventory of Lower Richland County, South Carolina, August 1993</li> </ul>	Richland County Conservation Commission	<a href="https://drive.google.com/drive/u/0/folders/0B1R2XUYhBGZEMzVJm90b05EdUE">https://drive.google.com/drive/u/0/folders/0B1R2XUYhBGZEMzVJm90b05EdUE</a>
Summer Family Papers, 1753-1937	<p>This collection includes real estate papers, letters, accounts, receipts, and diplomas related to several generations of the Summer, Dreher, Effird, and Mayer families of the Dutch Fork region of South Carolina. Land documents for the jurisdictions formerly known as the S.C. Districts of Newberry, Lexington, Greenville, and "Camden District," including grant for 300 acres issued to John Adam Summer in 1772 (located in present day Newberry and Lexington Counties).</p>	SCL	
Sally Cantey Elmore Taylor Records, 1900-1968	<p>The Taylor records are comprised primarily of genealogical information about the Taylor family written by Mrs. S. C. E. Taylor around 1900, along with anecdotes and folklore about various members of the family during the American Revolution, the antebellum era and the Civil War. The records include information about the early settlement of Richland County. Taylor was born in 1829. She was the daughter of Colonel Franklin H. Elmore and the wife of Colonel Thomas Taylor. In 1900, she published "Records of the Taylor Family and Reminiscences of My Own Life."</p>	SCL	
Joseph and William Templeton Civil War Letters, 1861-1865	<p>The Templetons were members of Company B of the 12th South Carolina Volunteers. Their papers include Civil War letters regarding Lightwood Knot Springs a Civil War camp at a former resort area in Northeast Richland County.</p>	SCL	

Name of Collection	Description	Location/Repository	Web Link
Margaret J. Gibbs Theus Oral Interview Collection	Persons interviewed include Fannie Phelps Adams, A.T. Butler, William Price Fox, Annie Greene Nelson and Modjeska Simkins and James L. Solomon. Also included are interviews with Maurice Alcorn, U.R. Barber, Veronica Bodden, Madeline Brice, Dr. Allen R. Broome, Dr. John Crayton Buchanan, W.J. Castine, Robert Davis, James L. Digge, and Mason Gibbs. Other interviews with: John Griffin, Thelma Harrison, C.B. Harvey, Julia Huffman, Dr. C.J. Johnson, Dr. Charles Spenser McCants, Mamie McReynolds, Maude H. Marcom, Norwood Marlow, J.W. Patrick, Joe Pinner, R.D. Roberts, Donald Russell, Grover Rye, Grace Sease, Lonnie Shealy, Charles Rich Simpson, Maude Simpson, Septima Smith, Lila Byrd Wheeler, Eliot Wiggington, Arthur Williams, Tally Wingard and Myra Wyman	SCL	
George Alfred Trenholm Papers, 1864-1923	George Alfred Trenholm (1806-1876), Secretary of the Confederate Treasury and a member of the South Carolina House of Representatives, owned John Fraser & Company of Charleston, S.C., and shipped sea island cotton to Fraser, Trenholm, and Co. in Liverpool England. He was sometimes identified in historical records as the "treasurer of the Confederacy." Trenholm papers focus primarily on his Civil War letters. The collection includes family correspondence written in Columbia about life during Reconstruction and papers concerning property on the Hampton plantation in Richland County in 1871.	SCL	
James Trumble Account Book	A British immigrant from Liverpool (England) and resident of South Carolina, James Trumble (born approximately 1834) settled in Lower Richland County around 1850 and established a plantation. Trumble and his business partner, Claudius Scott, contracted to construct a railroad trestle over the Wateree River. By at least 1880, he lived in Charleston where he was employed as a roadmaster by the South Carolina Railway Company. The roadmaster supervised the employees who maintained the rails along a certain route. The Charleston city directory for 1890 identifies his second address as Kingville [Kingsville], which was a railroad switching station in lower Richland County (S.C.) The account book contains a record of expenses related to the construction of a new house called Oakwood or the Trumble Cottage, a structure located four miles east of Gadsden in Lower Richland County.	SCL	
Candy Waites Papers	Since 1973, Candy Waites has been a prominent figure in the Columbia community. She went on to serve on Richland County Council for twelve years. In 1988, Waites was elected State Representative for House District 75, a position she held for six years.	South Carolina Political Collections, USC	<a href="http://library.sc.edu/p/Collections/SCPC/collections?Collection=WaitesCandyYaghjian1943">http://library.sc.edu/p/Collections/SCPC/collections?Collection=WaitesCandyYaghjian1943</a>
Thomas Abner Waites Genealogical Collection, 1967-1993	This collection contains genealogical family records, wills, personal correspondence, photographs that were assembled by Thomas A. Waites and his wife Virginia Draffin Waites. The Waites were members of the Columbia chapter of the South Carolina Genealogical Society.	SCL	
Patterson Wardlaw Papers, 1914-1920	Wardlaw served as chairman of Richland County Board of Education and Professor of Education at the University of South Carolina. His papers include academic personal correspondence, board minutes, educational reports, research files, and periodical clippings. The collection also contains material on the reorganization of the South Carolina school system; segregated schools for African-American students; and a school for one of the textile mill villages in Columbia.	SCL	
Thomas Clay Williams Scrapbooks, 1924-1951 and 1975	This work includes newspaper clippings, 1924-1951 and 1975 that chronicle Williams' life and career; the development of hydroelectric power in South Carolina; and the construction of dams during the era of increased rural electrification, especially by the Lexington Power Company on Lake Murray for the Santee-Cooper project.	SCL	
Joseph E. Winter Photograph Collection, South Caroliniana Library	The Joseph E. Winter (1920-1992) Collection reflects the career of Joseph E. Winter, housing inspector (1955-1965) and director (1965-1980) of the Columbia Rehabilitation Commission. Winters photographs include many images of African American neighborhoods impacted by Urban Renewal.	SCL	<a href="http://library.sc.edu/digital/collections/jwp/jwp.html">http://library.sc.edu/digital/collections/jwp/jwp.html</a>

Name of Collection	Description	Location/Repository	Web Link
The Woman's Club of Columbia Records	Consists of 32 scrapbooks from 1928-1995, 2 volumes of financial records, 1946-1948 and 1951-1960, and one volume of minutes, 1941-1942, re benevolent works of the club. Many volumes include biographical information on members and various concerns of the Columbia community. Research material may be found on the Barhamville school, Great Depression conditions, a 1938 visit by First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt, and correspondence documenting the construction of the organization's clubhouse at 1703 Blossom Street.	SCL	
George Egleston Woodruff, 1851-1920	A native of Richland County and the son of Dr. Julian S. Woodruff and Maria Egleston Woodruff, George Woodruff describes his life as the son of a physician. He touches on enslavement, schools, education, Civil War and the burning of Columbia.	SCL	
Zion Baptist Church Records, 1935-2001	The Zion records contain copies of ledger books that document Sunday School classes, the Jubilee Choir, meeting minutes, membership records, and financial records. The Zion Baptist Church is located at 801 Washington Street near the Arsenal Hill community.	SCL	
Zion Episcopal Church Papers, 1835-1992.	This collection of papers consists of minutes, accounts, records of baptisms, burials, marriages, confirmations, including the names of both white members and enslaved African-Americans. The papers also include financial and vestry records, a Sunday School class book, and an 1870 historical sketch by Thomas Boston Clarkson, Sr. Church records of finances, "colored marriages" baptisms, burials, and enslaved African American communicants.	SCL	

**SECTION IV: FEDERAL WRITERS AND SLAVE NARRATIVES  
PROJECT**



Home of Martha Richardson, 924 Senate Street, Joseph Winter Collection, USC

Persons Interviewed	Addresses/Locations	Web Link
Colie Craft	Address Unkown	<a href="http://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/ref/collection/03709/id/1049/rec/53">http://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/ref/collection/03709/id/1049/rec/53</a>
Conyers Elliott Frazier	Arthurtown	<a href="http://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/03709/id/1081/rec/1">http://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/03709/id/1081/rec/1</a>
Michael Haigler (peanut seller)	1407 Park St.	<a href="http://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/03709/id/1304/rec/62">http://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/03709/id/1304/rec/62</a>
Gertrude Hall	2589 Cherry Street	<a href="http://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/03709/id/1304/rec/62">http://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/03709/id/1304/rec/62</a>
Mattie Hammond Harrell	Lived near Horrell Hill and Eastover, Blythewood	<a href="http://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/03709/id/1163/rec/67">http://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/03709/id/1163/rec/67</a>
Silas Harmon	From Dutch Fork, 1204 Gregg St	<a href="http://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/ref/collection/03709/id/1268/rec/60">http://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/ref/collection/03709/id/1268/rec/60</a>
Gabrielle C. Harris	1604 Senate St	<a href="http://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/ref/collection/03709/id/1029/rec/44">http://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/ref/collection/03709/id/1029/rec/44</a>
Rev. Andrew Hartley	108 Sumter St	<a href="http://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/ref/collection/03709/id/1053/rec/54">http://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/ref/collection/03709/id/1053/rec/54</a>
Joe and Sallie Jones (fictitious name)	1796 Thompson	<a href="http://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/ref/collection/03709/id/1348/rec/63">http://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/ref/collection/03709/id/1348/rec/63</a>
Rev. Charles M. Kelly	305 Williams St	<a href="http://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/ref/collection/03709/id/1347/rec/59">http://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/ref/collection/03709/id/1347/rec/59</a>
W. T. J. Lever	Blythewood	<a href="http://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/03709/id/1141/rec/5">http://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/03709/id/1141/rec/5</a>
Mrs. Fannie Miles	815 Gibbes St	<a href="http://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/ref/collection/03709/id/1062/rec/56">http://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/ref/collection/03709/id/1062/rec/56</a>
Mrs. Granny Padgett	330 Williams	<a href="http://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/03709/id/1152/rec/66">http://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/03709/id/1152/rec/66</a>
Lee Peake	Pontiac	<a href="http://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/ref/collection/03709/id/1065/rec/51">http://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/ref/collection/03709/id/1065/rec/51</a>
Rev. John Prosser	304 Wilson St	<a href="http://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/ref/collection/03709/id/1033/rec/55">http://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/ref/collection/03709/id/1033/rec/55</a>
John William Prosser	Olympia Mill	<a href="http://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/03709/id/1033/rec/27">http://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/03709/id/1033/rec/27</a>
John L. Ratteree	1327 Woodrow	<a href="http://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/ref/collection/03709/id/1080/rec/45">http://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/ref/collection/03709/id/1080/rec/45</a>
Mary Rawls	Confederate Home	<a href="http://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/ref/collection/03709/id/1064/rec/50">http://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/ref/collection/03709/id/1064/rec/50</a>
Susannah Thornton	507 Wilson St	<a href="http://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/ref/collection/03709/id/1224/rec/58">http://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/ref/collection/03709/id/1224/rec/58</a>
Corrie Wingard	Originally from Dutch Fork	<a href="http://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/03709/id/1294/rec/61">http://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/03709/id/1294/rec/61</a>
Thomas Zobel (fireman)	2429 Divine	<a href="http://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/03709/id/1303/rec/65">http://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/03709/id/1303/rec/65</a>

Names (Last, First)	Address	Notes	Link
Adams, Victoria	Colonial Heights	Born near Cedar Creek in Upper Richland.	<a href="https://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/ampage?collId=mesn&amp;fileName=141/mesn141.db&amp;recNum=12&amp;itemLink=D?mesnbib:3:/temp/~ammem_7La2">https://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/ampage?collId=mesn&amp;fileName=141/mesn141.db&amp;recNum=12&amp;itemLink=D?mesnbib:3:/temp/~ammem_7La2</a>
Boulware, Samuel	Lived near Ridgeway	From the Ridgeway area, not far from Longtown.	<a href="https://www.loc.gov/resource/mesn.141/?sp=68">https://www.loc.gov/resource/mesn.141/?sp=68</a>
Chisolm, Tom	11 Railroad St.	Bricklayer who was the son Caesar Chisolm, a state representative from Colleton County.	<a href="https://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/P?mesn:7:/temp/~ammem_rAjE:">https://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/P?mesn:7:/temp/~ammem_rAjE:</a>
Davis, Charlie	Miller's Alley	Described his family as of Guinea lineage. Noted that his family's roots were in the Upper Richland area.	<a href="https://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/ampage?collId=mesn&amp;fileName=141/mesn141.db&amp;recNum=252&amp;itemLink=D?mesnbib:1:/temp/~ammem_7La2">https://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/ampage?collId=mesn&amp;fileName=141/mesn141.db&amp;recNum=252&amp;itemLink=D?mesnbib:1:/temp/~ammem_7La2</a>

Elliott, John B.	1315 Liberty Hill	The Rev. John B. Elliott, A.B., A. M., D. D., 1315 Liberty Hill Avenue, Columbia, S.C., was the son of slaves. He ived in Allen Benedict Court and served as pastor of St. Anna's Episcopal Church. He died in 1940 and is buried at St. Anne's Cemetery in Cayce.	<a href="https://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/ampage?collId=mesn&amp;fileName=142/mesn142.db&amp;recNum=6&amp;itemLink=D?mesnbib:20:/temp/~ammem_7La2">https://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/ampage?collId=mesn&amp;fileName=142/mesn142.db&amp;recNum=6&amp;itemLink=D?mesnbib:20:/temp/~ammem_7La2</a>
Goddard, Daniel	1022 Divine St.	Daniel Goddard was born in Columbia in 1863 and he came to Columbia in 1897. He resided at 1022 Divine St. in the Ward One community. A masterful storyteller, he worked as a porter at <i>The State</i> newspaper. The person conducting Goddard's interview observed: "This man is well educated, speaks no dialect. He received his education from Northern teachers in Freedman aid, equal to the modern high school curriculum. He afterward studied in Boston. He reads, writes, and speaks excellent English." Goddard died in 1942. His funeral took place at Bethel A. M. E. Church.	<a href="https://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/ampage?collId=mesn&amp;fileName=142/mesn142.db&amp;recNum=152&amp;itemLink=D?mesnbib:15:/temp/~ammem_7La2::">https://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/ampage?collId=mesn&amp;fileName=142/mesn142.db&amp;recNum=152&amp;itemLink=D?mesnbib:15:/temp/~ammem_7La2::</a>
Griffin, Fannie	2125 Calhoun	Born around 1850, Ms. Griffin worked as a washerwoman.	<a href="https://www.loc.gov/resource/mesn.142/?sp=213">https://www.loc.gov/resource/mesn.142/?sp=213</a>
Harp, Anson	Country Route 3	Born in Mississippi, Harp was enslaved on the James Henry Hammond plantation in Aiken. He came to Columbia in 1865.	<a href="https://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/ampage?collId=mesn&amp;fileName=142/mesn142.db&amp;recNum=240&amp;itemLink=D?mesnbib:4:/temp/~ammem_7La2::">https://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/ampage?collId=mesn&amp;fileName=142/mesn142.db&amp;recNum=240&amp;itemLink=D?mesnbib:4:/temp/~ammem_7La2::</a>

Heyward, Lavinia	516 Marion Street	Heyward's family was owned by John Rhett who resided at 1420 Washington Street. John Rhett served as mayor, and he made sure the family was educated. Mrs. Heyward's husband was a carpenter at the State Hospital.	<a href="https://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/ampage?collId=mesn&amp;fileName=142/mesn142.db&amp;recNum=279&amp;itemLink=D?mesnbib:14:/temp/~ammem_7La2">https://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/ampage?collId=mesn&amp;fileName=142/mesn142.db&amp;recNum=279&amp;itemLink=D?mesnbib:14:/temp/~ammem_7La2</a>
Hughes, Margaret	3105 Asylum Road	Born 10 miles from Columbia at Nipper Hill. Her owners were Daniel and Elizabeth Finley.	<a href="https://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/ampage?collId=mesn&amp;fileName=142/mesn142.db&amp;recNum=330&amp;tempFile=/temp/~ammem_rAjE&amp;filecode=mesn&amp;next_filecode=mesn&amp;prev_filecode=mesn&amp;itemnum=16&amp;ndocs=100">https://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/ampage?collId=mesn&amp;fileName=142/mesn142.db&amp;recNum=330&amp;tempFile=/temp/~ammem_rAjE&amp;filecode=mesn&amp;next_filecode=mesn&amp;prev_filecode=mesn&amp;itemnum=16&amp;ndocs=100</a>
Jenkins, Paul	18 Belser Avenue	Born in Colleton County in 1867, his father, Paul Jenkins, held a political office.	<a href="https://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/P?mesn:15:/temp/~ammem_rAjE::">https://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/P?mesn:15:/temp/~ammem_rAjE::</a>

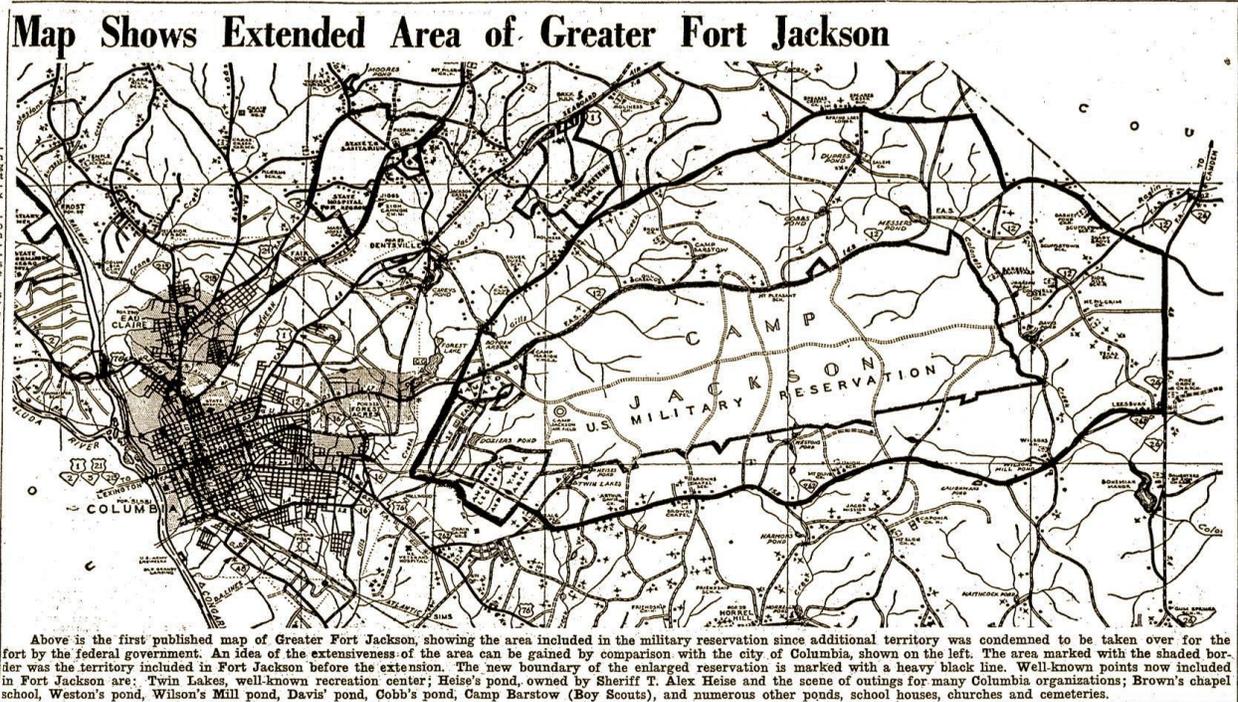
Johnson, Jane	1430 Harden Street	Her master was Tom Robertson. Mistress was Ophelia, who stayed in the big house on Arsenal Hill. She lived on the plantation that was "bout four or five miles from Columbia on de Sumter road, just beyond de soldiers hospital."	<a href="https://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/ampage?collId=mesn&amp;fileName=143/mesn143.db&amp;recNum=50&amp;itemLink=D?mesnbib:10:/temp/~ammem_7La2::">https://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/ampage?collId=mesn&amp;fileName=143/mesn143.db&amp;recNum=50&amp;itemLink=D?mesnbib:10:/temp/~ammem_7La2::</a>
Long, Walter	2440 Sumter Street	From the John Long Plantation, six miles north of Chapin.	<a href="https://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/ampage?collId=mesn&amp;fileName=143/mesn143.db&amp;recNum=120&amp;tempFile=/temp/~ammem_rAjE&amp;filecode=mesn&amp;next_filecode=mesn&amp;prev_filecode=mesn&amp;itemnum=14&amp;ndocs=100">https://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/ampage?collId=mesn&amp;fileName=143/mesn143.db&amp;recNum=120&amp;tempFile=/temp/~ammem_rAjE&amp;filecode=mesn&amp;next_filecode=mesn&amp;prev_filecode=mesn&amp;itemnum=14&amp;ndocs=100</a>
Long, Walter	2440 Sumter Street	Born on Saluda River, six miles north of Chapin.	<a href="https://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/ampage?collId=mesn&amp;fileName=143/mesn143.db&amp;recNum=120&amp;itemLink=D?mesnbib:9:/temp/~ammem_7La2::">https://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/ampage?collId=mesn&amp;fileName=143/mesn143.db&amp;recNum=120&amp;itemLink=D?mesnbib:9:/temp/~ammem_7La2::</a>

Lumpkin, Annie	1411 Pine Street	Born in Fairfield County. Came to Columbia in 1868. Lived in the home of W. A. Clark at the corner of Elmwood and Park	<a href="https://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/ampage?collId=mesn&amp;fileName=143/mesn143.db&amp;recNum=132&amp;itemLink=D?mesnbib:8:/temp/~ammem_7La2">https://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/ampage?collId=mesn&amp;fileName=143/mesn143.db&amp;recNum=132&amp;itemLink=D?mesnbib:8:/temp/~ammem_7La2</a>
Miller, Jason	Lived near Eastover	Born in Orangeburg 1860. Owned 30 acres of land.	<a href="https://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/ampage?collId=mesn&amp;fileName=143/mesn143.db&amp;recNum=191&amp;itemLink=D?mesnbib:13:/temp/~ammem_7La2">https://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/ampage?collId=mesn&amp;fileName=143/mesn143.db&amp;recNum=191&amp;itemLink=D?mesnbib:13:/temp/~ammem_7La2</a>
Quattlebaum, Junius	Lived in New Brookland,	Born in Saluda. Had memories of the burning of Columbia.	<a href="https://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/ampage?collId=mesn&amp;fileName=143/mesn143.db&amp;recNum=286&amp;itemLink=D?mesnbib:7:/temp/~ammem_7La2">https://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/ampage?collId=mesn&amp;fileName=143/mesn143.db&amp;recNum=286&amp;itemLink=D?mesnbib:7:/temp/~ammem_7La2</a>

Richardson, Martha	924 Senate Street	Her family worked on Main Street. She purchased a home in the Ward One community.	<a href="https://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/ampage?collId=mesn&amp;fileName=144/mesn144.db&amp;recNum=22&amp;itemLink=D?mesnbib:2:/temp/~ammem_7La2">https://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/ampage?collId=mesn&amp;fileName=144/mesn144.db&amp;recNum=22&amp;itemLink=D?mesnbib:2:/temp/~ammem_7La2</a>
Roberts, Isom	1226 Waverly Street	Born in Calhoun County.	<a href="https://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/ampage?collId=mesn&amp;fileName=144/mesn144.db&amp;recNum=29&amp;itemLink=D?mesnbib:6:/temp/~ammem_7La2">https://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/ampage?collId=mesn&amp;fileName=144/mesn144.db&amp;recNum=29&amp;itemLink=D?mesnbib:6:/temp/~ammem_7La2</a>
Simmons, Ransom	Taylor's community	Born in Mississippi. Brought to SC by Wade Hampton Learned to read in a night school held for slaves.	<a href="https://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/ampage?collId=mesn&amp;fileName=144/mesn144.db&amp;recNum=94&amp;itemLink=D?mesnbib:1:/temp/~ammem_hJv4">https://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/ampage?collId=mesn&amp;fileName=144/mesn144.db&amp;recNum=94&amp;itemLink=D?mesnbib:1:/temp/~ammem_hJv4</a>

Sligh, Alfred	1317 Gregg Street	Born in Newberry around 1837. Came to Columbia in 1866.	<a href="https://www.accessgenealogy.com/black-genealogy/slave-narrative-of-alfred-sligh.htm">https://www.accessgenealogy.com/black-genealogy/slave-narrative-of-alfred-sligh.htm</a>
Waring, Daniel	Lived near Fairfield	Born in Fairfield in 1849. Noted that his family was owned by the Bookters.	<a href="https://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/ampage?collId=mesn&amp;fileName=144/mesn144.db&amp;recNum=184&amp;itemLink=D?mesnbib:1:/temp/~ammem_NI tk::">https://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/ampage?collId=mesn&amp;fileName=144/mesn144.db&amp;recNum=184&amp;itemLink=D?mesnbib:1:/temp/~ammem_NI tk::</a>
White, Dave	Lived near Congaree	Former slave, Congaree, South Carolina.	<a href="https://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/ampage?collId=mesn&amp;fileName=144/mesn144.db&amp;recNum=194&amp;itemLink=D?mesnbib:2:/temp/~ammem_7q dw">https://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/ampage?collId=mesn&amp;fileName=144/mesn144.db&amp;recNum=194&amp;itemLink=D?mesnbib:2:/temp/~ammem_7q dw</a>

## SECTION V: STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE REPORTS



Fort Jackson, *The State*, October 18, 1940

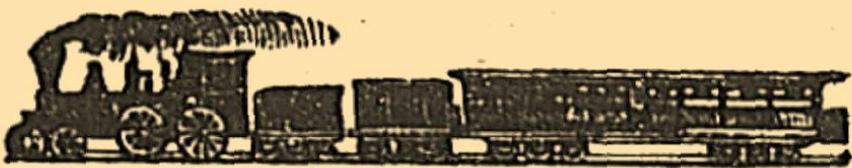
Report Title	Date	Location	Surveyor	Description	Boundaries
The Physical Development of Columbia 1786-1941	1985	RICHLAND COUNTY-19	Central Midlands Regional Planning Council (Fox)	The report, The Physical Development of Columbia 1786-1941 (92 p., spiral bound), with histories of the following areas: Congaree Vista, West Gervais Street, Waverly, Valley Park-Old Shandon, Five Points, Hyatt Park-Eau Claire, Elmwood Avenue, Wales Garden. [There is a separate report file for Five Points from 1984, which includes two tax maps.] Location: S108042, Box #122 Description: Site forms for these areas actually come from a number of surveys conducted over a span of years, 1973-1986. Generally arranged alphabetically by street name, some site forms (i.e. Benedict College) filed under site name. Sites that were surveyed individually on an otherwise unsurveyed street are generally filed according to street name at the beginning of each section under the appropriate letter. Some sites have been filed according to the proper name. The "B" file also contains site forms for the Barton House on the grounds of the State Mental Hospital and for the Browns Ferry Vessel, which was excavated in 1979. Location: S108042, Box #58: A - Calhoun St. Box #59: C - Gervais St. Box #60: Gibbes Ct. - 2230 Lincoln St. Box #61: 2231 Lincoln St. - R Box #62: River Dr. - Woodrow St.	
Granby Mill Village: Historic Survey	1990	Columbia - Granby Mill Village	S. Power	2 copies of the report (83 p., spiral bound), including inventory, a map of the survey area, and National Register recommendations; "Preliminary Assessment" with annotated bibliography (4 p.). Library call number: F 279 .C7 H57 Location: S108042, Box #122 Description: Granby Mill Village Sanborn Insurance map, mylar (intensive). Location: S108042, Map Case 12/07, Richland Co., Folder #3 Description: Site forms with photographs arranged by site numbers. Location: S108042, Box #97 Description: Negatives [Restricted - contact Survey Coordinator] Location: S108013, Box #5	0.1065 sq mi; (E): Lincoln St.; (N): Catawba St.; (W): Gist St; and (S): Heyward St.
City-Wide Architectural Survey and Historic Preservation Plan	1991-1993	Columbia	John M. Bryan and Associates	Report (100 p., spiral bound); slide inventory (3 p.); street index (97 p.) to properties surveyed during the project. Properties are indexed alphabetically by street name and then by street number. The index also lists tax map numbers for most properties. Site forms with photographs. The majority of site forms arranged alphabetically by street name, and thereafter by street address. Other areas or neighborhoods filed by area or institution name, including Allen University; Benedict College; Central Correctional Institute; Columbia Canal; S.C. State House and grounds; State Mental Hospital (filed under Bull Street); Dorn Veterans Administration Hospital/USC Medical School (see note below); and USC Old Campus. File, Dorn Veterans Administration Hospital/USC Medical School, 1993, includes photos and correspondence of NRHP eligibility of VA Hospital buildings. Library call number: F 279 .C7 J63	Phase I: (S): Taylor St; (N): Cola City limits; (W): Broad River; (E): Forest Acres city limits; Phase II: (N): Taylor St.; (S): Heyward St./ Southeastern Beltway; (W): Congaree River; (E): Ft. Jackson/ Southeastern Beltway. EXCLUDED: Fort Jackson, Elmwood Park Neighborhood, and Granby – see separate finding aid entries.
Lower Richland County Historical and Architectural Survey—1993	1993	Lower Richland	The Jaeger Company	Report (54 p., spiral bound); newspaper clipping, "Study lists historic sites in Lower Richland area", The State (1 p.); intensive map of survey area and Eastover; slide log (1 p.); National Register evaluations, with annotations, corrections, and notes (19 p.). Additional records include: site forms with photographs arranged by quad number, then by site number; two letter size Town of Eastover street maps (intensive); 11 USGS maps (intensive): Congaree, Eastover, Fort Jackson South, Gadsden, Leesburg, Messers Pond, Poinsett State Park, Rembert, Saylor's Lake, Southwest Columbia, and Wateree with site numbers. Number of sites: 278	Northern boundary: From west to east, SC Highway 262, or Leesburg Rd, beginning at its intersection w/US 324; bordering Ft. Jackson on the south to its intersection with US 601; then north following US 601 to Kershaw Co. line; then east along the co. line to Wateree River. Eastern boundary: Wateree River (Sumter Co. line) beginning at the Kershaw Co. line to the Congaree River. Southern boundary: (east to west) Congaree River (Calhoun Co. line) beginning at the Wateree River to where the Congaree River is crossed by US 324. Western boundary: (south to north) US 324 beginning at the Congaree River to SC 262. EXCLUDED: Congaree Swamp National Monument and McEntire Air National Guard Base.
Southern Department and Fourth Corps Area, 1917-1946	1995	Fort Jackson	Hardy-Heck-Moore and Associates, Inc. (Diane Williams, Anne Malanka, and David W. Moore, Jr.)	Report (140 p. plus appendices, spiral bound), includes historic contexts, inventory; misc. correspondence and memos re-survey; copy of 1994 report, Historic Resources Survey of Fort Jackson, South Carolina (14 p. plus appendices, unbound). NOTE: Site forms stored at Fort Jackson.	

Report Title	Date	Location	Surveyor	Description	Boundaries
Richland County Rural African-American Schoolhouses, 1895-1954	January 1995	General	David Blick (Historic Columbia Foundation)	Report is in the form of a booklet (16 p.), Richland County's Rural African-American Schoolhouses, 1895-1954". Site forms with removable photographs in Mylar sleeves.	
A Historic Resources Inventory and Survey of South Carolina Army National Guard Facilities	January 2000	Eastover	South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (Christina Anderson)	Report (v, 26 pp. plus appendices) includes description of project, photos, maps, and tables; one item correspondence; site form with photographs.	
Identification of Architectural/Historical Resources and Preliminary Assessment of Effects: Improvements to Two Notch Road from Forest Drive to Beltline Boulevard, Columbia, Richland County, South Carolina	April 2000	Forest Acres	Parsons Brinckerhoff Quade & Douglas	Report (iii, 12pp. plus appendices) includes description of project, historic context, resources surveyed, photocopies of survey forms, photographs, and maps; no site forms on file; two items correspondence.	
Olympia Mill and Village Historical and Architectural Survey	June 2002	Olympia	Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc. (Jennifer F. Martin, Nicholas G. Theos, Sarah A. Woodard)	Report (34 pp., plus appendix), includes historical overview of survey area, maps, photographs, and inventory of properties surveyed. The records also include: site forms with photographs arranged by site number; sketch map of Olympia Mill and Village with parcel lines and site numbers.	The boundaries for the Olympia Mill and Village survey includes the original Olympia Mill property, and an area bounded on the northeast by Bluff Road, on the southeast by Granby Lane, by the Vulcan Materials quarry property and a portion of Olympia Avenue on the southwest, and by Heyward Street on the north.
Upper Richland County, South Carolina, Historical and Architectural Survey	June 2002	Upper Richland	Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc. (Jennifer F. Martin, Nicholas G. Theos, Sarah A. Woodard)	Report (57 pp., plus appendices), includes historical overview of survey area, maps, photographs, and inventory of properties surveyed. Also, includes separate folder of information about State Park complex (at the intersection of Farrow Rd. and Parklane Rd.).	The boundaries for the survey were the Richland County line to the north, east, and west. The southern boundary of the survey area follows the northern side of Interstate 20 to its intersection with Interstate 77, proceeding south along the east side of I-77 to its junction with the northern boundary of Fort Jackson Military Reservation, then proceeding east along the northern boundary of Fort Jackson to its intersection with US Highway 601, then north along US 601 to the Kershaw County line. The survey area also consists of the unincorporated area north of the City of Columbia and Fort Jackson, and the incorporated areas of Blythewood, Arcadia Lakes, and Forest Acres, and the portion of the incorporated area of Irmo within Richland County. Olympia Mill and Village were also recorded in this survey (see separate finding aid entry).
Archaeological and Historical Examination of 38RD1275: A Historic Mill Site on Roberts Branch, Richland County, South Carolina	November 2004	Northeast	New South Associates (Natalie Adams and Jennifer Langdale)	Report (28 pp. plus appendices) includes environmental setting, historic context, identification of historic resources, and maps.	
Intensive Archaeological and Architectural Survey for the Proposed Improvements to the S-424 (Rabon Road) and S-1293 (Flora Drive) Intersection in Richland County, South Carolina	July 2005	Northeast	Legacy Research Associates	Draft report (25 pp.), includes environmental setting, historic context, project description, site descriptions, and maps; seven site forms with photographs; one item correspondence.	

Report Title	Date	Location	Surveyor	Description	Boundaries
Intensive Archaeological and Architectural Survey for the Proposed Improvements to the S-5 (Clarkson Road) in Richland County, South Carolina	August 2005	Lower Richland	Legacy Research Associates	Report (37 pp. plus appendix), includes environmental setting, historic context, project description, site descriptions, artifact inventory, and maps; two archaeological site inventory records; eight architectural site forms with photographs; one item correspondence.	
Cultural Resources Survey, US 76/378 at S1162, Richland County, South Carolina	February 2006		New South Associates (Natalie Adams, Terri Gillett, Jennifer Langdale, and Matthew Tankersley)	Draft report (45 pp.) includes maps of project area, provides environmental context and cultural overview, and description of archaeological and architectural resources; twelve site forms with photographs; one item correspondence.	
Cultural Resources Survey of the Greene Street Project, Richland County, South Carolina	July 2009	Columbia	R.S. Webb and Associates (Kenneth Styer and Mary Elizabeth Gantt)	Report (6 pp. plus appendices), includes project description, previously identified archaeological and architectural resources, newly identified architectural resources, photographs, and maps; six site forms with photographs.	
Phase 1 Cultural Resources Survey of the Denny Terrace-Pineland 230 kV Tie Line Corridor, Richland County, South Carolina	January 2010	Upper Richland	Brockington and Associates (David Baluha and Erin O. Kane)	Report (48 pp., plus appendices), includes project description, environmental and cultural overview, archaeological and architectural site survey results, photographs, and maps; one site form with photographs; two items correspondence.	
Replacement over Mill Creek/Caughman's Pond, Richland County, South Carolina	April 2011	Lower Richland	Brockington and Associates (David Baluha and Paige Wagoner)	SCDOT Short-Form Report (6 pp. plus appendices), includes project description, environmental setting, archaeological and architectural survey results, photographs, and maps; three site forms with photographs; one item correspondence.	
Archaeological Investigation of S-955 and S-1041 Intersection Improvements Project in Richland and Kershaw Counties, South Carolina	December 2011	Elgin vicinity	SCDOT (Jeff Craver)	SCDOT Short-Form Report (3 pp. plus appendices), includes project description, archaeological and architectural survey results, photographs, and maps; one site form with photographs; one item correspondence.	
Phase 1 Cultural Resources Survey of S-1725 (Spring Lake Road) over Jackson Creek, Richland County, South Carolina	February 2014	Forest Acres	New South Associates (Natalie Adams Pope and Ellen Turco)	Report (38 pp.) includes project description, environmental and cultural overview, and description of archaeological and architectural survey results; ten site forms with photographs; one item correspondence.	
SCDOT Cultural Resources Survey of Areas Affected by the Interstate 26 Rehabilitation Project in Richland, Lexington, Laurens, and Newberry Counties, South Carolina	July 2014	Upper Richland	SCDOT (Bill Jurgelski)	Report (36 pp.), includes project description, archaeological and architectural site survey results, maps, and photographs; six site forms with photographs; two items correspondence.	

## SECTION VI: ADDITIONAL HISTORICAL RESOURCES

**NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.**



**CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.**  
OFFICE GENERAL SUP'T W. AND M. R. R.,  
WILMINGTON, N. C., August 24, 1865.

**O**N AND AFTER SUNDAY, AUGUST 27, DAILY  
TRAINS will be run over the Wilmington and Man-  
chester Railroad, between Wilmington and Kingville.  
Leave Wilmington daily at.....6:00 A. M.  
Leave Kingville daily at.....7:35 P. M.  
Arrive at Wilmington daily at.....3:05 P. M.  
Arrive at Kingville daily at.....1:25 A. M.

There is daily communication North from Wilmington  
by Rail. These Trains connect with Trains on the  
Northeastern Railroad, Cheraw and Darlington Railroad,  
and Wilmington and Weldon Railroad. They also con-  
nect at Kingville with a line of Stages for Columbia, and  
at Sumter with a line for Camden.

**HENRY M. DRANE,**  
General Superintendent.

August 21      Imo

Richland County Vertical Files, USC

### South Caroliniana Library/University of South Carolina

- Comprehensive collection of all Chicora Foundation surveys
- Collection of all published histories on Richland County from Arcadia Publishing and the University of South Carolina Press
- Columbia, SC Historical Collections
- Columbia, SC City Directories, 1859-1923
- Negro Travelers' Greenbook, 1936-1964
- South Carolina Aerial Photographs
- South Carolina Digital Newspaper Program
- South Carolina Pamphlet Collections
- South Carolina Digital Library
- South Caroliniana Library Map Collection
- Richland County Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1884-1923
- [Harbison Institute contains 113 photographs](#)
- Oral History Collections

- South Caroliniana Library Oral History Collection
- Constance Ashton Myers Collection
- Margaret J Gibbs Theus Collection
- Tom Crosby Collection
  
- Churches in Richland County  
 An [inventory](#) of church archives was completed by the Works Progress Administration between 1937 and 1938. The records include addresses, dates organized, the physical description of structures, and known church papers.
  
- [WPA Federal Writers Project Materials on African American Life in South Carolina for Richland County](#)
  
- [Works Progress Administration Photographs of Richland County](#)  
 Photographs in this collection are housed in the University of South Carolina's Digital Library. These images were taken during the New Deal-sponsored Works Progress Administration.  
<http://digital.tcl.sc.edu/cdm/search/collection/wpaplp/searchterm/Richland/field/sc/mode/all/conn/and/order/nosort/ad/asc/cosuppress/0>
  
- [City Directories](#)
  
- [Hensel Photograph Collection](#)  
 A native of Kenton, Ohio, John LeRoy Hensel came to Columbia during World War II, upon being stationed at the Columbia Army Air Base as a bomber pilot instructor. Following his return to Columbia in 1946, Hensel opened a photography business and extensively photographed children for grade school pictures and many historic people and places throughout the city. This collection contains a series of his photographs from 1949 to 1951.
  
- Vertical Files housed at the South Caroliniana:
 

Arcadia Lakes	Congaree Vista
Arsenal Hill	Cotton Town
Ballentine	Downtown Columbia
Black Bottom	Dutch Fork
Blythewood	Earlewood
Booker Washington	Eastover
Heights	Eau Claire
Cold Stream	Elmwood Park

Five Points  
Forest Acres  
Forest Hills  
Gaston  
Greenview  
Harbison  
Heathwood  
Hyatt Park  
Hopkins  
Horrell Hill  
Irmo  
Mountain Brook  
North Hills

Olympia  
Rosewood  
St. Andrews  
Shandon  
Sidney Park  
Spring Valley  
University of South  
Carolina  
Waverly  
Wildewood  
Woodhill  
Wood Lands Hill

- [South Carolina Railroads Photograph Collection](#)  
Includes Blythewood Station, Kingville, and Union Station
- [Harbison Agricultural College](#)
- [Native American Historical and Cultural Sites \(pre-history\)](#)
- [Indians of South Carolina Vertical File, including references to the Congaree Indians.](#)
- [Churches and Religion Vertical File](#)
- [Accessible Archives](#) (a digital collection of historic newspapers accessible through the University of South Carolina Library)
- [Keziah Brevard Journal, 1860-1861](#)  
Records daily activities, 22 July 1860 - 13 Apr. 1861, of a widowed plantation mistress, including the management of slaves; preparation and preservation of food; menus offered to guests; winery procedures; and the distribution of supplies to the slaves at her Sand Hills and Cabin Branch plantations. The volume also contains Brevard's personal reflections on slavery and secession; will and appraisal of her estate; notes on the summer resort of Adams Hill; and genealogical information on the Adams, Goodwyn, Boykin, Hopkins and related families.

- [Broadside Collection](#)  
The Broadside Collection is a digitized selection of posters, fliers, advertisements and other ephemera drawn from manuscript collections at the South Caroliniana Library.
- A November 26, 1816 [communication](#) from Governor David R. Williams, refers to a series of alleged uprisings among enslaved persons, including one in Camden. Reflecting upon the incidents, Governor Williams declared: “These incidents admonish us to a careful revisal of our patrol system.”
- A [broadside](#) is included from March 9, 1835 that referenced the property holdings of the Myers family.
- An 1850 [broadside](#) provides a detail account of the curriculum and course instruction of the Female Institute of Columbia conducted by Dr. and Mrs. Zimmerman.
- A [flier](#) advertising a benefit for the Ladies Memorial Association held at Janney’s Hall notes “A Portion of the Hall reserved for Colored People.”
- For information about the [Wheeler House hotel](#) located at the corner of Main and Hampton Streets and the elaborate menu they offered, see <http://digital.tcl.sc.edu/cdm/compoundobject/collection/bro/id/1172/rec/101>
- A September 5, 1851 meeting of the Richland Southern Rights Association. Members included Colonel Wade Hampton and Colonel Maxcy Gregg, Captain J. U. Adams, and other noted landowners. The members rendered a forceful [resolution](#) that stated that “South Carolina has lost her equality in the Union; that she is degraded, and the time is near at hand when we will be enslaved if he submits longer to insult, injuries, and aggressions.”
- A listing of [Members of the 1852 State Convention arranged by Congressional District](#).
- Kinsler’s Hall was a theatre located on the northwest corner of Taylor and Main Streets. The owner was John Kinsler. In a [flier](#) announcing

an opera at the hall on February 7, 1859, it notes : “Children and Servants half price.”

- A May 20, 1864 [Circular to Assessors](#) provides the tax value of enslaved people.
- A [list](#) of members of the House of Representative in 1865 and 1866. The list includes location and occupation.
- Colonel J. P. Thomas on the 1868 Constitution. Thomas a member of the House of Representatives from Richland County. He [notes](#) that “Under such a state of things, the negro grows arrogant and the white man bitter. The consequence is, your produce ill-feeling between the races. In such an event, the black must suffer most; and if the antagonism is made sharp and permanent, it must seal his doom as a people.” Later, a school in Richland District One was later named for Colonel Thomas who served as the Dean of the University of South Carolina Law School.
- For references to an [“Upper Ferry”](#) operated by J. Sanders Guignard in June 1869, see:  
<http://digital.tcl.sc.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/bro/id/724/rec/140>
- [March 12, 1874, Junior Exhibition, USC Reconstruction,](#)
- [The 1876 inaugural address of Governor Wade Hampton, III](#)
- A 1915-1916 [flier](#) noted the textbooks required for the grammar and primary grades in the Columbia public schools.
- An undated typed set of [rules](#) for the employees of the Olympia Mill (Richland Cotton Mills).

#### University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

- [UNC Digital Southern Historical Collection](#)
- [UNC Southern Oral History Program Collection](#)

#### South Carolina Department of Archives and History

- Collection of Official County Records

- Collection of Richland County and Columbia, SC reference books
- National Register Nomination Files, 1968-present
- State Plat Books (Columbia Series), 1796-1868
- South Carolina General Assembly Legislative Papers, 1776-1910

#### **South Carolina Historical Society, Charleston**

- [Finding Aids](#)
- [Research Guides](#)
- [African American History](#)
- [Native American Resources](#)
- [Historic Preservation and Properties](#)
- [South Carolina Women](#)

#### **Manuscript Collections from Avery Research Center**

Housed at the College of Charleston, the Avery Center's collection includes a wealth of information about African American families, schools, churches, and civic and fraternal organizations.

#### **SCIWAY: South Carolina's Information Highway**

- [Richland County Plantations](#)

#### **Richland County Library—Walker Local and Family History Center (Main Library)**

- Vertical files of notable people and institutions in Richland County
- Comprehensive yearbook, obituary, and local history collection (including oral histories, pamphlets, and scrapbooks)

- Map collection of neighborhoods and communities in Richland County
- [Local History Digital Collections](#)
- [State Hospital Cemetery Records](#)
- [Russell Maxey Photograph Collection](#)
- [Sargeant Studios](#) John A. Sargeant was the founder of Sargeant Studios, a prominent photography studio based in Columbia, South Carolina that operated from 1918-1940. This collection contains a small group of Sargeant Studios news photography depicting accidents, crime and weather events from 1928 to 1939.
- [Bicentennial Photograph Collection](#) This collection of photographs was donated to Richland Library in 1987 in honor of the bicentennial of the founding of the city of Columbia in 1786. The collection was created from copies of photographs, programs and lithographs of historic images of Columbia, S.C.
- [Midlands Memories](#) Midlands Memories is a digital collection of photographs contributed by citizens that depict people, places and events of local historical significance.
- [Confederate Rolls of South Carolina](#) The Confederate Rolls of South Carolina is a rare, searchable ledger listing Confederate servicemen by name and divided by company and regiment. It includes age, rank, county, and remarks on their service. It was compiled in 1898 for the Historian of the Confederate Records.
- [Richland Library Oral Histories](#)
  - Ethel Berry and Willis Charles
  - Thomasina Briggs and Elnora Robinson
  - John Allen Middleton
  - Daniel W. Hollis
  - Olympia: Brenda Jaco, Doyle J. Jaco, Jr., Bobby Giles, Romesa Windham, Martha Martin, Inez Hughes, and Jim Jaco
- Richland Library Newspaper Collection  
This collection includes newspapers that are accessible through the

Richland Library including issues dating back to 1783. This collection of fully digitized and searchable newspapers from around South Carolina spans the post-colonial to modern periods, including *The State* from 1891 – 1980 (*The State* from 1987 to present is separate). Newspapers are full-text searchable and include all images, advertisements and articles that appeared in print.

- [South Carolina Newspapers](#)

This collection contains a wealth of information on colonial and early American History and genealogy, and provides a glimpse of life in South Carolina and America, with additional coverage of events in Europe, during the early days of this country. One of the earliest publications, *The South Carolina Gazette* has issues dating back to 1732.

## General

### [Country Stores in Richland County](#)

New South Associates Rural Commerce in Context: South Carolina's Country Stores, 1850-1950. Submitted to the South Carolina Department of Transportation by the New South Associates. Authors, Jackie Tyson, Kristie Lockerman, Mary Beth Reed, 2013

This report includes a list of general stores in Acton, Gadsden, Grove Wood Station, Hampton, Killian's, and Kingville in 1875. In 1920, it includes stores in Eastover, Edgewood, Ballentine, Blythewood, Bookman, Congaree, Dentsville, Eastover, Gadsden, Hopkins, Horrell, Jackson, Killian, Kingville, Lisbon, Lykesland, Marshall, Pleasant, Pontiac, Wateree, Weston, White Rock. The project includes photographs of the P. A. Daniel and Son Grocery Store at 8924 Winnsboro Rd. and the Wateree Country Store at 4941 McCords Ferry Rd.

### [Columbia, South Carolina, Memories of a City, 1986 Bicentennial](#)

(Documentary)

Produced to mark Columbia's 200th anniversary, "Memories of a City" highlights the cultural diversity and historical tensions within the community. The film includes references to Jacob Stroyer of Eastover, the formation of The Big Apple, and the fight against racial segregation. It also includes an excerpt from writer William Price Fox describing his old neighborhood in the Arsenal Hill/Elmwood area.

### [Chicora Foundation Report, Provisional Location of Cemeteries, Graves and Burial Grounds in Richland County](#)

### [Jackson Davis Photograph Collection](#)

Jackson Davis, an educational reformer and amateur photographer, took nearly 6,000 photographs of African American schools, teachers and students throughout the Southeastern United States. The original images, including schools in Richland County, are housed at the University of Virginia.

### [South Carolina Department of Archives and History Fire Insurance Photographs of Schools in Richland County, 1935-1952](#)

### [Julian Selby's, Memorabilia and Anecdotal Reminiscences of Columbia, S. C.: And Incidents Connected Therewith](#)

[Edwin Scott's Random Recollections of a Long Life, 1806 to 1876](#)

[Adalis, D., History of Columbia, S.C. Greek-American colony, 1884-1934.](#)

Provides biographical sketches of political and business leaders. Includes a "Historical sketch of Columbia Greek Colony."

[Freedmen's Bureau Records](#)

These records include labor contracts, grievances, and school records from the Richland District.

[LowCountry Africana](#)

Lowcountry Africana provides an inventory of records that document the family and cultural heritage of African Americans in the historic rice-growing areas of South Carolina, Georgia, and extreme northeastern Florida. Researchers will find a number of valuable genealogical databases and the digital records of the Freedmen's Bureau, which provide information on land holdings, family compositions, education, religion, labor, and racial violence in the post-Emancipation and Reconstruction eras.

[After Slavery](#)

After Slavery: Race, Labor, and Politics in the Post-Emancipation Carolinas is an online exhibition and educator resource that provides insight into the ground-level tensions that shaped the struggle to define freedom for former slaves on a national level, and within the distinctive historical contexts of North and South Carolina. This project grew out of a research collaboration aimed at developing a range of high-quality primary source materials for exploring one of the most tumultuous and critically important periods in the history of the United States.

[Charles Hamilton Houston's film, including footage of schools in rural](#)

[Richland County.](#) This documentary was commissioned by the NAACP in the 1930s to highlight educational inequities in segregated schools in the Jim Crow South. The film footage includes scenes of schools located in rural Richland County.

[Historic Cemeteries in Richland County](#)

[Richland County Cultural Heritage Resource Inventory and Directory](#)

[Richland County Architectural Surveys](#)

## **Downtown Columbia**

[Down on Bull Street, South Carolina Education Television Documentary](#)

A Promo can be viewed [Here](#).

[Modjeska Simkins](#)

[Significance of the Mann-Simons Site as a Product of Time, People and Place](#)

[Historic Randolph Cemetery](#)

[Columbia SC 63 Civil Rights Documentary Initiative](#)

[Digitizing Bull Street](#)

## **Upper Richland**

[In Their Own Words: Harbison Institute](#)

[Irmo History](#)

[Lorick House located at the Lake Murray Country Visitors Center](#)

[Irmo Photographs](#)

[Gene Washington's Ridgewood Community Documentary](#)

### **Ridgewood, Pride, People, and Progress**

This documentary provides oral interview accounts about the history of the Ridgewood community. With personal reflections and photographs, this film guides viewers through multiple themes, including education, religion, business, and civil rights.

[Spring Hill Community Master Plans](#)

## **Lower Richland**

[Barber House, Hopkins](#)

[Gene Washington's Lower Richland Community Documentary](#). Sponsored by the Richland County Conservation Commission, this documentary showcases the history of African American families and institutions in the Lower Richland area.

### [Leon Lowder Oral Interview](#)

Lowder, Leon, and Ashlea Cheek. Leon Lowder Oral History Interview. 1999. <<https://goldmine.uncc.edu/islandora/object/uncc:119>>.

Leon Lowder recounts his life, family, and work in retail and farming in central South Carolina from the 1930s-1980s. Mr. Lowder describes being the seventh of eleven children in a farming family and leaving home in 1926 to work in the grocery department of a general merchandise store. Mr. Lowder talks at length about his work, particularly farming. He left the store and began farming his own land in 1949, which he continued to do through the early 1990s.

### **Northeast Columbia**

#### [Gene Washington's Greenview Community Documentary](#)

As We Remember It: Stories and Memories from the Old Killian School  
[Little Red Schoolhouse Project](#)

#### [Lightwood Knot Springs](#)

#### [Memories of Bell Camp](#)

[Anna Love Boyd Community](#) (located near State Park in Northeast Columbia)

[Zion Canaan Baptist Church Area](#) (located near State Park in Northeast Columbia)

[Chicora Foundation Report, Long Time Gone: Fort Jackson's Disinterred Cemeteries](#)

### **Archaeological Studies**

[The Statewide Archaeological Survey](#) maintained by the SC Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology

[The Historic American Buildings Survey, State Historic Preservation Office](#)

[SC Tuberculosis Sanatorium/State Park](#)

[Millwood](#)

[Ft. Jackson Division Store](#)

[Ft. Jackson Garage](#)

[Kensington House-Singleton Plantation](#)

[Ensor-Keenan House](#)

### **Maps**

Mouzon, Henry, and William Patterson Cumming. [An Accurate Map of North and South Carolina with Their Indian Frontiers](#). Raleigh: State Dept. of Archives History, 1966

[Topographical Maps of South Carolina](#)

[South Caroliniana Library Map Collection](#)

[Historical Soil Survey Maps of South Carolina](#)

The maps in this collection, dating back to the early twentieth century, provide insight into agricultural production and social classifications in South Carolina counties. They also provide additional information about railroad lines, schools, churches, and structures. A 1916 map of Richland County is featured.

[Mills Atlas of South Carolina](#)

Federal Writers Project. Digital Photographs from Richland County that were originally taken during the New Deal's Works Progress Administration initiative.

[South Carolina Department of Transportation County Road Maps](#)

[Maps of Columbia](#)

The Maps of Columbia and Richland County collection features an assortment of historic maps of Columbia and the surrounding areas. These maps depict streets, political boundaries, and school zones from the early twentieth century. These maps along with additional maps are located in the Walker Local and Family History Center at Richland Library.

### **Newspapers**

[Chronicling America Newspapers, Library of Congress](#)

**Trails/Tours**

[Richland County Trails](#)

[Congaree River Blue Trail](#)

**Historic Columbia Connecting Communities Project:  
[Barhamville-Kendalltown](#)**

[Columbia's Jewish Heritage](#)

[Lower Richland](#)

[Arsenal Hill](#)

[Cottontown](#)

[Heathwood](#)

[Hollywood Rosehill](#)

[Lower Waverly](#)

[Main Street](#)

[Melrose Heights](#)

[Old Shandon](#)

[Robert Mills District, East](#)

[Robert Mills District, West](#)

[University Hill](#)

[Vista](#)

[Woodrow Wilson Home](#)

## SECTION VII: SELECTED NEWS ARTICLES

“A Highly Interesting Visit by the World's Fair People” Information about a Native American burial ground in Lower Richland. *The State*, April 9, 1892

“The Report on Ferries Inspected by Mr. Watson.” A report submitted to the General Assembly about transportation. The report advocates for steel bridge construction. It references Ancrum Ferry, Garner’s Ferry, Old Singleton Ferry near Acton, McCord’s Ferry. The report noted that “the old landing on the Richland side is still clearly discernible and nearby is an old graveyard, where were buried travelers who died at Old Mrs. McCord’s tavern. Includes a discussion of Dead River and “Buck Head Island.” *The State*, January 7, 1909.

Edwin L. Green, Early Settlers of Richland County. *The State*, September 9, 1923

“Excavators Seek Signs of Ancient Indian Life.” Documents the work of Laura Bragg of the Charleston Museum who conducts an excavation in Lower Richland upon the invitation of Dr. E. C. L. Adams. Remains and pottery were found by African American workers. *The State*, June 1, 1925.

References to Reverend Paul Hayes of Arthurtown who was once enslaved by Wade Hampton. Hayes established Zion Pilgrim, Zion Chapel, and Mill Creek Baptist churches. *The State*, August 21, 1926; August 21, 1946.

Edwin L. Green, “Richland Place Names.” Makes note of homes and properties owned by the Pearsons, Hamptons, Westons, James H. Adams, and David Meyers. *The State*, August 12, 1931.

Edwin L. Green, “Richland’s First Mill,” *The State* September 6, 1931.

A copy of a petition to the Legislature regarding the Minerva Society, signed by Mala Howell, James Goodwyn, John J. Chappell, I. Bostick, Green Rion, J. Goodwyn, William Montgomery, W. Hampton, J. Partridge, Thomas Hutchinson. *The State*, June 22, 1942.

Edwin H. Cooper’s home in Forest Acres was located near the Dent Mill Pond. The mill was erected by Colonel Thomas Cooper and operated by John and Edward Fisher. *The State*, March 16, 1952.

References to Lucius A. Denny, the developer of suburban Denny Terrace

and Laurel Park and Stark Terrace that catered to African American residents. *The State*, June 3, 1951.

Information about Lightwood Knot Springs. In 1959, a writer Helen King noted: "How this venerable spot was left out when the historic markers were placed in the city and county is not known. However, there is some sentiment at present in favor of marking the place now, before it is completely lost in Nature's covering of trees and undergrowth, and in the maze of new roads, buildings, and other signs of progress evident at the site of historic Lightwood Knot Springs." *The State*, May 10, 1959

Information about the Dead River, also called Bates Old River, off of U. S. Highway 601. *The State*, November 21, 1962.

History of the Richland Library, *The State*, February 13, 1966.

"Columbian Finds New World in Ancient Indian Artifacts." Information about Bert W. Bierer's collection of Native American artifacts. *The State*, September 29, 1969.

Information about Caughman Pond and Pinewood Lake. Charles Douglas Caughman, a retired Lykesland farmer and a member of Mill Creek Church operated the Pinewood Lake Club. *The State*, June 25, 1976

History of the Kaminer-Arant house in Lower Richland. *The State*, July 30, 1978

History of the Cedar Creek community in Upper Richland. *The State*, October 11, 1984

History of development in the Richland Northeast area. Examines the developments led by Edwin H. Cooper and Heath Manning in the Spring Valley and Wildewood areas. John Hughes Cooper developed Forest Acres after acquiring 1500 acres. Manning's grandfather developed Forest Hills with Joe Walker. Manning also developed Heathwood. In 1930, Trenholm Road was extended from Forest to Two Notch Road. *The State*, September 27, 1986.

In May 1988, residents gathered at Lower Richland High School for a presentation by Katherine Richardson, entitled, "Pride in Lower Richland History Night." Kathy Morrell Newman, the chair of the Lower Richland Neighborhood Association remarked: "We felt that even though we were

very involved in trying to help plan and participate in the future development of Lower Richland, it was important to preserve the past for present and future generations. We also wanted to increase the awareness of new and old residents of our heritage, and promote pride in the Lower Richland communities." *The State*, May 5, 1988.

Dunbar Funeral Home opened a chapel in Dutch Fork. In conjunction with the opening, the funeral home published a booklet entitled "Dutch Fork & Dunbar: Old Friend/New Neighbors." *The State*, February 8, 1990.

History of the Swindler Farm and Hard Scrabble Road. The Swindler Dairy was established in 1913 by William O. Swindler, a veteran of the Spanish-American War and a member of the Rehobeth Methodist Church. *The State*, August 1, 1996.

A Timeline on Development in Northeast Columbia. *The State*, October 15, 2003.

Randall Shealy's research and collection on Lake Murray. Shealy remarks: "My family operated the Holley ferry prior to the lake being built. My grandfather, Minick Shealy, was its last operator as well as a construction worker on the project. His first job was sharpening axes and crosscut saws. Then he was a rivet setter. Everyone that I knew as I grew up worked on the project or moved because of it." *The State*, September 21, 2009.

Historical information about Kingville in Lower Richland. *The State*, October 30, 2011.

Kathy Newman, "Historic Horrell Hill, A Journey Through Our Heritage," *Columbia Star*, October 31, 2014.

The discovery of a historic roadway in Lower Richland that likely ran between Winnsboro and southeastern Richland County, *The State*, February 3, 2016.

[Site of Underwater Archaeology.](http://www.thestate.com/news/local/article58197343.html) "Archaeologists Find Historic Roadway Uncovered by October Flooding," February 3, 2016.

<http://www.thestate.com/news/local/article58197343.html>

## SECTION VIII: RECOMMENDATIONS

The reports, collections, newspaper articles, books, and others publications reviewed during the course of the Historic Resources Initiative identify multiple avenues for further research and investigation into the history of Richland County. As the Conservation Commission considers future funding proposals, we recommend that attention and resources be directed to topics, areas of the county, and demographic groups that have been largely overlooked or understudied by scholars, preservationists, community organizations, and concerned citizens.

In light of our review of existing literature and previously funded projects and multiple conversations with stakeholders throughout Richland County, we offer the following recommendations for the Commission's consideration:

### General

- Continue to solicit and fund projects that document, research, and preserve the unincorporated areas of Richland County.
- Continue to solicit and fund projects that document, research, and preserve the history of African American communities and institutions in Richland County.
- Continue to solicit and fund projects that document, research, and preserve the history of working class communities and institutions in Richland County, such as communities occupied by laborers, small farmers, and mill workers.
- Solicit and fund projects that explore the history of Native American settlements in Richland County, most notably the Congaree, Wateree, Catawba, and Cherokee.
- Continue to solicit and fund projects that document, research, and preserve the history of women in Richland County.
- With a focus on the experiences of women in the colonial years, document the life and significant land ownership of Mary Heatley Russell who acquired property before 1740 and later owned eleven enslaved persons.
- Examine and document how enslaved labor contributed to the County's

built environment.

- Solicit proposals for an oral history project designed to record the memories of Richland County senior citizens focused around particular historic areas or institutions.
- Identify additional primary and secondary resources related to Craven County, St Mark's Parish, and the Camden District.
- Document the 1785 formation of Richland County with biographical sketches of the initial landholders in the County.
- Document the 1791 reconfiguration of the boundary between Richland and Kershaw Counties.
- Document the 1912 addition of the Dutch Fork area of Lexington County into Richland County.
- Document the 1913 addition of 47.07 square miles of the Blythewood area into Richland County.
- Consult the histories, archives, and historical societies of Newberry, Sumter, Kershaw, Fairfield, Lexington, Calhoun counties for information and sources related to Richland County.
- Consider funding initiatives focused on digitizing research materials housed in local historical and genealogical societies in Richland County. The materials could then be accessible through the online research portals of Richland Library.
- Develop an annotated bibliography of all extant newspapers published in Richland County.
- Document the origins and development of the Richland County Historical Society.
- Develop an interactive map that compares [historical maps](#) with contemporary maps of the County, which chronicle change over time.
- Commission a broader and more inclusive history of Richland County that builds upon the [small volume](#) released in 2014 by the Richland County Public Information Office.

- Continue to document the impact and influence of the South Carolina Land Commission during the Reconstruction Era. Were there other areas of Richland County impacted by the Land Commission, beyond the Lower Richland area?

- Partner with the Communications offices in Richland One and Richland Two school districts to develop oral and documentary histories of historic schools in the county.

- Document the Richland County towns, businesses and establishments that are located in the R. G. Dun and Company credit reports housed at the Harvard University Business School. For example, the [1889 Dun reports](#) includes credit reports on businesses in Acton, Blythewood, Bookmans, Cedar Creek, Congaree, Gadsden, Hopkins, Killian's Turnout, Kingville, and Wateree.

- Develop a digital map of Richland County that incorporates train stations, post offices, voting precincts. For example, where were the following areas located: Holly Grove, Bellview, Campground, Wayside, Sligh's, Holly Grove, and Koon's Store?

- Document the development of suburban expansion among white and African American residents. How was the rural landscape of Richland County transformed by suburban home development and road expansion?

- Document the development of public housing for both white and African American citizens, beginning with the University Terrace development on Blossom Street during the Great Depression.

- Document how the expansion of interstates and state highways impacted established communities and neighborhoods in Richland County.

- Document the history of urban renewal and "fight the blight" campaigns in Richland County.

- Collaborate with the South Caroliniana Library to digitize the papers of Dr. Edwin Green, including his voluminous research files on Richland County.

- Develop an interactive digital mapping site that plots and documents Richland County schools that are referenced in a series of [fire insurance photographs](#) housed at the South Carolina Department of Archives and

## History.

- Document the history of Rosenwald schools constructed in Richland County.
- Document the structures in Richland County that survived the “Burning of Columbia” in February 1865.
- Document the sites of sporting events in Richland County, especially the fields, sandlots, and stadiums associated with minor league, recreational, and little league baseball.

## Upper Richland

- Research and locate the site of a boy’s academy established in the present day Blythewood/Killian area in 1828 by Rufus W. Bailey and H.L. Dana, at Rice Creek Springs. The school closed its doors after three years.
- Document “Eau Claire Heights,” established by F. C. Bigby. In 1914, a news article stated: “Columbia business men are betting that colored investors in lots at Eau Claire Heights will double their money in a short time.”
- Continue to advance research in the [Nipper Creek area](#), especially sources and archaeological investigations that yield greater insight about Native American cultural resources. The 68-acre Nipper Creek site, which was bought by the state and made a heritage preserve in 1987, has produced cultural remains dating from 10,000 B.C. to 2,000 B.C. (*The State*, March 1, 2007)
- Document the history of the Cedar Creek community. Conduct oral interviews with longtime residents. (*The State*, October 11, 1984)
- Document the history of the Denny Terrace area. Conduct oral interviews with longtime residents.
- Document the history of the Appi Forum and the [Cedar Creek Methodist Church](#).
- Document the Mount Pleasant United Methodist church on the old campground in Upper Richland.
- Document the history of the Haskell Heights area. Conduct oral interviews with longtime residents.

- Document the history of the Harbison Development Corporation.
- Document the communities displaced by the development of Lake Murray.
- Document the history of Lake Elizabeth and the Moore's Pond area. Conduct oral interviews with longtime residents.
- Document the history of African Americans in Irmo, the Oak Grove community, and land ownership by Miles Bowman, Henry Corley, Octavius Bookman, Moses Geiger, and John Richardson. (*The State*) - August 11, 1985).
- Document the history of the Gates of Heaven Cemetery, 1178 Heyward Brockington Rd, near the Temple Zion Baptist Church.
- Develop an interactive digital mapping site that plots the sites referenced in O. B. Mayer's recollections of the Old Dutch Fork.
- Document the history of the Spring Hill Area of Richland County. Conduct oral interviews with longtime residents. Anchored by institutions such as the Spring Hill School and the Mt. Olivet Lutheran Church, the Spring Hill community developed in 1791 around Wateree Creek and along the Old State Road that connected Charleston and Asheville. The area became part of Richland County around 1912. Particular attention should be paid to the Johannes Steven Eleazer House (*The State*, May 12, 1973)
- Document the history of the White Rock area and the Lowman Home. See, *The State* September 2, 1999, "Lowman Home for the Aged and Helpless, White Rock, South Carolina."

### **Northeast Richland**

- Document the history of the Bookman community. Where is the area located? What historic structures remain in the area?
- Document the history of neighborhoods impacted by the construction of the Highway 277 connection.
- Document the history of the Lightwood Knots Confederate camp in Northeast Columbia.
- Document the history of the Kelly Mill area. Did a mill operate in the

vicinity? Who owned the area? What families are associated with the area?

- Document the history of the Killian community. Conduct oral interviews with longtime residents.
- Document the history of the Pontiac community. Conduct oral interviews with longtime residents.
- Document the history of the Columbia polo grounds and club. How was the area repurposed for residential housing, including Wildewood?
- Document the history of the Rice Creek Plantation, Twisted Oaks, and the Lake Carolina community.
- Document the history of the Bethel Bible Camp in the State Park community near Farrow and Hardscrabble roads.
- Document the history of the Sandhills Experiment Station.
- Document the history of the Swindler dairy farm at Hard Scrabble and Harden roads.
- Document the history of the R. G. Bell Camp, a former 250-acre YMCA site that was later gifted to the University of South Carolina as a retreat. The Belleclave development began in 1992.
- Document the history of the Greenview community. Conduct oral interviews with longtime residents.
- Develop an interactive digital mapping site that plots and documents Richland County churches listed in the [1935 Inventory of Church Archives](#). For example, where was the Dabneys Pond Negro Baptist Church, a congregation established in 1867 on the Old Camden Road?
- Locate and document the history of Robert W. McNeely's Windmill Orchard in the Northeast area of Richland County.

### **Fort Jackson**

- Document the history of the founding of Camp Jackson during World War I. Investigate what documentary records are housed at Fort Jackson about the area that existed before the military installation?

- Identify the areas of Ft. Jackson that were acquired in the 1910s and in 1940. In 1940, a “petition in condemnation” expanded the Fort from 22,000 acres to 53,600 acres. According to an article in *The State*, “many well-known Richland County landmarks will come within the reservation area when all the land has been acquired by the government.” The areas included: “Twin Lakes, Boyden Arbor, Camp Barstow, Heise’s pond, Messer’s pond, Scuffletown schools, Shady Grove school, Zion Hill school, Mount Pilgrim church, Brown’s Chapel school, and Arthur Davis church.” The Wilson Mill Pond was excluded. (*The State*, October 18, 1940)

### Lower Richland

- Document the history of the Congaree Army Airfield in World War II.
- Document the presence of Native American settlement, near the extension of I-77 around Shop and Bluff roads. (*The State* September 14, 1975).
- Conduct research on the seven plantations in Lower Richland that held more than 200 enslaved African people: James U. Adams of Meeting House, John C. Singleton of Albemarle, Matthew Richard Singleton of Kensington, William Clarkson of The Raft, Joel Adams of Elm Savannah, Keziah Goodwyn Hopkins Brevard of Oldfield and Sand Hill, and James H. Adams of Live Oaks.
- Document the history of Taylors, Little Camden, and the Arthurtown communities near USC’s Williams-Brice Stadium. Conduct oral interviews with longtime residents of the area. Charles Pinckney, Wade Hampton, and Thomas Taylor once owned land tracts within this part of the county. A May 24, 1936 article in *The State* newspaper notes that remnant bricks from Pinckney’s estate, “Mount Tacitus,” were used to build homes in Arthurtown. According to the article, Pinckney’s house “stood at the end of the bluff back of the church at Arthur Town above the WIS tower, to the right of the paved road.”
- Locate and document the site of the Child’s Plantation on Bluff Rd (*The State*, September 17, 1894).
- Document the “old Richland graves” discussed by Edwin L. Green an article in *The State*, October 17, 1926. The article has a fascinating account of graves on the Hampton Plantation, Joel Adams, Horrell Hill, the Caughman Pond graves of the Heath family.

- Document the history of the Kingville area. Conduct oral interviews of families with roots in the area.
- Document the history of cultural and social events at Caughman Pond.
- Document the history of Starlight and Washington Park neighborhoods. Conduct oral interviews with longtime residents.
- Document the landownership and slave ownership of Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, Edward Rutledge, John Rutledge, Isaac Huger, and William Thomson on properties now within the Congaree Swamp.
- Locate and document the history of Freedom Corner, a community of free blacks north of Leesburg near McCord's Ferry Road where members of the Harris, Chavis, Goings, Jacobs, and Wilson families resided.
- Document the history of the Lykesland area and the family of Jesse Goodwyn Lykes.

### **Forest Acres**

- Document the history of the Landrum and Stork families who resided on Bethel Church Road in Forest Acres. Abner Landrum built the Landrum Brick and Pottery Company on Eightmile Branch and published a newspaper entitled the *Columbia Free Press and Hive*. The original chimney of the Landrum factory is encased inside another chimney built in 1935 and has a granite memorial marker at its base on the grounds of the Brickyard Condominiums. The Landrum Stork Cemetery is nearby on Briarfield Road near Satchel Ford Elementary School. Landrum House, the Old Stork House, includes a farmhouse built around 1850. Robert Manning Stork operated a brickyard. He was Abner Landrum's grandson. (*The State* October 5, 1975).
- Document the property of the Edgehill Plantation in Forest Acres at 4125 Verner Street. Benjamin Franklin Taylor, a white slaveholder, once owned the property.
- Document the history of Quinine Hill in Forest Acres. The area was regarded as a suburb in 1934. 3731 Forest Dr. was the home of J. Foster Marshall, a member of the Quinine Hill City Council. (*The State*, November 24, 1989)

Document the history of the Taylor Old Mill now on Old Mill Circle in

Forest Acres. This mill, owned by John and Edward Fisher, employed slave labor.

- Document the history of the vineyards maintained by John Francis Dalloz on Quinine Hill and Nicholas Herbemont on Eightmile Branch in present day Forest Acres.

- Document the businesses and homes on Old Camden Road, now present day Forest Acres.

- Document the history the Chain Gang camp, the Alms House and the Richland County Children's Home located near Covenant and Bethel Church Road.

### **Other Areas in the County**

- Document the history of the Booker Washington Heights community. Conduct oral interviews with longtime residents. In the February 13, 1924 issue of *The State*, it notes that a contentious debate emerged over the charter of the town of Booker Washington Heights. The area was described as "a negro community northeast of Columbia, boasting a negro intendant, negro aldermen, and negro policemen."

- Document the history of the Frogtown/Shandon Annex community off of Kilbourne Road. Conduct oral interviews with longtime residents.

- Document the history of the College Place community. Conduct oral interviews with longtime residents.

- Document the history of Camp Fornance and Black Bottom areas. Conduct oral interviews with former residents.

- Document the history of the Barhamville Female Academy. The location of the academy was later called Kendalltown, the home of Dr. Francis D. Kendall and Dr. Berrien Williams Kendall.

- Document the history of the Pinehurst community. Conduct oral interviews with longtime residents.

- Document the history of the Pine Ridge Cemetery near Colonial Dr. and Geraldine Road, across from Stover Chapel AME Church.

- Identify and document the history of neighborhoods that were established

for returning veterans throughout Richland County, such as Rochelle Heights near Covenant and Beltline and Bayview off Two Notch Road.

- Document the history of the Palmetto Cemetery on Fairfield Road.
- Identify and document the location of McCreery's Quarters, perhaps near Wheeler Hill.
- Document the history of the African American families (the Harrisons) who resided at the Ensor-Keenan Estate on Monticello Rd.
- Document the history of Granby Village (*The State*, April 28, 1988).

### **Concluding Reflections:**

As the Commission's staff and members devise a strategic plan for future projects and funding opportunities, we encourage them to review the findings and recommendations of previous reports and surveys that are housed in the Commission's files. Very often these recommendations provide instructive guidance about where the Commission and other preservation agencies should invest their resources and what initiatives the Commission and other preservation agencies should pursue. We believe that some of the findings of the Commission's June 2009 Cultural Resources Management Plan bear repeating.

In the CRMP's SWOT assessment, the author noted that "many residents do not know the history or heritage of the community." In addition to citing a "lack of understanding among some sectors of the public, including historic building owners, about landmark designation," the author also recommended that "cultural resources preservation plans and initiatives need to be integrated into an integrated countywide plan."

The report called for greater attention to the historic assets "in rural portions of the county" and further identification of "potential historic resources."

Furthermore, the CRMP called for a "comprehensive countywide survey or a series of surveys that will identify all historical, architectural, archaeological, and cultural resources in the County" and for the development of a "bibliography of the principal resources consulted during the survey and preparation of the Survey Report."

While our Resource Guide's annotated bibliography of primary and

secondary documents provides an array of resources for scholars and interested citizens, we believe that coordinated and consistent partnerships should be maintained between the Commission and librarians, archivists, and academic historians, who regularly identify new material and documents related to the history of Richland County. We strongly recommend an ongoing collaboration between the Conservation Commission and the talented staff of Richland Library's Walker Local and Family History Center, the South Caroliniana Library at the University of South Carolina, and the South Carolina Department of Archives and History. All three repositories will be able to assist the Commission and potential grant recipients as they seek relevant literature, archival material and resources to further document and preserve the history of Richland County.



"The People's Advocate"

Candidate — Richland County  
**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**  
 PLEASE WORK FOR AND VOTE FOR  
**MODJESKA MONTEITH**

**Simkins**

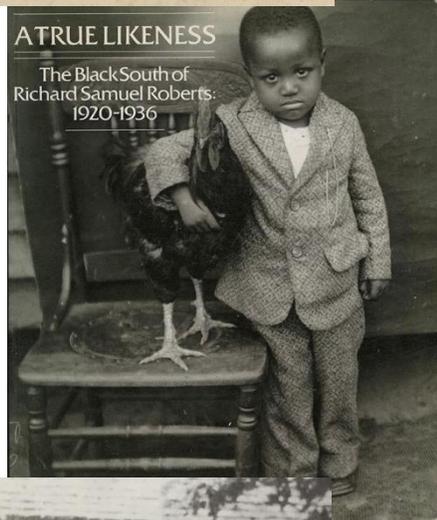
**EXPERIENCE: Education, Public Health, Publicity and Banking.**

"Cannot be Bought and Will Not be Sold."  
 Offering Honest and Fearless Service.

*Please - Work for and Vote for SIMKINS.*

**A TRUE LIKENESS**

The Black South of  
 Richard Samuel Roberts:  
 1920-1936



## APPENDIX A: SELECTED HISTORICAL MARKERS LOCATED IN RICHLAND COUNTY

(Provided by the South Carolina Department of Archives and History)

### RICHLAND COUNTY

#### 40-1 TRINITY EPISCOPAL CHURCH

**1100 SUMTER ST., ACROSS FROM THE SOUTH CAROLINA STATE HOUSE, COLUMBIA**

Parish organized 1812. Original church dedicated 1814; present church dedicated 1846. In the churchyard lie buried the three Wade Hamptons; Thomas Cooper, educator; Henry Timrod, poet; W. C. Preston, U. S. senator; five governors of S. C.: three Mannings, Hampton, and Thompson; soldiers of the Revolutionary and later American wars, including Colonel Peter Horry, Generals Ellison Capers, John S. Preston, and States Rights Gist. ***Erected in 1938 by the Columbia Sesquicentennial Commission of 1936***

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 0.064' N, 81° 1.895' W*

#### 40-2 SITE OF PARADE GROUND

**1322 GREENE ST., IN FRONT OF THOMAS COOPER LIBRARY, UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA, COLUMBIA**

During Federal military occupation of South Carolina 1865-1877, this square was part of the parade ground used by United States troops. The barracks were located on this and adjacent squares. ***Erected in 1938 by the Columbia Sesquicentennial Commission of 1936***

*GPS Coordinates: 33° 59.788' N, 81° 1.713' W*

#### 40-3 "COMMISSIONERS' OAK"

**UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA LAW CENTER PLAZA, GREENE ST. AND S. MAIN ST., COLUMBIA**

In April 1786, Alexander Gillon, Henry Pendleton, Richard Winn, Richard Hampton, and Thomas Taylor, Commissioners appointed to lay out Columbia, are said to have met under an oak which grew near here. According to tradition the first court and jury in Richland County also met here. ***Erected by the University of South Carolina, 1974<sup>1</sup>***

*GPS Coordinates: 33° 59.706' N, 81° 1.872' W*

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<sup>1</sup> Replaced a marker erected in 1938 by the Columbia Sesquicentennial Commission of 1936

**40-4 "CHESTNUT COTTAGE"**

**1718 HAMPTON ST., COLUMBIA**

Temporary wartime home of Gen. and Mrs. James Chesnut. Here they entertained Jefferson Davis, president, C. S. A., and his staff, October 5, 1864. President Davis addressed the citizens of Columbia from the front steps of this cottage. *Erected in 1938 by the Columbia Sesquicentennial Commission of 1936*

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 0.48' N, 81° 1.578' W*

**40-5 ORIGINAL SITE OF WINTHROP COLLEGE**

**AT THE CARRIAGE HOUSE, ROBERT MILLS HOUSE AND PARK, HENDERSON ST., BETWEEN TAYLOR & BLANDING STS., COLUMBIA**

In 1886, chiefly through the efforts of D. B. Johnson, first superintendent of Columbia public schools, Winthrop Training School, later Winthrop College, was started here in a small brick building which had been the chapel of Columbia Theological Seminary. In 1936 this building was moved to the campus of Winthrop College, Rock Hill, S. C. *Erected in 1938 by the Columbia Sesquicentennial Commission of 1936*

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 0.587' N, 81° 1.697' W*

**40-6 FORMER SITE OF COLUMBIA THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY**

**ROBERT MILLS HOUSE AND PARK, 1616 BLANDING ST., COLUMBIA**

Founded 1828 by Presbyterian Synod of South Carolina and Georgia. Located here 1831. Moved to Decatur, Georgia 1925. Woodrow Wilson's father and uncle were among faculty members. Central building, erected 1823, was designed by Robert Mills as home for Ainsley Hall (1783-1823), Columbia merchant. *Erected in 1938 by the Columbia Sesquicentennial Commission of 1936*

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 0.612' N, 81° 1.755' W*

**40-7 HAMPTON-PRESTON HOUSE**

**1600 BLANDING ST., COLUMBIA**

Built about 1818 by Ainsley Hall. Purchased 1823 by Wade Hampton, I. Inherited by his daughter, Mrs. John S. Preston, 1863. Headquarters of Union Gen. J. A. Logan, 1865; residence of Gov. F. J. Moses 1872-74; Ursuline Convent 1887-90; College for Women 1890-1915; Chicora College for Women 1915-30. The gardens, developed during Hampton-Preston ownership, were adorned with work of Hiram Powers, sculptor. *Erected in 1938 by the Columbia Sesquicentennial Commission of 1936*

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 0.619' N, 81° 1.764' W*

**40-8 SITE OF COLUMBIA MALE ACADEMY  
CORNER OF PICKENS & LAUREL STS., COLUMBIA**

Trustees appointed by legislature 1792 were incorporated 1795 and served as trustees for male and female academies. School located here 1827 on land given by Gov. John Taylor. Though publicly endowed, the school was conducted as a private academy until 1883 when it was merged with public school system. Hugh S. Thompson, Governor of S. C. 1882-86, was principal of male academy 1865-80. ***Erected in 1938 by the Columbia Sesquicentennial Commission of 1936***

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 0.681' N, 81° 1.84' W*

**40-9 EBENEZER LUTHERAN CHURCH  
CORNER OF RICHLAND & SUMTER STS., COLUMBIA**

First Lutheran congregation in Columbia. Church dedicated in this square in 1830 was burned by Union troops in 1865. It was rebuilt 1870, partly through aid of northern Lutherans, and used for Sunday School after present church was completed in 1931. ***Erected in 1938 by the Columbia Sesquicentennial Commission of 1936***

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 0.686' N, 81° 2.131' W*

**40-10 STATE FAIRGROUNDS  
ELMWOOD AVE. AT LOGAN SCHOOL, COLUMBIA**

This block was part of the fairgrounds where the S.C. State Fair was held 1856-1861 and 1869-1903. The fair, sponsored by the State Agricultural Society, featured agricultural, mechanical, household, and art exhibits. During the Civil War a Confederate “camp of instruction” and hospital were here 1861-63, then a lab for making medicines and a branch of the Nitre & Mining Bureau, 1863-65. All the buildings were burned by Federal troops in February 1865. In 1869 the State Fair was revived by the State Agricultural & Mechanical Society, which hoped to “beautify Carolina homes and enliven Carolina hearths.” The new fair added carnival attractions and rides as it grew in size and attendance over the next 34 years. The 1903 State Fair was the last here, as the site was too small and the buildings too old to accommodate it. The State Fair moved to its present location south of downtown Columbia in 1904. ***Sponsored by the Elmwood Park Neighborhood Association, 2013, replacing a marker erected in 1938 by the Columbia Sesquicentennial Commission of 1936***

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 0.707' N, 81° 2.691' W*

**40-11 CEMETERY OF THE COLUMBIA HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY  
CORNER OF GADSDEN & RICHLAND STS., COLUMBIA**

In this cemetery, 2 ½ blocks south on Gadsden Street, are buried many distinguished Jewish citizens, including two mayors of Columbia: Mordecai Hendricks DeLeon (1791-1849) and Henry Lyons (1805-1858). The Benevolent Society was organized in 1822; chartered 1834. *Erected in 1938 by the Columbia Sesquicentennial Commission of 1936*

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 0.501' N, 81° 2.673' W*

**40-12 GOVERNOR'S MANSION  
CORNER OF RICHLAND & LINCOLN STS., COLUMBIA**

Arsenal Academy, converted from a state arsenal, occupied this square from 1842 to 1865 when Union troops burned all the academy buildings except officers' quarters, erected 1855. Since 1868 this building has been the Governor's Mansion. *Erected in 1938 by the Columbia Sesquicentennial Commission of 1936*

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 0.573' N, 81° 2.568' W*

**40-13 SITE OF PALMETTO IRON WORKS  
IN FRONT OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA GOVERNOR'S MANSION, 800 RICHLAND ST.,  
COLUMBIA**

On the SW corner of this square was located the Palmetto Armory, later called Palmetto Iron Works, originally built for converting flint and steel muskets into percussion guns. Arms and munitions were manufactured here during the Confederate War, 1861-1865. *Erected by the City of Columbia, 1966, replacing a marker erected in 1938 by the Columbia Sesquicentennial Commission of 1936*

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 0.541' N, 81° 2.534' W*

**40-14 LADSON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH  
1720 SUMTER ST., COLUMBIA**

Congregation originated in the Sabbath School for colored people organized by the First Presbyterian Church 1838, later conducted by the Rev. G. W. Ladson. A chapel for the Negro members of that church was built here 1868. Rebuilt 1896. The title was transferred to Ladson Church trustees in 1895. *Erected in 1938 by the Columbia Sesquicentennial Commission of 1936*

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 0.555' N, 81° 2.107' W*

**40-15 DEBRUHL-MARSHALL HOUSE**

**1401 LAUREL ST., COLUMBIA**

A fine example of the classic style in Southern domestic architecture. Built in 1820, probably after a design of Robert Mills. For almost one hundred years the home of the DeBruhl and Marshall families. **Erected in 1977, replacing a marker erected in 1938 by the Columbia Sesquicentennial Commission of 1936**

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 0.624' N, 81° 2.029' W*

**40-16 SITE OF BLANDING HOUSE**

**CORNER OF MARION & BLANDING STS., COLUMBIA**

In this square stood the home of Colonel Abram Blanding (1776-1839) for whom this street was named. He was first principal, Columbia Male Academy 1798, a noted lawyer and philanthropist, ably served the state on Board of Public Works 1819-28. Financed and built city's first water works, 1820. **Erected in 1938 by the Columbia Sesquicentennial Commission of 1936**

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 0.538' N, 81° 2.013' W*

**40-17 FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH**

**1306 HAMPTON ST., COLUMBIA**

Congregation organized 1809. Original church, built 1811 on Sumter Street corner, was burned Feb. 17, 1865 by Union troops who mistook it for the present church, built 1859, where the Secession Convention had met Dec. 17, 1860. Because of reported smallpox in Columbia, the convention adjourned to Charleston. **Erected in 1938 by the Columbia Sesquicentennial Commission of 1936**

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 0.349' N, 81° 1.996' W*

**40-18 SITE OF GIBBES HOUSE**

**CORNER OF SUMTER & HAMPTON STS., COLUMBIA**

On this corner stood the home of Dr. Robert W. Gibbes (1809-66) distinguished physician, scientist, historian, editor, antiquarian; Surgeon General of South Carolina 1861-65. The house with his notable library, art treasures and scientific collections was burned by Union troops February 17, 1865. **Erected in 1938 by the Columbia Sesquicentennial Commission of 1936**

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 0.361' N, 81° 1.986' W*

**40-19 Site of Carolina Hall♦**

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♦ No longer extant.

*Sumter St., between Hampton & Washington Sts., Columbia*

After Red Shirt campaign of 1876 Wade Hampton was inaugurated governor of South Carolina at Carolina Hall which stood in center of this square. During the dual government that followed, the Democratic House of Representatives (Wallace House) met here until the Hampton administration gained possession of the State House. ***Erected in 1938 by the Columbia Sesquicentennial Commission of 1936***

**40-20 SITE OF COLUMBIA FEMALE ACADEMY**

***CORNER OF WASHINGTON & MARION STS., COLUMBIA***

Authorized by legislature 1792, the Columbia Female Academy was located here from about 1820 to 1883, when this property was leased to Columbia Public School Commissioners, two of whom still represent the Academy Board. The remodeled academy became the first Columbia High School, in use until 1915. ***Erected in 1938 by the Columbia Sesquicentennial Commission of 1936***

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 0.297' N, 81° 1.919' W*

**40-21 WASHINGTON STREET METHODIST CHURCH**

***1401 WASHINGTON ST., COLUMBIA***

A church was built here between 1803 and 1805; another church, erected 1832, was burned by Union troops in 1865 and reconstructed in 1866 of salvaged brick and clay mortar. Present church dedicated 1875. Bishop Wm. Capers (1790-1855), founder of missions to slaves in S. C., was pastor and is buried here. ***Erected in 1938 by the Columbia Sesquicentennial Commission of 1936***

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 0.318' N, 81° 1.9' W*

**40-22 FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH**

***1324 MARION ST., AT THE CORNER OF MARION & LADY STS., COLUMBIA***

First congregation organized in Columbia (1795). The churchyard, allotted as a public burying ground in 1798, was granted to this church 1813. Here are buried: D. E. Dunlap, first pastor; Chancellor H. W. DeSaussure; Jonathan Maxcy, first President of S. C. College; Ann Pamela Cuninghame, founder of Mt. Vernon Ladies' Association; U. S. Senators F. H. Elmore and Wm. F. DeSaussure, and the parents of Woodrow Wilson. ***Erected in 1938 by the Columbia Sesquicentennial Commission of 1936***

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 0.237' N, 81° 1.862' W*

**40-23 LAST HOME OF WADE HAMPTON**

***CORNER OF SENATE & BARNWELL STS., COLUMBIA***

Wade Hampton, III, born March 28, 1818, was commander of Hampton Legion,

1861, with rank of Colonel; Lieutenant General, C. S. A., 1865; Governor of S. C. 1876-79; U. S. Senator 1879-91. He died April 11, 1902 in this house, given to him in 1899 by a grateful people. ***Erected in 1938 by the Columbia Sesquicentennial Commission of 1936***

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 0.17' N, 81° 1.381' W*

**40-24 HORRY-GUIGNARD HOUSE**

***1527 SENATE ST., COLUMBIA***

One of the oldest houses in Columbia; built before 1813, probably by Peter Horry (1747-1815), Colonel in Revolution, Brigadier General of S.C. militia. Later home of John Gabriel Guignard (1751-1822), Surveyor General of S.C., 1798-1802. ***Erected in 1938 by the Columbia Sesquicentennial Commission of 1936***

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 0.114' N, 81° 1.617' W*

**40-25 BIRTHPLACE OF GENERAL MAXCY GREGG**

***SENATE ST., BETWEEN SUMTER & MARION STS., COLUMBIA***

Maxcy Gregg, Confederate general and leader in Southern rights movement, was born Aug. 1, 1815 in a house on this site. Member of committee which framed the Ordinance of Secession, Dec. 1860, Colonel 1st Regiment South Carolina Volunteers; Brigadier General in 1861. Mortally wounded at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862; died two days later. ***Erected in 1938 by the Columbia Sesquicentennial Commission of 1936***

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 0.026' N, 81° 1.836' W*

**40-26 ENTRANCE TO THE COLUMBIA HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY**

***CORNER OF TAYLOR & GADSDEN STS., COLUMBIA***

The society has been in continuous existence since its organization in 1822. It was chartered 1834. Its charities are administered to the needs of the community without regard to creed or race. ***Erected in 1938 by the Columbia Sesquicentennial Commission of 1936***

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 0.294' N, 81° 2.571' W*

**40-27 UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA**

***MARKER #1: SUMTER ST. ENTRANCE TO THE HORSESHOE, UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA CAMPUS, COLUMBIA***

***MARKER #2: BULL ST. ENTRANCE TO THE HORSESHOE, UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA CAMPUS, COLUMBIA***

***MARKER #3: GREENE ST, IN FRONT OF THE THOMAS COOPER LIBRARY, UNIVERSITY***

**OF SOUTH CAROLINA CAMPUS, COLUMBIA**

Chartered 1801 as the S. C. College, opened January 10, 1805. Entire student body volunteered for Confederate service 1861. Soldiers' hospital 1862-65. Rechartered as U. of S. C. 1865. Radical control 1873-77. Closed 1877-80. College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts 1880-82. S. C. College 1882-87. U. of S. C. 1887-90. S. C. College 1890-1905. U. of S. C. 1906. Faithful index to the ambitions and fortunes of the state. *Erected in 1938 by the Columbia Sesquicentennial Commission of 1936*

*GPS Coordinates: 33° 59.857' N, 81° 1.798' W*

**40-28 SOUTH CAROLINA STATE HOSPITAL**

*AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE SOUTH CAROLINA STATE HOSPITAL GROUNDS, BULL ST. AT THE END OF ELMWOOD AVE., COLUMBIA*

Institution authorized 1821 by General Assembly, mainly through the work of two members, Samuel Farrow and William Crafts, Jr. The original building, on right, designed by Robert Mills, shows a pioneer grasp of the ideas of humanitarian treatment. *Erected in 1938 by the Columbia Sesquicentennial Commission of 1936*

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 0.896' N, 81° 2.037' W*

**40-29 HORRELL HILL**

*GARNER'S FERRY RD. (U.S. HWY. 76/378) NEAR ITS JUNCTION WITH CONGAREE RD. (S.C. HWY. 769), HORRELL HILL*

300 yards north is the site of the Richland County Court House built about 1794; abandoned when county courts were abolished 1798. Corn was ground in 1781 for Sumter's army at John Marshall's Mill, on Cedar Creek,  $\frac{3}{4}$  mi. east. There has been a mill on this creek since the Revolution. *Erected by the Lower Richland Ruritan Club, 1975, replacing a marker erected in 1938 by the Columbia Sesquicentennial Commission of 1936*

*GPS Coordinates: 33° 57.092' N, 80° 50.535' W*

**40-30 HOPKINS**

*HOPKINS POST OFFICE, LOWER RICHLAND BLVD. (S.C. HWY. 37), HOPKINS*

Land granted to Jno. Hopkins 1765. Minerva Academy located here 1802-34. Old plantations nearby: CABIN BRANCH (Hopkins, Chappell); ELM-SAVANNAH (Adams); LIVE OAK (Gov. J. H. Adams); GREENFIELD (Goodwyn, Howell); WAVERING PLACE (Tucker, Hopkins, Hayne); GROVEWOOD (Weston). *Erected in 1938 by the Columbia Sesquicentennial Commission of 1936*

*GPS Coordinates: 33° 54.070'N, 80° 52.609'W\**

**40-31 GADSDEN**

***BLUFF RD. (S.C. HWY. 48), GADSDEN***

Named in honor of James Gadsden President of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Railroad. Station built here 1840 was the first railroad station in Richland County. A stage line ran to Columbia until 1842 and to Camden until 1848. ***Erected in 1938 by the Columbia Sesquicentennial Commission of 1936***

*GPS Coordinates: 33° 50.76' N, 80° 46.137' W*

**40-32 EARLY SUMMER RESORTS♦**

***TWO NOTCH RD. (U.S. HWY. 1), DENTSVILLE COMMUNITY, COLUMBIA***

Lightwood Knot Springs, situated about two miles north, a popular summer resort during the first half of the nineteenth century, was later Confederate training camp for recruits. A few miles east was Rice Creek Springs, another early summer resort and the site of Richland Polytechnic Institute, 1830-1845. ***Erected in 1938 by the Columbia Sesquicentennial Commission of 1936***

**40-33 SOUTH CAROLINA FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE**

***TWO NOTCH RD. (U.S. HWY. 1), NEAR COVENANT RD., DENTSVILLE COMMUNITY, COLUMBIA***

At Barhamville, about ½ mi. west of this point, a famous girls' school, founded by Dr. Elias Marks (1790-1886), was located 1828-65. Among the students were Anna Maria, daughter of John C. Calhoun; Ann Pamela Cuninghame, founder of Mt. Vernon Ladies' Association; Martha Bulloch, mother of President Theodore Roosevelt. ***Erected in 1938 by the Columbia Sesquicentennial Commission of 1936***

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 1.676' N, 81° 0.586' W*

**40-34 ST. PETER'S CHURCH AND URSULINE CONVENT**

***1529 ASSEMBLY ST., COLUMBIA***

First church built 1824; present church 1906. In the churchyard is buried John R. Niernsee (1823-85), Major C. S. A.; architect of the State House. Ursuline convent located SE corner Main and Blanding streets 1858-65; VALLE CRUCIS 1865-87; Hampton-Preston House 1887-90; erected here 1889. ***Erected in 1938 by the Columbia Sesquicentennial Commission of 1936***

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 0.316' N, 81° 2.258' W*

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\* Proposed location. Location information is approximate.

♦ No longer extant.

**40-35 SITE OF WAYSIDE HOSPITAL**

**700 BLOCK OF GERVAIS ST., COLUMBIA**

Established March 10, 1862 by a group of Columbia women to care for sick and wounded Confederate soldiers. Supported by voluntary contributions. About 75,000 men were cared for before the hospital was closed February 15, 1865. "From this little nucleus spread the grand system of wayside hospitals."

***Erected in 1938 by the Columbia Sesquicentennial Commission of 1936***

*GPS Coordinates: 33° 59.944' N, 81° 2.438' W*

**40-36 HISTORIC PRINTING PLANT AND WAREHOUSE<sup>♦</sup>**

**CORNER OF GERVAIS & PULASKI STS., COLUMBIA**

***Erected in 1938 by the Columbia Sesquicentennial Commission of 1936***

**40-37 COLUMBIA CANAL**

**GERVAIS ST. (U.S. HWY. 1) ON THE CONGAREE RIVER BRIDGE, COLUMBIA**

Completed 1824. Important link in the system of waterways transporting freight between the up country and Charleston. Supplanted by railroads for transportation after 1850. Leased to Confederate government to run powder works. Enlarged 1880-95 and since sold to successive power companies.

***Erected in 1938 by the Columbia Sesquicentennial Commission of 1936***

*GPS Coordinates: 33° 59.794' N, 81° 2.913' W*

**40-38 CONGAREE RIVER BRIDGES**

**GERVAIS ST. (U.S. HWY. 1) ON THE COLUMBIA SIDE OF THE CONGAREE RIVER BRIDGE, COLUMBIA**

This river took its name from the Congaree Indians, a Siouan tribe which occupied the valley until the Yemassee War in 1715. The first wooden bridge here was completed in 1827. It was burned to delay the advance of Sherman's Army in 1865, and rebuilt in 1870. A concrete bridge was completed in 1927.

***Erected by the City of Columbia 1966<sup>2</sup>***

*GPS Coordinates: 33° 59.783' N, 81° 2.947' W*

**40-39 EARLY COUNTRY HOMES**

**CORNER OF FOREST DR. (S.C. HWY. 12) & N. BELTLINE BLVD. (S.C. HWY. 16), COLUMBIA**

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<sup>♦</sup> No longer extant. Replaced by Marker 40-124, erected by the United Daughters of the Confederacy, 2002

<sup>2</sup> Replaced a marker erected in 1938 by the Columbia Sesquicentennial Commission of 1936

In this malaria-free sandhill section were the antebellum summer homes of many Columbians: QUININE HILL (Dr. J. M. Taylor, Dr. James Davis); HILLTOP (W. J. Taylor); EDGEHILL (B. F. Taylor); LAUREL HILL (D. J. McCord); COOPER'S HILL (Thos. Cooper); WINDY HILL (Langdon Cheves); ROSE HILL (Arthur Middleton); DIAMOND HILL (Singleton, McDuffie, Hampton). *Erected in 1938 by the Columbia Sesquicentennial Commission of 1936*

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 1.158' N, 80° 59.379' W*

#### **40-40 FISHER'S MILL ON GILL CREEK**

***FOREST DR. (S.C. HWY. 12), ABOUT 100 YDS. E OF ITS INTERSECTION WITH TRENHOLM RD. AND JUST E OF TRENHOLM PLAZA, COLUMBIA***

About 1800, Col. Thomas Taylor erected the small building, ¼ mile upstream, where cotton goods were woven for his plantation needs. Here John and Edward Fisher later established one of the earliest spinning mills in Richland County, using slave labor and manufacturing cotton yarn. *Erected in 1938 by the Columbia Sesquicentennial Commission of 1936*

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 1.113' N, 80° 57.834' W*

#### **40-41 FRIDAY'S FERRY♦**

***BLUFF ROAD (S.C. HWY. 48), JUST SE OF ITS INTERSECTION WITH ROSEWOOD DR., COLUMBIA***

1 mi. west was East Granby Landing of Friday's Ferry (licensed 1754) across Congaree River. Floods destroyed two bridges built 1791 and 1796 by Wade Hampton I. President Washington crossed here May 22, 1791 on his southern tour. MT. TACITUS, 3 mi. south, was a plantation of Charles Pinckney (1757-1824), four times governor of South Carolina. *Erected in 1938 by the Columbia Sesquicentennial Commission of 1936*

*GPS Coordinates: 33° 58.238'N, 81° 2.520'W*

#### **40-42 EARLY RICHLAND COUNTY SETTLEMENTS♦**

***BLUFF RD. (S.C. HWY. 48) AT MILL CREEK, S OF COLUMBIA***

First settlements made about 1740 on this creek, originally called Raiford's, now Mill Creek. Howell's Ferry across Congaree River below creek's mouth was used 1756 through the Revolution. John Pearson (1743-1819) born near here was first known white child born in bounds of present county. *Erected in 1938 by the Columbia Sesquicentennial Commission of 1936*

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♦ Reported missing, 2004

♦ Reported missing, 2005

*GPS Coordinates: 33° 58.984'N, 81° 1.895'W*

**40-43 WATEREE RIVER FERRIES**

***GARNER'S FERRY RD. (U.S. HWY. 378/76) AT RICHLAND COUNTY-SUMTER COUNTY LINE, EASTOVER VICINITY***

River took its name from Wateree Indians, a Siouan tribe which occupied the valley until about 1715. Near this site was Simmons' Upper Ferry, used during the Revolution; later called Brisbanes, then Garner's Ferry. Used until bridge completed 1922. ***Erected in 1938 by the Columbia Sesquicentennial Commission of 1936***

*GPS Coordinates: 33° 56.817'N, 80° 37.681'W\**

**40-44 ANTEBELLUM PLANTATIONS**

***INTERSECTION OF GARNER'S FERRY RD. (U.S. HWY. 378/76) & OLD EASTOVER RD. (S.C. HWY. 764), EASTOVER VICINITY***

Among the early Richland County plantations between the Wateree River and Columbia were: DEER POND and KENSINGTON (Singleton); GOODWILL (Huger, Heyward); NUT SHELL (Bynum, Heyward); THE RAFT and MIDDLEBURG (Clarkson). ***Erected in 1938 by the Columbia Sesquicentennial Commission of 1936***

*GPS Coordinates: 33° 56.553'N, 80° 46.324'W\**

**40-45 CONGAREE BAPTIST CHURCH**

***GARNER'S FERRY RD. (U.S. HWY. 378/76), HORRELL HILL***

A few miles south was the site of original Congaree Baptist Church, organized 1766 with the Rev. Joseph Reese as pastor. Probably first church in bounds of present Richland County. Since 1800 located on Tom's Creek 22 miles south of Columbia. ***Erected in 1938 by the Columbia Sesquicentennial Commission of 1936***

*GPS Coordinates: 33° 57.095'N, 80° 50.468'W\**

**40-46 WOODLANDS AND MILLWOOD**

***100 HAMPTON PLACE, GARNER'S FERRY RD. (U.S. HWY. 378/76), COLUMBIA***

1 ½ mi. south was WOODLANDS, built before 1800 by Wade Hampton, I (1752-1835), Colonel in Revolution, Major General in War of 1812. ¼ mi. north was

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\* Proposed location. Location information is approximate.

\* Proposed location. Location information is approximate.

\* Proposed location. Location information is approximate.

MILLWOOD, built before 1820 by Wade Hampton II (1791-1858), aide to Gen. Jackson, War of 1812. Boyhood home of Wade Hampton, III (1818-1902), Lieutenant General, C. S. A.; Governor of South Carolina 1876-79. Union troops burned both houses 1865. **Erected in 1938 by the Columbia Sesquicentennial Commission of 1936**

*GPS Coordinates: 33° 59.035' N, 80° 58.056' W*

#### **40-47 CAMP JACKSON**

**CORNER OF GARNER'S FERRY RD. (U.S. HWY. 378/76) AND WILDCAT RD., COLUMBIA**

Named in honor of Gen. Andrew Jackson. This cantonment site 1 ½ mi. north was approved by the War Dept. June 2, 1917. Maximum strength was recorded in June 1918: 3,302 officers; 45,402 men. 81st Division was trained here Aug. 29, 1917-May 18, 1918; the 5th Division stationed here Oct. 20, 1920-Oct. 4, 1921. Made a training camp for National Guard 1925. **Erected in 1938 by the Columbia Sesquicentennial Commission of 1936**

*GPS Coordinates: 33° 59.035' N, 80° 58.056' W*

#### **40-48 EARLY COLUMBIA RACETRACK**

**CORNER OF DEVINE ST. (U.S. HWY. 76/21) & SIMS ST., COLUMBIA**

From early days horse racing was a favorite sport in Columbia and many famous horses were bred on neighboring plantations. Columbia Jockey Club was organized by Col. Wade Hampton II and Col. Richard Singleton in 1828. Congaree Race Course was located 300 yards north on present Epworth Orphanage property. **Erected in 1938 by the Columbia Sesquicentennial Commission of 1936**

*GPS Coordinates: 33° 59.874' N, 80° 59.946' W*

#### **40-49 SHERMAN'S HEADQUARTERS**

**ON THE WALL OF THE CLARION TOWN HOUSE HOTEL, 1615 GERVAIS ST., COLUMBIA**

During the Federal occupation of Columbia February 17-19, 1865 commanding General William T. Sherman had his headquarters here. **Erected in 1938 by the Columbia Sesquicentennial Commission of 1936**

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 0.234' N, 81° 1.585' W*

#### **40-50 BROAD RIVER**

**RIVER DR. (U.S. HWY. 176) AT THE BROAD RIVER BRIDGE, COLUMBIA**

Early boundary between Cherokee and Catawba Indians. Name first applied

about 1745. Faust's Ford, 2 mi. above, used in Revolution. First bridge opened 1829, burned 1865 to delay Sherman's army which crossed on pontoon bridges downstream. Bridge rebuilt 1867, burned 1925. Concrete bridge completed 1930. **Erected in 1938 by the Columbia Sesquicentennial Commission of 1936**

*GPS Coordinates:* 34° 1.554'N, 81° 4.172'W\*

#### **40-51 TAYLOR CEMETERY**

**CORNER OF RICHLAND & BARNWELL STS., COLUMBIA**

In 1786 the State of S. C. bought as part of the site of Columbia the plantation of Colonel Thomas Taylor, Revolutionary soldier, and elected him one of the commissioners to lay out the capital city. The home was situated near the southeast corner of Richland and Barnwell streets. On the northwest corner lie buried Colonel Taylor, his son Governor John Taylor and members of the family. **Erected by the William Capers Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, 5 November 1968**

*GPS Coordinates:* 34° 0.81' N, 81° 1.714' W

#### **40-52 ORIGINAL SITE OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE**

**HAMPTON ST., BETWEEN PICKENS AND HENDERSON STS., COLUMBIA**

This land was purchased in 1854 by the South Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church as the site of Columbia Female College, Chartered by S. C. General Assembly Dec. 21, 1854. Classes were held from 1859 to 1865. The college survived the burning of Columbia and was reopened in 1873. In 1905, the school was moved to its present site as the Columbia College. **Erected by Columbia College Alumnae Association, 1979<sup>3</sup>**

*GPS Coordinates:* 34° 0.445' N, 81° 1.701' W

#### **40-53 COURT HOUSE SQUARE**

**AFFIXED TO THE CAROLINA NATIONAL BANK, CORNER OF MAIN & WASHINGTON STS., COLUMBIA**

Richland County's second court house was built in 1803-04 on the northeast corner of Richardson (Main) and Washington Streets. In the 1850s, it was razed and a new court house erected on the same site. On the southeast corner was located the Athenaeum, incorporated in 1856, which contained a lecture and exhibit hall and a library. The Athenaeum and the new court house were both burned by Union troops in 1865. **Erected by Columbia Chapter, Daughters of**

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\* Proposed location. Location information is approximate.

<sup>3</sup> Replaced a marker erected by the same association in 1969

## *the American Revolution, 1970*

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 0.235' N, 81° 2.073' W*

### **40-54 100<sup>TH</sup> INF DIVISION**

***BETWEEN JACKSON BLVD. & MAGNOLIA AVE., FORT JACKSON, COLUMBIA***

At this site on 15 November 1942, Maj. Gen. W. A. Burress received the 100th Infantry Division colors, marking the official activation of the "Century Division." After a distinguished World War II record in southern France and Germany, the 100th was reorganized in the Army Reserve. It was the only USAR training division recalled during the 1961 Berlin crisis. ***Erected by 100th Division (Tng), USAR, 1982, replacing a marker placed by the division in 1971***

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 0.086' N, 80° 57.076' W*

### **40-55 30<sup>TH</sup> INF DIVISION**

***JACKSON BLVD., FORT JACKSON, COLUMBIA***

After a brilliant combat record in World War I and 14 years of dedicated National Guard service, the "Old Hickory" Division was mobilized at Fort Jackson, S. C. on 16 September 1940. During World War II, the 30th Division distinguished itself in combat in the campaigns through Normandy, Northern France, the Ardennes, the Rhineland, and Central Europe. For its illustrious combat record throughout World War II, this "Work Horse of the Western Front" was selected as the outstanding infantry division of the European Theater of Operations. It was awarded two Belgian Fourrageres and the French Croix de Guerre with Palm. On 25 Nov. 1945, it was inactivated at Fort Jackson, resuming its National Guard role. ***Erected by 30th Infantry Division Association, 1972***

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 0.626' N, 80° 56.738' W*

### **40-56 87<sup>TH</sup> INF DIVISION**

***JACKSON BLVD., FORT JACKSON, COLUMBIA***

Activated at Camp McCain, Miss. in 1942, the "Golden Acorn" Division trained at this site in 1944. The division distinguished itself in the Ardennes, the Rhineland, and Central Europe during the Battle of the Bulge, the assault of the Sauer, Moselle, and Rhine rivers, capture of Coblenz, the cracking of the Siegfried Line, and the final assault into Czechoslovakia. ***Erected by 87th Division Association, 1972***

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 1.551' N, 80° 56.262' W*

### **40-57 106<sup>TH</sup> INF DIVISION**

**JACKSON BLVD., FORT JACKSON, COLUMBIA**

Near this site on 15 March 1943 the 106th Infantry Division was officially activated and became known as the "Golden Lion Division." Although badly mauled in the "Battle of the Bulge," the division stubbornly continued to fight on. The 106th saw action in the Ardennes, the Rhineland, and Central Europe.

**Erected by 106th Infantry Division Association, 1974**

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 1.263' N, 80° 56.289' W*

**40-58 GRAVE OF JOSEPH REESE**

**GARNER'S FERRY RD. (U.S. HWY. 378/76) AT TROTTER RD. (S.C. SEC. RD. 40-222), HORRELL HILL VICINITY**

Joseph Reese, pioneer Baptist minister and Revolutionary patriot who died in 1795, is buried 2 mi. SW of here. Born in Pennsylvania, he came to the Congarees in 1745, became a Baptist as a result of Philip Mulkey's preaching and was ordained by Oliver Hart and Evan Pugh. Reese won Richard Furman to the Baptists and was the first pastor of Congaree Baptist Church. **Erected by S. C. Baptist Historical Society, 1976**

*GPS Coordinates: 33° 56.678'N, 80° 54.231'W\**

**40-59 RICHARDSON STREET/THE NORTH-SOUTH STREETS IN THE CITY OF COLUMBIA**

**SOUTH CAROLINA STATE HOUSE GROUNDS AT MAIN ST., COLUMBIA**

**RICHARDSON STREET (Front)**

Columbia's chief business street, Main, was first named Richardson Street, for Richard Richardson (1704-1780). This Virginia native settled in present Clarendon County; served in the "Snow Campaign" of 1775; was commissioned Brigadier General in 1778; was a member of the Commons House of Assembly, the First and Second Provincial Congresses, and the First General Assembly. Six S. C. Governors are among his descendants.

**THE NORTH-SOUTH STREETS IN THE CITY OF COLUMBIA (Reverse)**

The north-south streets, laid out in the two-mile square of the original city of Columbia in 1786, were named (except for Assembly) for generals and officers who fought in the American Revolution. Most of these were native Americans, but one was the Polish Count Pulaski. **Erected by Columbia Committee, National Society Colonial Dames of America in the State of S. C. A Richland County Bicentennial Project, 1976**

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 0.075' N, 81° 2.005' W*

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\* Proposed location. Location information is approximate.

**40-60 GERVAIS STREET/THE EAST-WEST STREETS IN THE CITY OF COLUMBIA  
SOUTH CAROLINA STATE HOUSE GROUNDS AT GERVAIS ST., COLUMBIA  
GERVAIS STREET (Front)**

Named for John Lewis Gervais (c.1742-1798) who was educated in Germany, emigrated first to England, arrived in Charleston in 1764 with a letter of introduction to Henry Laurens. He served in the American Revolution, took part in the defense of Charleston, was a member of the Continental Congress. S. C. Senate member from Ninety Six, he introduced the bill that resulted in the selection of the site of Columbia as Capital of S. C.

**THE EAST/WEST STREETS IN THE CITY OF COLUMBIA (Reverse)**

The streets of Columbia running from east to west (with a few exceptions) were named for products in the State's economy, for the two Taylor plantations on which the new Capital was located, and for prominent individuals such as Gervais, author of the bill establishing Columbia as Capital. *Erected by The Lions Club of Columbia, a Richland County Bicentennial Project*

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 0.07' N, 81° 2.022' W*

**40-61 PICKENS STREET**

**CORNER OF PICKENS & GERVAIS STS., COLUMBIA**

This street was named for Andrew Pickens (1739-1817). One of three S. C. Partisan Generals in the Revolution, he fought in the battles of Cowpens and Eutaw Springs both in 1781. Pickens served fourteen years in the S. C. House of Representatives, four in the S. C. Senate and two in Congress. From 1785 to 1791, he was appointed several times by Congress to treat with the Indians. He is buried at Old Stone Church near Pendleton. *Erected by Richland County Bicentennial Commission; Sponsored by Richland County Historical Society, 1977*

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 0.177' N, 81° 1.639' W*

**40-62 WILLIAMS STREET/GIST STREET**

**GERVAIS ST. BETWEEN GIST & WILLIAMS STS., COLUMBIA**

**WILLIAMS STREET (Front)**

This street was named for Otho H. Williams, Brig. Gen. of the Continental Army during the American Revolution. Williams served as Adjutant General under Southern Army commanders Gates and Greene and saw military action in the battles of Camden, Guilford Courthouse, Hobkirk Hill, and Eutaw Springs. He commanded the light corps which protected Greene during a portion of his retreat across N. C. in 1781.

*Erected by Richland County Bicentennial Commission; Sponsored by Columbia Mills, 1977*

**GIST STREET (Reverse)**

This street was named for Mordecai Gist, Brigadier General of the Continental Army. During the American Revolution, Gist participated in the Battle of Camden in 1780, and commanded a light corps in an engagement on the Combahee River August 27, 1782, in which Colonel John Laurens was killed. After the Revolution, Gist settled in Charleston, where he died in 1792. ***Erected by Richland County Bicentennial Commission; Sponsored by S.C. Federal Savings and Loan Association, 1977***

*GPS Coordinates: 33° 59.824' N, 81° 2.813' W*

#### **40-63 BULL STREET**

***CORNER OF BULL & GERVAIS STS., COLUMBIA***

This street was named for Brigadier General Stephen Bull (c. 1733-1800). Grandson of Lt. Gov. William Bull I, Stephen was a member of the Commons House of Assembly, the First Provincial Congress, the First General Assembly. He saw military action in the Battle of Beaufort and the Savannah campaign and later served in the S. C. Senate and House of Representatives. He is buried at Sheldon Church, Beaufort County. ***Erected by Richland County Bicentennial Commission; Sponsored by WIS-TV, 1977***

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 0.142' N, 81° 1.726' W*

#### **40-64 HUGER STREET**

***CORNER OF HUGER & GERVAIS STS., COLUMBIA***

This street was named for Brig. Gen. Isaac Huger, who fought in the Cherokee War of 1760 and during the American Revolution at Stono, Savannah, Siege of Charlestown, Guilford Court House, Hobkirk Hill. Born 1743 at Limerick Plantation in the parish of St. John's Berkeley, Huger was in the Commons House of Assembly and the First Provincial Congress, and later in the S. C. Senate and House of Representatives. He died in 1797. ***Erected by Richland County Bicentennial Commission; Sponsored by W. O. Blackstone and Co., Inc., 1977***

*GPS Coordinates: 33° 59.851' N, 81° 2.707' W*

#### **40-65 ROBERTS STREET/PINCKNEY STREET**

***E SIDE OF GERVAIS ST. (U.S. HWY. 1) AT THE CONGAREE RIVER BRIDGE, COLUMBIA***  
**ROBERTS STREET (Front)**

This street, which is located five blocks north and is the westernmost in Columbia's original plan of 1786, was named for Owen Roberts. He was a member of the First Provincial Congress from the parishes of St. Philip and St. Michael, and was commissioned colonel of the S. C. Continental Regiment of Artillery during the Revolution. Roberts was killed at the Battle of Stono, June

20, 1779.

Erected by Richland County Bicentennial Commission, 1977

**PINCKNEY STREET (Reverse)**

This street, located several blocks to the north and south, was named for Charles Cotesworth Pinckney. He fought in the American Revolution, became a Brevet Brig. Gen. in 1783, and served in both houses of the legislature. A framer of the U. S. Constitution and a delegate to the 1790 S. C. Constitutional Convention, he was appointed minister to France in 1796 and was also three times Federalist candidate for president. Pinckney died in 1825. ***Erected by Richland County Bicentennial Commission; Sponsored by Kline Iron and Steel Co., 1977***

*GPS Coordinates: 33° 59.786'N, 81° 2.934'W\**

**40-66 BLANDING STREET**

***CORNER OF MAIN & BLANDING STS., COLUMBIA***

Originally named Walnut Street, Blanding Street was by 1869 renamed for Abram Blanding, a Massachusetts native who came to Columbia in 1797 to take charge of Columbia Male Academy. Blanding was admitted to the bar in 1802 and served two terms in the legislature. He built the city's first water works, was a Trustee of South Carolina College, and S. C. Superintendent of Public Works. His house was located on the NW corner of Blanding and Marion streets. Blanding died in 1839. ***Erected by Richland County Bicentennial Commission, 1978***

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 0.467' N, 81° 2.167' W*

**40-67 COLLEGE STREET**

***CORNER OF COLLEGE & MAIN STS., COLUMBIA***

This street, originally named Medium Street and part of the original 1786 Columbia plan, bisected the area which was to be the campus of South Carolina College. The college, established in 1801 by an act of the General Assembly, later became the University of South Carolina. Medium Street was renamed College Street shortly after 1891. ***Erected by Richland County Bicentennial Commission, 1978***

*GPS Coordinates: 33° 59.821' N, 81° 1.885' W*

**40-68 ELMWOOD AVENUE**

***CORNER OF ELMWOOD & MAIN STS., COLUMBIA***

This street, originally named Upper Street, was the northernmost street in the

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\* Proposed location. Location information is approximate.

original 1786 Columbia plan. The plan of the city depicted an area two miles square divided into lots of one-half acre, eight acres were reserved for erecting public buildings. Upper Street was renamed Elmwood Avenue shortly after 1872 for adjacent Elmwood Cemetery, which was incorporated in 1854. **Erected by Richland County Bicentennial Commission; Sponsored by the Keenan Company, Realtors, 1978**

*GPS Coordinates:* 34° 0.787' N, 81° 2.312' W

**40-69 WILSON HOUSE**  
**1705 HAMPTON ST., COLUMBIA**

Built by 1872, this house was the boyhood home of Woodrow Wilson (1856-1924), twenty-eighth President of the United States (1913-21). It was constructed by his parents, the Reverend Joseph Ruggles Wilson and Jessie Woodrow Wilson, when they lived in Columbia. The Reverend Wilson was a professor at Columbia Theological Seminary from 1870 to 1874 and was minister of Columbia's First Presbyterian Church from 1871 to 1873. **Erected by Historic Columbia Foundation, 1978**

*GPS Coordinates:* 34° 0.481' N, 81° 1.621' W

**40-70 LAURENS STREET♦**  
**GERVAIS ST., JUST EAST OF GREGG ST., COLUMBIA**

Laurens Street, located one block south, is named for Lt. Col. John Laurens of South Carolina whose father, Henry, was president of the Continental Congress. Young Laurens studied in London several years and in 1777, while still in his early twenties, returned to America and was named aide-de-camp to General George Washington. After distinguishing himself at Germantown and Monmouth, he joined the troops fighting the British in the South. Lt. Col. John Laurens of South Carolina, for whom Laurens Street is named, was made prisoner at the fall of Charlestown in May 1780. He was quickly exchanged and was named special envoy to France by Congress. With Benjamin Franklin and the French he planned the 1781 campaign, which led to the surrender of Cornwallis. Six months later he rejoined Washington and fought at Yorktown. Laurens was killed in South Carolina in 1782 in a Combahee River skirmish. **Erected by Richland County Bicentennial Commission; Sponsored by Gibbes Machinery Company, 1978**

**40-71 WASHINGTON STREET**  
**CORNER OF WASHINGTON & MAIN STS., COLUMBIA**

This street is named for George Washington, commander of the Continental

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♦ No longer extant.

Army throughout the Revolution, first President of the United States, and president of the 1787 Constitutional Convention. Early in his presidency, Washington toured the southern states. He visited South Carolina in 1791 and spent May 22-24 in the new capital city, Columbia. While here, he attended a public dinner in the new State House. ***Erected by Richland County Bicentennial Commission; Sponsored by Rotary Club of Columbia, 1978***

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 0.237' N, 81° 2.082' W*

#### **40-72 CALHOUN STREET♦**

***CORNER OF MAIN & CALHOUN STS., COLUMBIA***

Named Lumber Street by 1793, this street was renamed Calhoun shortly after 1911 for S. C. statesman John C. Calhoun (1782-1850). Calhoun was admitted to the S. C. bar in 1807, was United States Secretary of War 1812-25, Vice President 1825-1832, and Secretary of State 1844-45; he also served many years in Congress. Calhoun is buried in St. Philip's churchyard in Charleston. ***Erected by Richland County Bicentennial Commission; Sponsored by Columbia Office Supply, 1978***

#### **40-73 LAUREL STREET**

***CORNER OF MAIN & LAUREL STS., COLUMBIA***

This street probably takes its name from the cherry laurel (*laurocerasus caroliniana*) and the mountain laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*), both of which are indigenous to South Carolina. Laurel Street is one of the original streets in the 1786 plan of Columbia. ***Erected by Richland County Bicentennial Commission; Sponsored by Colonial Life and Accident Insurance Company, 1978***

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 0.549' N, 81° 2.202' W*

#### **40-74 RICHLAND STREET**

***CORNER OF RICHLAND & MAIN STS., COLUMBIA***

One of the original streets in the 1786 Columbia plan, Richland Street was probably named after Richland County, which had been so designated by an act of the General Assembly in 1785. By November 1786, two town commissioners, Alexander Gillon and Thomas Taylor, owned lots on this street. The Governor's Mansion is located on Richland Street. ***Erected by Richland County Bicentennial Commission; Sponsored by Capital Electric Supply, 1978***

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 0.63' N, 81° 2.239' W*

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♦ No longer extant.

#### **40-75 Hampton Street\***

##### ***Corner of Hampton & Main Sts., Columbia***

Part of the 1786 plan of Columbia, this street was first named Plain. It is thought to have been named after the plain of Taylor's Hill, on part of which the city of Columbia was built. Plain Street was renamed ca. 1907 for Wade Hampton, III (1818-1902), Confederate general, South Carolina Governor (1876-1879), and United States Senator (1879-1891). Hampton is buried in the churchyard of Trinity Cathedral in Columbia. ***Erected by Richland County Bicentennial Commission; Sponsored by Belk of Columbia, 1978***

#### **40-76 LINCOLN STREET**

##### ***CORNER OF GERVAIS & LINCOLN STS., COLUMBIA***

Gen. Benjamin Lincoln, for whom this street is named, was a division commander in the Saratoga Campaign. In 1778, he became commander of the Southern Department of the American Army and was in command at Charleston when the city surrendered to the British in 1780. After his exchange, Lincoln fought at Yorktown and was present at the British surrender. He served as Secretary of War (1781-83) and returned to his native Massachusetts where he died in 1810. ***Erected by Richland County Bicentennial Commission; Sponsored by Wallace Concrete Pipe Company, Inc., 1988***

*GPS Coordinates: 33° 59.976' N, 81° 2.325' W*

#### **40-77 SENATE STREET**

##### ***CORNER OF SENATE & GERVAIS STS., COLUMBIA***

The South Carolina General Assembly created Columbia as the state's capital city in 1786, and Senate Street was named for the upper house of that legislative body. In 1790, the General Assembly, which designated that the town be located on the Congaree River near Friday's Ferry, first met in Columbia in the new State House, designed by James Hoban, who later designed the White House. ***Erected by Richland County Bicentennial Commission; Sponsored by Standard Savings and Loan Association, 1978***

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 0.024' N, 81° 1.893' W*

#### **40-78 BLOSSOM STREET**

##### ***CORNER OF BLOSSOM & MAIN STS., COLUMBIA***

This street is thought to take its name from the cotton blossom. Cotton became an important commercial crop in South Carolina after the cotton gin was patented by Eli Whitney in 1794. A variety of cotton, known as Sea Island

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\* No longer extant.

cotton and grown along coastal South Carolina, was especially prized for its long staple. ***Erected by the Richland County Bicentennial Commission; Sponsored by Owen Steel Company, 1978***

*GPS Coordinates: 33° 59.57' N, 81° 1.776' W*

#### **40-79 LADY STREET**

***CORNER OF LADY & MAIN STS., COLUMBIA***

One of the original streets in the 1786 Columbia plan, Lady Street is thought to have been named for Martha Custis Washington, the new nation's first lady whom South Carolina wished to honor. Lady Washington presided over the president's home, Mount Vernon, a national landmark which was saved from destruction in 1859 by South Carolinian Ann Pamela Cunningham, organizer and first regent of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union. ***Erected by Richland County Bicentennial Commission; Sponsored by Allen Brothers Milling Company, 1978***

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 0.146' N, 81° 2.024' W*

#### **40-80 GREGG STREET**

***CORNER OF GREGG & GERVAIS STS., COLUMBIA***

Richard Winn, for whom this street was first named, was born in Virginia in 1750 and came to South Carolina as a young man. He fought throughout the Revolution (including the battles of Hanging Rock, Fish Dam Ford, Blackstock's) and became brigadier general in 1783. One of Columbia's original commissioners, he later was lieutenant governor and also served in the General Assembly and Congress. He died in Tennessee in 1818. Maxcy Gregg, native Columbian for whom this street was named ca.1893, was a leader in the States Rights party, a delegate to the Secession Convention, and a distinguished Confederate General. A colonel in the First Regiment of S. C. Volunteers, Gregg was appointed brigadier general, CSA, in 1861. He died in 1862 from wounds received at the battle of Fredericksburg and is buried in the churchyard of First Presbyterian Church in Columbia. ***Erected by the Richland County Bicentennial Commission, 1978***

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 0.265' N, 81° 1.347' W*

#### **40-81 TAYLOR STREET**

***CORNER OF TAYLOR & MAIN STS., COLUMBIA***

Named for the Taylor family, this street is one of the original streets in the 1786 Columbia plan. Thomas Taylor was a member of the first and second Provincial Congresses, the General Assembly and was a trustee of S. C. College. In 1791 he escorted President Washington into Columbia. Taylor died in 1833.

His son, John, was a planter, lawyer, Governor (1826-28), first intendant of Columbia, and a member of Congress (1807-16). He died in 1832. This street is named for the Taylor family, whose plantations were selected in 1786 as part of the site of the city of Columbia. Thomas Taylor, appointed by the state as one of the commissioners to plan the new town, served in the Revolution as captain and colonel in the militia under brigadier generals Sumter and Henderson. Captured at Fishing Creek, Taylor escaped, and took part in the defeat of Tarleton at Blackstock's. ***Erected by the Richland County Bicentennial Commission; Sponsored by IBM, 1978***

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 0.386' N, 81° 2.133' W*

#### **40-82 HENDERSON STREET**

***CORNER OF HENDERSON & GERVAIS STS., COLUMBIA***

This street is named for Brig. Gen. William Henderson, who was in the Third S. C. Regiment at the fall of Charlestown in 1780. He was captured, imprisoned, and later exchanged. In 1781, he was wounded while commanding a brigade at the Battle of Eutaw Springs. When General Sumter resigned in 1782, Henderson was named brigadier general of State Troops, a post he held until 1783. He served in the Second Provincial Congress (1775-76) and in the S. C. House. He died in 1788. ***Erected by the Richland County Bicentennial Commission; Sponsored by First National Bank, 1978***

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 0.205' N, 81° 1.538' W*

#### **40-83 SUMTER STREET**

***CORNER OF SUMTER & GERVAIS STS., COLUMBIA***

A Virginia native who came to South Carolina ca. 1765, General Thomas Sumter was a leader in civil as well as military affairs. He served in the First and the Second Provincial Congresses, in the S. C. General Assembly, as U. S. Congressman and U. S. Senator. South Carolina's last Revolutionary War general, he died in 1832 at his Sumter District home in Stateburg, where he was a large landowner and planter. His tomb there notes him as a founder of the Republic. This street is named for one of the great Partisan generals of the American Revolution, Thomas Sumter, the fighting "Gamecock." After Charlestown fell in May 1780, Sumter rallied the up country against the British with major victories at Hanging Rock, Fishdam Ford, and Blackstock's. In 1781, Congress cited Sumter for his gallant leadership and military conduct and for the conspicuous courage, perseverance, and patriotism of his volunteer militia. ***Erected by the Richland County Bicentennial Commission; Sponsored by the Columbia Sertoma Club, 1978***

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 0.205' N, 81° 1.538' W*

#### **40-84 PARK STREET♦**

**CORNER OF PARK & GERVAIS STS., COLUMBIA**

This street was originally named Gates for Gen. Horatio Gates. He was commander of the victorious Northern Army in 1777 in the Saratoga campaign which helped bring France into the war. Named commander of the Southern Army, Gates suffered disastrous defeat at Camden in 1780 by Cornwallis. Replaced by Gen. Nathanael Greene, Gates retired to Virginia. He died, 1806, in New York. This street was renamed Park Street shortly after 1940 for adjacent Sydney, later Seaboard Park. *Erected by the Richland County Bicentennial Commission, 1978*

#### **40-85 81<sup>ST</sup> INF DIVISION**

**JACKSON BLVD., FORT JACKSON, COLUMBIA**

The 81st was organized at Camp Jackson, Aug. 25, 1917, where the training area included Wildcat Creek. Soon dubbed the Wildcat Division, the 81st designed and wore a wildcat insignia on one sleeve of their uniforms, thereby becoming the first division of the U. S. Army to originate and wear a divisional patch, now a widespread custom. *Erected by 81st Division, Wildcat Veterans Association, Inc., 1979*

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 1.056' N, 80° 56.335' W\**

#### **40-86 COLUMBIA BIBLE COLLEGE**

**1600 HAMPTON ST., COLUMBIA**

Columbia Bible School classes began in 1923 in the towered building which once stood on this site (originally as Columbia Female College, later as the Colonia Hotel). Under the leadership of its first president, Robert C. McQuilkin, the school grew into Columbia Bible College and, in 1960, moved to its present campus NW of Columbia. Its alumni now serve in church-related ministries around the world. *Erected by Columbia Bible College Alumni Association, 1979*

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 0.443' N, 81° 1.708' W*

#### **40-87 RICHLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH**

**FORK CHURCH RD. (S.C. SEC. RD. 40-1314), JUST W OF ITS JUNCTION WITH  
POULTRY LN. (S.C. SEC. RD. 40-56), GADSDEN VICINITY**

This church building was dedicated in May 1884 by Dr. John L. Girardeau. The congregation of 11 members, including 2 elders and 1 deacon, was organized on

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♦ No longer extant.

\* Proposed location. Location information is approximate.

the Sabbath Day, November 16, 1883 by the Charleston Presbytery. In 1914, the church became a charter member of Congaree Presbytery, moving to Eastover in August 1922. The eleven charter members of this church were Thomas and Lula B. Auld, Augusta H. Bates, Joseph and Clair H. Bates, Elise M. Dwight, Peter and Isabel H. Garick, Glenn and Hattie H. Kaminer, and Belton A.

Williams. ***Erected by the Congregation, 1980***

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*GPS Coordinates: 33° 50.639' N, 80° 42.039' W*

#### **40-88 CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD**

***1512 BLANDING ST., COLUMBIA***

Beginning in 1883 with services held in nearby private homes by Trinity Church, this Episcopal church then constructed a building on Barnwell Street, was organized into a mission, and became a separate parish in 1886. Rt. Rev. Albert S. Thomas, 9th Bishop of S. C., was lay reader of Good Shepherd, 1893-1900. The church moved to this site after the present building was completed in 1901. ***Erected by the Women of the Church, 1980***

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 0.576' N, 81° 1.865' W*

#### **40-89 MARION STREET**

***CORNER OF MARION & GERVAIS STS., COLUMBIA***

Brigadier General Francis Marion was born in South Carolina about 1732 of French Huguenot descent. Marion was a member of the First Provincial Congress, served eight years in the S. C. Senate, and was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1790. He died Feb. 27, 1795, and is buried in Berkeley County at Belle Isle Plantation, home of his brother, Gabriel. This street was named for Francis Marion, one of the three S.C. Partisan Generals during the American Revolution. The guerilla tactics against the British by Marion and his Partisan band earned for him the name of "Swamp Fox." Congress voted its thanks to Marion for distinguished service in the battles of Parker's Ferry and Eutaw Springs, both fought in 1781. ***Erected by the Richland County Bicentennial Commission; Sponsored by Southeastern Freight Lines, 1977***

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 0.115' N, 81° 1.827' W*

#### **40-90 ASSEMBLY STREET**

***CORNER OF ASSEMBLY & GERVAIS STS., COLUMBIA***

In 1786, when Columbia was established as the state capital, the General Assembly decided that two principal thoroughfares should run perpendicular to each other through the center of the town. One of these, Assembly Street, was named for the General Assembly, which first met in Columbia in 1790 in

South Carolina's new State House, a building designed by James Hoban, who later designed the White House. ***Erected by the Richland County Bicentennial Commission; Sponsored by Cromer's P-Nuts, 1977***

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 0.038' N, 81° 2.131' W*

#### **40-91 HARDEN STREET**

***CORNER OF GERVAIS & HARDEN STS., COLUMBIA***

This street was named for William Harden, a native South Carolinian. In 1776 he was given command of Ft. Lyttleton near Beaufort by the Second Provincial Congress of which he was a member. In 1781, serving as colonel under Francis Marion, he commanded patriot forces who captured British troops both at Four Holes and Ft. Balfour at Pocotaligo. He died in 1785 while senator from Prince William's Parish, Beaufort District. ***Erected by the Richland County Bicentennial Commission; Sponsored by Sears, Roebuck and Company, 1978***

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 0.327' N, 81° 1.152' W*

#### **40-92 GIBBES GREEN**

***NEAR W SIDE OF PICKENS ST. PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE, BETWEEN PENDLETON & GREENE STS., UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA CAMPUS, COLUMBIA***

Named for Maj. Wade Hampton Gibbes (1837-1903) prominent Columbian who owned much of the land to the east, Gibbes Green consisted of an area of land bounded by Pendleton, Bull, Pickens, and Greene Streets. Acquired by S. C. College by 1838, the land was kept for many years as open space, serving as a playground, ball field, and park for several generations of Columbians. Davis College, which opened in 1910, was the first building in Gibbes Green. ***Erected by Historic Columbia Foundation, 1980***

*GPS Coordinates: 33° 59.915' N, 81° 1.596' W*

#### **40-93 77<sup>TH</sup> INF DIVISION**

***JACKSON BLVD., FORT JACKSON, COLUMBIA***

The "Statue of Liberty Division" was reviewed by England's Winston Churchill and President Franklin D. Roosevelt after it was reactivated here in 1942. The 77th fought in World War II Pacific campaigns of Guam, Leyte, Kerama Retto Islands, and Okinawa. It was inactivated after occupying Hokkaido, Japan, in 1946. War correspondent Ernie Pyle was killed in action with the 77th. ***Erected by 77th Infantry Division Association, Inc., 1982***

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 1.686' N, 80° 56.228' W*

**40-94 PAUL R. REDFERN**

**ENTRANCE OF DREHER HIGH SCHOOL, MILLWOOD AVE. AT ADGER RD., COLUMBIA**

Born in 1902, Paul Redfern at an early age showed a marked mechanical aptitude and excitement for aviation. Shortly after graduating from old Columbia High School in 1923, he built his own airplane and established the city's first commercial aviation company and flying field on this site. Later, Redfern attempted a non-stop flight to Brazil, leaving from Brunswick, Georgia, August 25, 1927. He has never been heard from again. *Erected by Shandon Neighborhood Council, 1982*

*GPS Coordinates: 33° 59.902' N, 80° 59.624' W*

**40-95 ST. PAUL CHURCH/OAK GROVE**

**INTERSECTION OF BROAD RIVER RD. (U.S. HWY. 176) & KENNERLY RD., IRMO**

**ST. PAUL CHURCH (Front)**

One of the first black churches after the Civil War, St. Paul AME began as Oak Grove African Methodist Episcopal Church. Local tradition says that the original small congregation worshipped in the 1850s in the "Bush Arbor;" later in the 1880s building a church on present Kennerly Rd. In the 1930s this was moved to its present site 3/10 mi. N.

**OAK GROVE (Reverse)**

By 1870 a substantial black settlement had developed in this area of the Dutch Fork Township known as Oak Grove. Prominent in its history have been the families of Octavius Bookman, Miles Bowman, Henry Corley, Moses Geiger, and John Richardson. A number of their descendants still live in the area.

*Erected by The Irmo-St. Andrews Women's Society, 1985*

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 5.812' N, 81° 9.618' W*

**40-96 4<sup>TH</sup> INFANTRY DIVISION**

**JACKSON BLVD., FT. JACKSON, COLUMBIA**

Organized in 1917, the 4th Infantry Division was stationed in this area at Ft. Jackson during World War II and received its final training here for the June 6, 1944 D-Day invasion of Normandy. The division was one of the first on the beaches. The 4th was also in other campaigns, including the Siegfried Line, Hurtgen Forest, and Battle of the Bulge. *Erected by the Raymond O. Barton Chapter of the National 4th Association, 1986*

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 0.475' N, 80° 56.818' W*

**40-97 SITE OF COLUMBIA HIGH SCHOOL**

**WASHINGTON ST. BETWEEN SUMTER & MARION STS., COLUMBIA**

Described as "Collegiate Italian Renaissance" in style, this school was designed

by J. Carroll Johnson, of Urquhart and Johnson, in Columbia. The cornerstone was laid in 1915 with Gov. Richard I. Manning as a featured speaker. Final classes were held here in December 1975, when Columbia High moved into a new building. Thus came the end of an institution of education and culture that meant so much to so many. ***Erected 1986 by the Columbia High School Class of 1925***

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 0.293' N, 81° 1.915' W*

**40-98 8<sup>TH</sup> INFANTRY DIVISION  
JACKSON BLVD., FT. JACKSON, COLUMBIA**

Activated in 1918 and inspected by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and Lt. Gen. George S. Patton during World War II, the 8th landed in France 28 days after D-Day (the invasion of Normandy) and participated in three other campaigns during the war. The division occupied this area at Ft. Jackson after being reactivated in 1940; they were also here 1950-54. ***Erected by all units who served with the 8th Infantry Division in World War II, 1986***

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 1.186' N, 80° 56.298' W*

**40-99 GLADDEN HOME SITE  
WHEAT ST., JUST W OF ITS INTERSECTION WITH PICKENS ST., COLUMBIA**

States-rights advocate Adley Hogan Gladden, who lived here before the Civil War, served Columbia as postmaster 1841-45 and was later bursar of S. C. College, captain of the Governor's Guard, and intendant of Columbia 1851-52. In 1847 he assumed command of the Palmetto Regiment during the Mexican War and later rose to the rank of brigadier general during the Civil War. Gladden was killed in Tennessee at the Battle of Shiloh, 1862. ***Erected by the University of S.C. Chapter, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, 1987***

*GPS Coordinates: 33° 59.59' N, 81° 1.48' W*

**40-100 CITY HALL ♦  
CORNER OF MAIN & LAUREL STS., COLUMBIA**

Completed in 1874, this superb example of renaissance revival architecture was built of local and Fairfield County granite. The building was designed by Alfred B. Mullett, supervising architect of the U. S. Treasury Dept. and designer of such buildings as the Old Executive Office Building in Washington. Originally built as a U. S. courthouse and post office, this building has been Columbia's city hall since 1937. ***Erected by the City of Columbia, 1987***

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♦ No longer extant.

#### **40-101 THE BIG APPLE**

***CORNER OF PARK & HAMPTON STS., COLUMBIA***

Originally built 1907-1910 as the House of Peace Synagogue and located 100 yards south, this building was sold in 1936 and shortly thereafter became a black nightclub known as the Big Apple. A dance by this name originated here and soon swept the country, inspiring the song, "The Big Apple," which was recorded by Tommy Dorsey's orchestra. "The Big Apple" became a best-selling hit in September of 1937. ***Erected by the City of Columbia, 1987***

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 0.252' N, 81° 2.295' W*

#### **40-102 SHANDON**

***DEVINE ST., NEAR ITS INTERSECTION WITH MAPLE ST., COLUMBIA***

In 1890 the Columbia Land and Investment Co. purchased farm land in this area for development, laying out streets and sidewalks in 1893. In 1894 the Columbia Electric Street Railway provided streetcars to the vicinity and built a public pavilion and park near Harden Street. By 1900 the area generally bounded by Woodrow, Wheat, Harden, College, and Greene streets, and Millwood Ave., was known as Shandon, for the Rev. Peter J. Shand. The town of Shandon, incorporated in 1904, was annexed in 1913 to the city of Columbia. Development of streetcar lines encouraged suburban growth in the Shandon area: Shandon Annex (1906), South Shandon (1910), and Shandon Terrace (1919). By 1906 Shandon School existed, and by 1914 a business district had been developed on Devine Street. Shandon's architectural styles date from about 1895 to the present. ***Erected by Shandon Neighborhood Council, 1986***

*GPS Coordinates: 33° 59.898' N, 81° 0.234' W*

#### **40-103 GREENE STREET♦**

***CORNER OF MAIN & GREENE STS., COLUMBIA***

Why this street was named "Green" on the original 1786 plan of Columbia is not certain; but in keeping with presumed original intentions and as a deserved Bicentennial tribute, Columbia City Council added an "e" in 1979, honoring the Rhode Island general, Nathanael Greene. As commander of the Southern Army, Greene masterminded the campaign of 1780-1781, which finally drove the British out of South Carolina.

***Erected by the Richland County Bicentennial Commission; Sponsored by Southern Bank and Trust Company, 1979***

*GPS Coordinates: 33° 59.756'N, 81° 1.866'W*

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♦ No longer extant.

**40-104 PENDLETON STREET ♦**

**CORNER OF PENDLETON & S. MAIN STS., COLUMBIA**

This street is named for Judge Henry Pendleton, one of the Town of Columbia's original commissioners. He was elected assistant state judge by the Provincial Congress in 1776 and to the South Carolina House of Representatives in 1780. In 1782 Judge Pendleton was captured by the British while riding the circuit. One of the authors of the 1785 County Court Act, he died in Charleston in 1788. Pendleton County was named to honor him in 1789. ***Erected by the Richland County Bicentennial Commission; Sponsored by Anchor Continental, Inc., 1977***

*GPS Coordinates: 33° 59.911'N, 81° 1.946'W*

**40-105 BARNWELL STREET**

**CORNER OF BARNWELL & GERVAIS STS., COLUMBIA**

This street is named for General John Barnwell, St. Helena's Parish. He was elected to the Provincial Congress of 1775-76 and to the 1776 General Assembly. A captain in the First Provincial Regiment, he was major, colonel, and brigadier general in the militia, 1779-81. Barnwell was captured in Charlestown in 1780 and later imprisoned on the schooner Pack-Horse. From 1778 until his death in 1800, he served several terms in the S. C. Senate. ***Erected by the Richland County Bicentennial Commission; Sponsored by South Carolina National Bank, 1977***

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 0.233' N, 81° 1.44' W*

**40-106 GADSDEN STREET**

**CORNER OF GADSDEN & GERVAIS STS., COLUMBIA**

This street was named for Charlestonian Christopher Gadsden, member of the 1759 Cherokee expedition, the Commons House of Assembly, and the two Continental and Provincial congresses. He also served in several General Assemblies. During the Revolution he became a brigadier general and later served S. C. both as Vice-President and Lieut. Governor. He died in 1805 and is buried in St. Philip's churchyard in Charleston. ***Erected by the Richland County Bicentennial Commission; Sponsored by R. L. Bryan Company, 1977***

*GPS Coordinates: 33° 59.95' N, 81° 2.416' W*

**40-107 PULASKI STREET ♦**

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♦ No longer extant.

**CORNER OF PULASKI & GERVAIS STS., COLUMBIA**

This street was named for Casimir Pulaski, a Polish count who came to America in 1777 to aid the Patriot cause. In 1777, Pulaski was appointed brigadier general by the Continental Congress and was placed in command of a Troop of Horse. He participated in the defense of Charlestown against Prevost's raid in May of 1779 and in the siege of Savannah where he was mortally wounded on October 9, 1779. *Erected by the Richland County Bicentennial Commission, 1977*

*GPS Coordinates: 33° 59.888'N, 81° 2.586'W*

**40-108 WAYNE STREET♦**

**CORNER OF WAYNE & GERVAIS STS., COLUMBIA**

This street was named for Anthony Wayne (1745-1796) of Pennsylvania. Appointed brigadier general in 1777, he fought at Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth. In 1779 Congress awarded him a gold medal for his victory at Stony Point, New York. Wayne led patriot forces into Savannah and Charlestown after the 1782 British evacuation and, in 1794, was commander of troops victorious over the Indians of the Northwest at the Battle of Fallen Timbers. *Erected by the Richland County Bicentennial Commission, 1977*

*GPS Coordinates: 33° 59.918'N, 81° 2.489'W*

**40-109 BETHLEHEM CHURCH – FIRST MARKER**

**10000 BROAD RIVER RD., COLUMBIA**

The organization date of this Lutheran church is unknown. In 1788, however, Bethlehem and fourteen other churches signed the articles of the "Corpus Evangelicum," an early church supervising body. By 1815, Bethlehem's first known building had been built about ca. 5 mi. N. of here. The church moved near Hollinshead Creek, it is said, in 1847, and by 1897 the congregation was located here. *Erected by Bethlehem's Bicentennial Committee, 1988*

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 6.588' N, 81° 11.473' W*

**40-110 BETHLEHEM CHURCH – SECOND MARKER**

**INTERSECTION OF KENNERLY RD. AND PINK DAILY RD., COLUMBIA**

Bethlehem Lutheran Church erected its first known building about 350 feet north of here on a 17-acre tract purchased from George Metz in 1817. According to tradition, the church was first called Ellisor Church after people of this name living nearby. In 1847, Bethlehem sold this site to Alexander Daily and moved

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♦ No longer extant.

♦ No longer extant.

near Hollinshead Creek, about 3 miles south of here. **Erected by Bethlehem's Bicentennial Committee, 1989**

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 10.359' N, 81° 12.066' W*

#### **40-111 HOWARD SCHOOL SITE**

**LAUREL ST., JUST W OF ITS INTERSECTION WITH HUGER ST., COLUMBIA**

Established after the Civil War, this public school for blacks was located at the NW corner of Hampton & Lincoln streets by 1869 and was partially supported by the Freedmen's Bureau. It is said the school was named for Oliver O. Howard, commissioner of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands during Reconstruction. Moved here in 1924, Howard School was for many years the only public school for blacks in Columbia. **Erected by the Howard School Community Club and the Arsenal Hill Concerned Citizens Club, 1988**

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 0.31' N, 81° 3' W*

#### **40-112 EARLY HOWARDS SCHOOL SITE**

**CORNER OF LINCOLN & HAMPTON STS., COLUMBIA**

On this site stood Howard School, a public school for blacks established after the Civil War. By 1869 there was a two-story frame building large enough for 800 pupils. Partially funded by the Freedmen's Bureau, the school reportedly was named for Oliver O. Howard, first commissioner, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands. For years the only public school for blacks in Columbia, Howard was moved 5 blocks NW, 1924. **Erected by the Howard School Community Club, 1990**

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 0.226' N, 81° 2.44' W*

#### **40-113 Richlex School Site**

**Dutch Fork Elementary School, 7900 Broad River Rd. (U.S. Hwy. 176), Irmo**

Julius Rosenwald, Chicago philanthropist and president of Sears, Roebuck & Co., (1910-1925), helped fund this black school, built 1918. The original two-room structure was named in Rosenwald's honor and the school's curriculum eventually included grades 1-12. It was renamed Richlex in the 1950s, but closed in 1968; Robert Lee Floyd served as principal during this time. **Erected July 1, 1990 by Class of 1970**

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 6.313' N, 81° 11.186' W*

#### **40-114 JAMES H. ADAMS**

**CONGAREE RD. (S.C. HWY. 769), 0.4 MI. NW OF CONGAREE**

Gov. of S.C. 1854-56, lived near here in his home named Live Oak, which burned ca. 1910. Adams is buried nearby at St. John's Church. ***Erected by the Richland County Historic Preservation Commission, 1993***

*GPS Coordinates: 33° 54.575' N, 80° 48.262' W*

#### **40-115 SEIBELS HOUSE**

***CORNER OF PICKENS & RICHLAND STS., COLUMBIA***

This house, listed in the National Register of Historic Places and probably built during the last decade of the 18th century, is one of the few remaining houses from this era in Columbia. It was purchased prior to 1860 by the Seibels family, pioneers in the insurance field, and remained in the family until 1984 when Seibels descendant George R. P. Walker donated it to Historic Columbia Foundation. This house stands on plantation lands of Thomas Taylor, one of Columbia's founding fathers, who is buried two blocks east of here in the old family cemetery. The date 1796, seen on a hand-hewn basement beam by a local historian about 1935, indicates the house was built shortly after the new city's founding in 1786. An early separate kitchen built of hand-made brick stands behind the house. ***Erected 1991 by the Columbia Committee of the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America in the State of South Carolina***

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 0.77' N, 81° 1.845' W*

#### **40-116 CAMP JOHNSON**

***RICHLAND COUNTY ADULT ACTIVITY CENTER, 7494 PARKLANE RD., DENTSVILLE COMMUNITY***

This Confederate camp of instruction was once located about 1 mi. NW at Lightwood Knot Springs, site of a popular resort prior to the War Between the States. ***Erected by the General Wade Hampton Camp #273, Sons of Confederate Veterans and the 20th S.C. Volunteers, 1993***

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 4.644' N, 80° 57.459' W*

#### **40-117 26<sup>TH</sup> INF DIVISION**

***JACKSON BLVD., FORT JACKSON, COLUMBIA***

The "Yankee" Division, which saw extensive combat in World War I, was mobilized for active duty in World War II in January 1941. It trained here in 1942-43 and again in 1944, leaving 16 August 1944 for Europe. As part of 3rd Army the division was credited with 210 days of combat in France, the Ardennes, the Rhineland, and Central Europe, and was particularly distinguished for its role in the Battle of the Bulge. ***Erected by the Yankee Division Veterans Association, 1996***

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 0.317' N, 80° 56.916' W*

**40-118 CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH 1865-1945♦**

***RICHLAND ST., COLUMBIA***

Site of an African-American church organized in 1865 with Samuel Johnson as its first pastor. It met under a brush arbor and in the basement of the Mann-Simons Cottage until its first sanctuary was built in 1875. Calvary helped found Present Zion (1865), First Nazareth (1879), and Second Calvary (1889). After the first church burned in 1945 the congregation built a new sanctuary at Pine and Washington Sts. in 1950. ***Sponsored by the Congregation, 1996***

**40-119 31<sup>ST</sup> INF DIVISION**

***JACKSON BLVD., FORT JACKSON, COLUMBIA***

The "Dixie" Division, created in 1917, spent most of World War II as a training division, with some units training at Ft. Jackson, but later saw combat in the Philippines 1944-45. The postwar "Dixie" Division, composed of National Guard units from Alabama and Mississippi, was mobilized for active service in 1951 and served here as a training division during the Korean War. ***Erected by the 31st Infantry ("Dixie") Division Society, 1997***

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 0.676' N, 80° 56.686' W*

**40-120 SPRING HILL**

***11733 BROAD RIVER RD. (U.S. HWY. 176) AT MT. OLIVET LUTHERAN CHURCH, SPRING HILL COMMUNITY***

This community, named by 1791 for the springs at the foot of the Stone Hill, included Eleazer's Tavern, a post office, schools, grist mills, and Spring Hill Baptist Church before the Civil War. In February 1865, as the war ended in S.C., Federal troops camped nearby looted and burned several homes. Mt. Olivet Lutheran Church was founded in 1873; the town was incorporated in 1889. ***Erected by Mt. Olivet Lutheran Church, 1998***

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 10.387' N, 81° 17.079' W*

**40-121 ST. PHILLIP A.M.E. CHURCH**

***4351 McCORDS FERRY RD. (U.S. HWY. 601), CONGAREE COMMUNITY, EASTOVER VICINITY***

This church, organized by 1835, met first in a brush arbor 1 ½ mi. N., then constructed a sanctuary on this site shortly thereafter. Its first pastor was Rev. Anderson Burns, and its original trustees were Joseph and Robert Collins,

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♦ Marker never erected.

Barnes Flowers, Saylor Pope, Harkness Smith, and Red Stroy. A later sanctuary, built in 1952; burned in 1981; the present sanctuary was dedicated that year. ***Erected by the St. Phillip A.M.E. Church Anniversary Committee, 1999***

*GPS Coordinates: 33° 50.973' N, 80° 39.012' W*

#### **40-122 THE STATE HOUSE**

***ON THE GROUNDS OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA STATE HOUSE, GERVAIS ST., COLUMBIA***

Columbia was founded in 1786, replacing Charleston as the state capital. The first State House here, built in 1789, was a small wooden building just W. of this site. Construction on this State House, designed by John R. Niernsee, began in 1855; exterior walls were almost complete when work was suspended in 1863 during the Civil War. In February 1865 Union troops burned the old State House, shelled this unfinished building, and raised the United States flag over it. Niernsee supervised postwar repairs and new work until his death in 1885. His partner J. Crawford Nielson succeeded him, followed by Niernsee's son Frank. In 1901 the General Assembly hired Frank P. Milburn, but often clashed with him over workmanship and his design for the present dome, a radical departure from J.R. Niernsee's original design. He was replaced by Charles C. Wilson in 1903. A major renovation by the firm of Stevens and Wilkinson was completed in August 1998. ***Erected by The Columbia Committee of The National Society of The Colonial Dames of America in the State of South Carolina, 1999***

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 0.037' N, 81° 1.964' W*

#### **102<sup>nd</sup> CAVALRY**

***JACKSON BLVD., FORT JACKSON, COLUMBIA***

Formed 1890 as the Essex Troop of Lt. Cavalry; mustered into the N.J. National Guard in 1893. After World War I service, became 102<sup>nd</sup> Cav. in 1921. Reorganized 1940 as 102<sup>nd</sup> Cav. (Horse- Mechanized); mobilized for active duty in World War II and trained here 1941-42. Saw more than 300 days of combat in France, North Africa, Italy, the Ardennes, the Rhineland, and Central Europe. ***Erected by the Essex Troop, 2001***

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 1.056' N, 80° 56.335' W\**

#### **40-123 BETHEL METHODIST CHURCH**

***4600 DANIEL DR., FOREST ACRES, COLUMBIA***

This church was organized in 1835 in what was then rural Richland District.

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\* Proposed location. Location information is approximate.

The first sanctuary here, built soon afterwards, burned in a forest fire in 1867; the cemetery dates from as early as 1862. The second sanctuary, built in 1868, was remodeled about 1890. As Forest Acres grew after World War II, the church expanded and built its first brick sanctuary in 1948; the present church was built in 1964. *Erected by the Congregation, 2002*

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 1.483' N, 80° 58.255' W*

#### **40-124 CONFEDERATE PRINTING PLANT**

*INTERSECTION OF GERVAIS AND HUGER STS., COLUMBIA*

From April 1864 to February 1865 Confederate bonds and currency were printed and processed in this building, constructed in 1863-64 for the printing and stationery firm of Evans & Cogswell. That firm, founded in Charleston, produced bonds and currency for the Confederacy throughout the war and moved to Columbia in 1863. The Confederate Treasury Note Bureau moved its headquarters here as well in the spring of 1864. After 1864 Evans and Cogswell printed almost all bonds and currency for the Confederate Treasury. Many young women were employed here to sign and cut sheets as they came off the press. When Federal troops burned part of the building in February 1865 they carried off the printing plates and “an immense quantity” of currency. The building served as a warehouse for the state liquor dispensary system from 1895 to 1907. *Erected by the Mary Boykin Chesnut Chapter #2517, United Daughters of the Confederacy, 2002<sup>4</sup>*

*GPS Coordinates: 33° 59.881' N, 81° 2.658' W*

#### **108<sup>th</sup> DIVISION**

*JACKSON BLVD., FORT JACKSON, COLUMBIA*

The “Golden Griffon” Division was created in 1946 as the 108<sup>th</sup> Airborne Division of the Army Reserve. It was reorganized as an infantry division in 1952, as a training division in 1956, and as an institutional training division in 1993. It has trained Fort Jackson soldiers since the early 1950s and mobilized units here for active service in 1991 and 2001. *Erected by the 108<sup>th</sup> Division (Institutional Training), 2003*

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 1.056' N, 80° 56.335' W\**

#### **40-125 SEABOARD AIR LINE PASSENGER DEPOT**

*MARKER 1: 1200 LINCOLN ST. AT GERVAIS ST., COLUMBIA*

*MARKER 2: LINCOLN ST. AT LADY ST., COLUMBIA*

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<sup>4</sup> Replaced a marker erected by the City of Columbia in 1966

\* Proposed location. Location information is approximate.

This depot, built by the Seaboard Air Line Railway in 1904, was the third passenger depot built in Columbia, following the South Carolina Railroad Depot on Gervais St., built about 1850, and the Union Station on Main St., built in 1902. This depot and its adjacent baggage room was an alternative to Union Station, which served passengers on the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad and the Southern Railway. This depot and baggage room were listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1983 as part of the West Gervais Street Historic District. They served passengers on the Seaboard Air Line Railway (later the Seaboard Coast Line Railroad) until 1991. The relocation of the tracks across Gervais Street was an important step in the revitalization of the Congaree Vista in the 1980s and 1990s. *Erected by the Columbia Development Corporation, 2003*

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 0.007' N, 81° 2.533' W*

**40-126 MANN-SIMONS SITE**  
**1403 RICHLAND ST., COLUMBIA**

This property once featured homes, businesses and rental properties that belonged to the same African American family for more than 125 years. The remaining house, built between 1872 and 1883, replaced the earlier home of midwife Celia Mann (1799-1867) and her husband, boatman Ben Delane (1800-1890). Enslaved at birth, both achieved freedom and became members of antebellum Columbia's small community of free people of color. Three Baptist churches (First Calvary, Second Calvary, and Zion) trace their origins to services held on this site. After Mann's death, her daughter, Agnes Jackson Simons (1831-1907), inherited the property. Descendants remained here until 1970. It was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1973 and has been a museum since 1977. *Erected by First Calvary Baptist Church, Second Calvary Baptist Church, and Zion Baptist Church, 2003<sup>5</sup>*

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 0.704' N, 81° 2.059' W*

**40-127 SKIRMISH AT KILLIAN'S MILL**  
**KILLIAN RD., NEAR ITS INTERSECTION WITH FARROW RD. (S.C. HWY. 555), KILLIAN, BLYTHEWOOD VICINITY**

On February 18, 1865, the day after Federals under Gen. W.T. Sherman occupied Columbia, Gen. Frank Blair ordered units of his XVII Corps to destroy railroad tracks north of the city. Portions of Gen. M.C. Butler's Confederate cavalry division, including the 4<sup>th</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup>, & 6<sup>th</sup> S.C. Cavalry, fought a

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<sup>5</sup> Marker text revised in 2016. Original sponsor line and date retained.

rear-guard action with Blair at nearby Killian's Mill, then withdrew toward Winnsboro. *Erected by the Hampton's Iron Scouts Camp # 1945, Sons of Confederate Veterans, 2003*

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 8.14' N, 80° 56.742' W*

**40-128 R.L. BRYAN CO. WAREHOUSE**  
**1310 GADSDEN ST., COLUMBIA**

This warehouse was built in 1913 as the schoolbook depository for the R.L. Bryan Company. The company, founded in 1844 by R.L. Bryan (1823-1900) and his brother-in-law James J. McCarter (d. 1872), was originally a bookstore and stationery shop on Main St. known as Bryan & McCarter. In 1900 R.L. Bryan & Company merged with the Bryan Printing Company, founded in 1889, to become the R.L. Bryan Company. In 1901 the S.C. General Assembly, in an effort to improve public education, adopted standardized texts. The R.L. Bryan Company, selected as the statewide distributor, used this building as its depository and warehouse from 1913 to 1973. In 1976 the building was renovated and opened as a restaurant, in one of the first examples of the adaptive reuse of historic buildings in this part of Columbia. *Erected by the Historic Columbia Foundation, 2003*

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 0.048' N, 81° 2.426' W*

**40-129 KENSINGTON**

**INTERSECTION OF MCCORDS FERRY RD. (U.S. HWY. 601) & S.C. HWY. 764 (OLD EASTOVER RD.), AT THE ENTRANCE FO KENSINGTON, EASTOVER VICINITY**

This plantation on the Wateree River features a remarkable Italianate Revival house built in 1852-54. Designed by Charleston architects Edward C. Jones and Francis D. Lee, it was built for Matthew Richard Singleton (1817-1854) and Martha Kinloch Singleton (1818-1892). Jacob Stroyer described life as a slave here in his memoir, first published in 1879. Kensington was owned by members of the Singleton, Hamer, and Lanham families until the late twentieth century, and though the house fell into disrepair the land was farmed for many years. Kensington was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1971. It was sold to Union Camp (later International Paper) in 1981, restored in 1983-84, and opened for educational programs. *Erected by the Scarborough-Hamer Foundation, 2005*

*GPS Coordinates: 33° 52.139' N, 80° 39.503' W*

**40-130 JEFFERSON HOTEL**  
**CORNER OF MAIN AND LAUREL STS., COLUMBIA**

The Jefferson Hotel, designed and built by Columbia entrepreneur and

contractor John Jefferson Cain (1869-1929), stood here at the corner of Main and Laurel Streets from 1914 until 1968. The hotel (also sometimes called the Hotel Jefferson) was built in 1912-13 at a cost of \$250,000. Notable features included Indiana limestone on the 1<sup>st</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> story exteriors and mahogany, marble, and terra cotta tile throughout the lobby, dining room, and ballroom. For 55 years the Jefferson was Columbia's premier hotel, hosting conventions as well as more informal meetings among legislators. It was demolished in 1968. In 1938, during the 48<sup>th</sup> reunion of the United Confederate Veterans, former officers and their descendants met here to organize the Order of the Stars and Bars. Now the Military Order of the Stars and Bars, this genealogical society is for descendants of Confederate officers and civil officials. ***Erected by the Military Order of the Stars and Bars, 2004***

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 0.59' N, 81° 2.256' W*

**40-131 STATE DISPENSARY WAREHOUSE**  
***CORNER OF PULASKI AND GERVAIS STS., COLUMBIA***

This building, built in 1863-64 and burned by Federal troops in 1865, was rebuilt in 1872 as a cotton batting factory and warehouse. It burned again in 1897, leaving only the outer walls. In 1898 the S.C. State Dispensary, created by Gov. Benjamin R. Tillman to ensure state control over the production and sale of alcohol, rebuilt it as a two-story building to serve as the State Dispensary Warehouse. Though the State Dispensary system generated impressive revenue, it also allowed corruption and violence to flourish, and was finally abolished in 1907. Vacant from 1907 until the 1920s, this building served as a warehouse for a succession of businesses for the next fifty years. It was vacant again from the late 1970s until 2004, when it was rehabilitated for a neighborhood grocery store. ***Sponsored by Holmes Smith Developments, Inc.***<sup>6</sup>

*GPS Coordinates: 33° 59.942' N, 81° 2.62' W*

**40-132 CAIN-MATTHEWS-TOMPKINS HOUSE**  
***1619 PENDLETON ST., COLUMBIA***

This house, built ca. 1910 for Columbia businessman John Jefferson Cain (1869-1929), was designed by William Augustus Edwards (1866-1939), a prominent regional architect. Cain, who moved to Columbia in 1899, became one of the state's leading contractors and built such Columbia landmarks as the Arcade (1912) and the Palmetto Building (1913). He also financed, built, and owned the Jefferson Hotel (1913). J. Pope Matthews, president of the Palmetto National Bank, lived here from ca. 1913 to 1931, when Arthur S. Tompkins bought the

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<sup>6</sup> Proposed location. Location information is approximate.

house. It remained in the Tompkins family until 1974, when the University of South Carolina acquired it. The house, threatened by demolition for several years, was designated a local historic landmark in 2002. It was renovated and opened as The Inn at USC in 2005. ***Erected by the Historic Columbia Foundation, 2006***

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 0.044' N, 81° 1.512' W*

#### **40-133 RANDOLPH CEMETERY**

***AT THE W TERMINUS OF ELMWOOD AVE., COLUMBIA***

Randolph Cemetery, founded in 1871, was one of the first black cemeteries in Columbia. It was named for Benjamin Franklin Randolph (1837-1868), a black state senator assassinated in 1868 near Hodges, in Abbeville County. Randolph, a native of Kentucky and a free black before the Civil War, had been a chaplain in the Union Army, an agent of the Freedmen's Bureau, and a newspaper publisher before he was elected to represent Orangeburg County in the S.C. Senate in 1868. Eight other black lawmakers from the Reconstruction era are buried here: Henry Cardozo (1830-1886), William Fabriel Myers (1850-1917), William Beverly Nash (1822-1888), Robert John Palmer (1849-1928), William M. Simons (1810-1878), Samuel Benjamin Thompson (1837-1909), Charles McDuffie Wilder (1835-1902), and Lucius W. Wimbush (1839-1872). Randolph Cemetery was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1995. ***Erected by the Downtown Columbia Task Force and the Committee for the Restoration and Beautification of Randolph Cemetery, 2006***

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 0.578' N, 81° 3.126' W*

#### **40-134 VISANSKA-STARKS HOUSE**

***2214 HAMPTON ST., COLUMBIA***

This house, built after 1900, was originally a two-story frame residence with a projecting bay and wraparound porch; a fire in 1989 destroyed the second story. Barrett Visanska (1849-1932), a jeweler, bought the house in 1913. Visanska, a native of Poland, was a leader in Columbia's Jewish community and a founder of the Tree of Life Congregation. In 1938 Dr. John J. Starks, president of Benedict College, bought the house. Dr. John Jacob Starks (1876-1944), the first black president of Benedict College, lived here from 1938 until his death. Starks was president of Seneca Institute 1899-1912; Morris College 1912-1930; and Benedict College 1930-1944. After World War II this house served as the nurses' home for Good Samaritan-Waverly Hospital, created by merger in 1939. It was later a private residence once more. ***Erected by the Richland County Conservation Commission, 2007***

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 0.633' N, 81° 1.105' W*

#### **40-135 GEORGE P. HOFFMAN HOUSE**

***OFF S.C. SEC. RD. 40-54, BLYTHEWOOD***

This house was built ca. 1855 for George P. Hoffman (1829-1902), a native of N.C. Hoffman ran a nearby sawmill and became the first postmaster of Doko (as Blythewood was first known) in 1856. This area was part of Fairfield County until 1913, when it was annexed into Richland County. Capt. John L. Kennedy owned the house during the Civil War; his widow Judith owned it afterwards. This house was one of several ransacked by Gen. W.T. Sherman's Federals as they advanced through this area in February 1865. Hoffman, a section master on the Charlotte & South Carolina Railroad, owned the house again by 1875. It later housed an antique shop and was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1986. It became the Blythewood Town Hall in 2000. ***Erected by Blythewood Middle School, 2007***

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 12.899' N, 80° 58.314' W*

#### **40-136 Killian School**

***Killian Elementary School, 2621 Clemson Rd., Columbia***

This one-room primary school, built about 1925, stood about 1 mi. E, at the intersection of Killian and Longtown Roads, until 2001. There was a school at Killian (also called Killian's) as early as 1905. From 1913 to 1948 Killian School had two teachers and an enrollment of 30 to 80 students in grades 1-7, with an average attendance of 30 to 40 and an eight- to nine-month school year. Killian School closed in 1948, and its students and one teacher went to Blythewood Grammar School. In 1954 Richland County sold the school to the citizens of Killian for \$100.00 as a community center. The Killian School was deeded to Richland County School District Two in 2000 and moved here in 2001 to be renovated as a museum of 20th century rural education and a conference center. ***Erected by the Richland County Conservation Commission, 2007***

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 8.308' N, 80° 55.857' W*

#### **40-137 SANDFIELD BAPTIST CHURCH/SANDFIELD CEMETERY**

***RUSS BROWN RD., NEAR THE INTERSECTION OF N. MELTON RD. & SANDFIELD RD., BLYTHEWOOD***

**SANDFIELD BAPTIST CHURCH (Front)**

Twenty-Five Mile Creek Church, a Primitive Baptist congregation, was organized in this area before 1772. It was renamed Sandfield Church by ca. 1830 and the mother church for Cedar Creek, Harmony, Jackson Creek, and Sawney's Creek. After some members left in 1840 to organize a new church this congregation became Sandy Level Baptist Church in 1843.

#### **SANDFIELD CEMETERY (Reverse)**

In 1856 Sandy Level Baptist Church built a new church 3 mi. W on Blythewood Rd. The congregation gave this site and the old church to the community provided any organization using it would be Baptist. A second Sandfield Baptist Church, organized here ca. 1870, was disbanded ca. 1938. The cemetery here dates to the second church and is now maintained by Sandy Level Baptist Church. *Erected by Sandy Level Baptist Church, 2007*

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 13.261' N, 80° 56.339' W*

#### **40-138 SANDY LEVEL BAPTIST CHURCH**

##### **408 BLYTHEWOOD RD., BLYTHEWOOD**

Twenty-Five Mile Creek Church, a Primitive Baptist congregation, was organized in this area before 1772. The mother church for several area Baptist churches, it was renamed Sandfield ca. 1830 and stood about 3 mi. E. Sandfield Baptist Church was renamed Sandy Level Baptist Church in 1843 and the congregation moved to this site in 1856. This frame sanctuary, built in 1856 during the pastorate of Rev. A.K. Durham, was described at its dedication as being the result of "the liberal contributions and unfaltering zeal of this community." Notable features include its large inset portico and interior gallery. The rear addition was built in 1950 to house the Sunday School and baptistry. *Erected by Sandy Level Baptist Church, 2007*

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 12.85' N, 80° 59.381' W*

#### **40-139 COLUMBIA BIBLE COLLEGE, 1937-1960/WESTERVELT HOME, 1930-1937**

##### **AT THE ROBERT MILLS HOUSE & PARK, 1616 BLANDING ST., COLUMBIA**

##### **COLUMBIA BIBLE COLLEGE, 1937-1960 (Front)**

In 1937 Columbia Bible College (now Columbia International University) acquired the Ainsley Hall House, designed by Robert Mills. The students housed here were trained for Christian service around the world. In 1960 CBC moved to its present campus in north Columbia. The Robert Mills House has been operated as a house museum since 1967 by the Historic Columbia Foundation.

##### **WESTERVELT HOME, 1930-1937 (Reverse)**

The Westervelt Home, for children of Christian missionaries, was founded in Indiana in 1926 and moved to Columbia in 1929. Associated with Columbia Bible College, it was in the Hampton-Preston Mansion 1930-34 and the Robert Mills House 1934-37, then moved to Batesburg in 1937. The Hampton-Preston Mansion has been a house museum since 1970 and operated by Historic Columbia Foundation since 1972. *Erected by the Columbia International University Alumni Association, 2007*

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 0.609' N, 81° 1.764' W*

**40-140 CARVER THEATRE**  
**1519 HARDEN ST., COLUMBIA**

Carver Theatre, built about 1941, was one of Columbia's two exclusively African-American theatres during the segregation era of the mid-20th century. It was run by black operators but owned by the white-owned Dixie Amusement Company for most of its history. Carver Theatre also hosted weekly talent shows based on the popular "Amateur Hour" in Harlem. The theatre, which closed in 1971, was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2003.

***Erected by the Historic Columbia Foundation, the City of Columbia, and the S.C. Department of Transportation, 2011***

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 0.633' N, 81° 1.291' W*

**40-141 MATTHEW J. PERRY HOUSE**  
**2216 WASHINGTON ST., COLUMBIA**

(Front) Matthew J. Perry, Jr. (b. 1921), lawyer, civil rights pioneer, and jurist, lived in a house on this site as a youth; the house was torn down in 1997. He served in the U.S. Army during World War II, then graduated from S.C. State College (now S.C. State University) in 1948. After graduating in the first class of the S.C. State Law School in 1951 Perry practiced law in Spartanburg, specializing in civil rights cases.

(Reverse) Perry returned to Columbia in 1961 as chief counsel of the S.C. State Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). For fifteen years he tried numerous pivotal civil rights cases before the U.S. Supreme Court. In 1976 Perry was appointed to the U.S. Military Court of Appeals, and in 1979 he became the first black U.S. district court judge in S.C. ***Erected by the Historic Columbia Foundation, the City of Columbia, and the S.C. Department of Transportation, 2008***

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 0.556' N, 81° 1.081' W*

**40-142 JAMES M. HINTON HOUSE**  
**1222 HEIDT ST., COLUMBIA**

This is the site of the home of James Miles Hinton (1891-1970), businessman, civil rights pioneer, and minister. Hinton moved to Columbia in 1939 and was elected president of the Columbia branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) that year. He was president of the S.C. State Conference of the NAACP from 1941 through 1958, as it grew from 13 chapters to 80 chapters. Hinton helped overthrow the all-white Democratic primary in S.C. and helped plan strategy for *Briggs v. Elliott*, the S.C. case of those that led to *Brown v. the Board of Education* and school desegregation. He

was often threatened, was kidnapped from Augusta in 1949, and had shots fired at his house here in 1956. Hinton was later pastor of Second Calvary Baptist Church in Columbia, and died in Augusta in 1970. *Erected by the Historic Columbia Foundation, the City of Columbia, and the S.C. Department of Transportation, 2008*

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 0.502' N, 81° 0.894' W*

**40-143 HEIDT-RUSSELL HOUSE/EDWIN R. RUSSELL**

**1240 HEIDT ST., COLUMBIA**

**HEIDT-RUSSELL HOUSE (Front)**

This house, with Greek Revival and Italianate architectural influences, was built about 1879 by William J. Heidt, builder and contractor who managed Heidlinger's Steam Bakery. The Heidts lived here until 1912. Mary E. Russell, whose husband Nathaniel was a postman for the U.S. Post Office, bought the house in 1919.

**EDWIN R. RUSSELL (Reverse)**

Edwin Roberts Russell (1913-1996) spent his early years here. A research scientist, he was one of the few blacks directly involved in the Manhattan Project to develop the atomic bomb. Educated at Benedict College and Howard University, in 1942-45 Russell helped separate plutonium from uranium at the University of Chicago. He returned to Columbia to teach at Allen University, then was a research chemist at the Savannah River Plant from 1957 to 1976.

*Erected by the Historic Columbia Foundation, the City of Columbia, and the S.C. Department of Transportation, 2008*

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 0.523' N, 81° 0.906' W*

**40-144 THE LIGHTHOUSE & INFORMER/JOHN H. MCCRAY**

**1507 HARDEN ST., COLUMBIA**

**THE LIGHTHOUSE & INFORMER (Front)**

*The Lighthouse & Informer*, long the leading black newspaper in S.C., was a weekly published here from 1941 to 1954 by journalist and civil rights advocate John Henry McCray (1910-1997). McCray, who founded the paper "so our people can have a voice and some means of getting along together," published articles covering every aspect of black life and columns and editorials advocating equal rights.

**JOHN H. MCCRAY (Reverse)**

In 1944, after the S.C. General Assembly repealed laws regulating primaries and the S.C. Democratic Party excluded blacks from voting in them, John H. McCray helped found the Progressive Democratic Party, the first black Democratic party in the South. He was an editor for other leading black newspapers in the 1950s and 1960s, then spent many years as an administrator

at his alma mater, Talladega College. McCray died in Alabama in 1987. *Erected by the Historic Columbia Foundation, the City of Columbia, and the S.C. Department of Transportation, 2008*

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 0.614' N, 81° 1.278' W*

**40-145 WAVERLY FIVE AND DIME/GEORGE ELMORE AND *ELMORE V. RICE*  
2317 GERVAIS ST., COLUMBIA**

**WAVERLY FIVE AND DIME (Front)**

The Waverly Five & Dime, located here until about 1957, was managed 1945-48 by George A. Elmore (1905-1959), the African American plaintiff in a landmark voting rights case soon after World War II. Elmore ran this store and two liquor stores, and also worked as a photographer and cab driver. In 1946, when he tried to vote in the all-white Democratic primary in Richland County, he was denied a ballot.

**GEORGE ELMORE AND *ELMORE V. RICE* (Reverse)**

In 1947 the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) sued to end the all-white primary in S.C. Judge J. Waties Waring (1880-1948) ruled in U.S. district court that it was “time for S.C. to rejoin the Union.” Blacks voted in the next S.C. primary, in 1948. As a result of the case, George Elmore endured numerous personal threats and economic reprisals that ruined his business. *Erected by the Historic Columbia Foundation, the City of Columbia, and the S.C. Department of Transportation, 2008*

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 0.434' N, 81° 0.895' W*

**40-146 WESLEY METHODIST CHURCH  
1727 GERVAIS ST., COLUMBIA**

Wesley Methodist Church is the oldest African American Methodist congregation in Columbia. It was founded in 1869 by Rev. J.C. Emerson and was a separate black congregation instead of forming from an established white church. First called the Columbia Mission, it met upstairs in a Main St. building and later built its own chapel. About 1910 the Columbia Mission bought this lot and was renamed Wesley Methodist Episcopal Church. This Gothic Revival church, built in 1910-11, was designed by noted Columbia architect Arthur W. Hamby, who designed other churches in Columbia as well as in Winnsboro, Bishopville, and St. Matthews. Its high-style Late Gothic design is relatively unusual for an African-American church of its period, and is notable for its two asymmetrical towers, decorative brickwork, and pointed-arch stained glass windows. *Erected by the Historic Columbia Foundation, the City of Columbia, and the S.C. Department of Transportation, 2008*

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 0.264' N, 81° 1.452' W*

#### **40-147 BENEDICT COLLEGE**

***AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE CAMPUS, HARDEN ST. AT THE END OF BLANDING ST., COLUMBIA***

Benedict College, founded in 1870 by the American Baptist Home Mission Society to educate freedmen and their descendants, was originally called Benedict Institute. It was named for Stephen and Bathsheba Benedict of Rhode Island, whose bequest created the school. Mrs. Benedict donated money to buy land in Columbia for it. The institute was chartered as Benedict College in 1894. Its early presidents were all white Baptist ministers from the North. By the time Dr. J.J. Starks became Benedict College's first black president in 1930, its curriculum included primary and secondary courses, college-level liberal arts courses, and courses in theology, nursing, and teaching. This curriculum was streamlined in the 1930s to emphasize the liberal arts and theology. Benedict College was also a significant center for civil rights activities in Columbia from the 1930s through the 1960s. ***Erected by the Historic Columbia Foundation, the City of Columbia, and the S.C. Department of Transportation, 2011***

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 0.756' N, 81° 1.312' W*

#### **40-148 MODJESKA SIMKINS HOUSE**

***2025 MARION ST., COLUMBIA***

This house was for sixty years the home of Modjeska Monteith Simkins (1899-1992), social reformer and civil rights activist. A Columbia native, she was educated at Benedict College, then taught high school. Director of Negro Work for the S.C. Anti-tuberculosis Association 1931-1942, Simkins was the first black in S.C. to hold a full-time, statewide, public health position. Simkins was a founder of the S.C. Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). As the secretary of the conference 1941-1957, Simkins hosted many meetings and planning sessions here, for cases such as *Brown v. Board of Education*. In 1997 the house was acquired by the Collaborative for Community Trust; it was transferred to the Historic Columbia Foundation in 2007. ***Erected by the Historic Columbia Foundation, the City of Columbia, and the S.C. Department of Transportation, 2008***

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 0.842' N, 81° 2.139' W*

#### **40-149 BLOSSOM STREET SCHOOL/CELIA DIAL SAXON SCHOOL**

***AT THE STROM THURMOND FITNESS AND WELLNESS CENTER, BLOSSOM ST. JUST E OF ITS INTERSECTION WITH PARK ST., COLUMBIA***

**BLOSSOM STREET SCHOOL (Front)**

Blossom Street School, at the corner of what was then Blossom & Gates (now Park) Streets, was built in 1898 as the first public school in Columbia south of

Senate Street. A frame building, it was originally a school for white children. After it burned in 1915, a brick school was built here the next year. Blossom Street became a school for black children in Ward One in 1929 and was renamed Celia Dial Saxon School in 1930.

**CELIA DIAL SAXON SCHOOL (Reverse)**

Blossom Street School was renamed to honor Celia Dial Saxon (1857-1935). Saxon was educated at the Normal School at the University of S.C. 1875-77, during Reconstruction. She taught in Columbia schools for 57 years and was a founder of the Wilkinson Orphanage, Wheatley YWCA, and Fairwold Industrial School. Saxon School closed in 1968 and was demolished in 1974 as a result of campus expansion by the University of S.C. ***Erected by the Ward One Families Reunion Organization and the Historic Columbia Foundation, 2008***

*GPS Coordinates: 33° 59.526' N, 81° 1.966' W*

**40-150 BETHEL A.M.E. CHURCH**

***1528 SUMTER ST., COLUMBIA***

This church, founded in 1866, was one of the first separate African-American congregations established in Columbia after the Civil War. It met in buildings on Wayne St., at Lincoln & Hampton Sts., and at Sumter & Hampton Sts. before acquiring this site. This sanctuary, a Romanesque Revival design, was built in 1921 and as designed by noted black architect John Anderson Lankford (1874-1946). John Anderson Lankford, one of the first registered black architects in the U.S., was later supervising architect of the A.M.E. Church. Bethel was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1982. In 1995 its congregation moved to the former Shandon Baptist Church on Woodrow St. In 2008 the Renaissance Foundation began restoring the historic church as a cultural arts center. ***Erected by the Historic Columbia Foundation, the City of Columbia, and the S.C. Department of Transportation, 2008***

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 0.413' N, 81° 2.046' W*

**40-151 ISRAELITE SUNDAY SCHOOL/COLUMBIA'S FIRST SYNAGOGUE**

***ASSEMBLY ST., BETWEEN TAYLOR AND HAMPTON STS., COLUMBIA***

**ISRAELITE SUNDAY SCHOOL (Front)**

The Israelite Sunday School, the first Jewish religious school in Columbia, met in a building

on this site until 1865. It had been founded in 1843 to give Jewish children of the city "an intimate ...

and full exposition of our faith." Supported by the Columbia Hebrew Benevolent Society, the school had 20-30 students when it was organized in a nearby building, in space donated by a member of the society.

#### **COLUMBIA'S FIRST SYNAGOGUE (Reverse)**

In 1846 the Columbia Hebrew Benevolent Society built a frame building on this site for the Israelite Sunday School, which met on the first floor. The society also organized the first formal congregation in Columbia, which they named Shearith Israel (Remnant of Israel), with its synagogue on the second floor. The building burned when Gen. William T. Sherman's Federals captured the city in February 1865. *Erected by the Beth Shalom Synagogue, the Tree of Life Temple, and the Jewish Historical Society of S.C., 2008*

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 0.239' N, 81° 2.192' W*

#### **40-152 ALLEN UNIVERSITY 1530 HARDEN ST., COLUMBIA**

Allen University, chartered in 1880, was founded by the African Methodist Episcopal (A.M.E.) Church. It had its origin in Payne Institute, founded in 1870 in Cokesbury, in Greenwood County. In 1880 the S.C. Conference of the A.M.E. Church voted to move Payne Institute to Columbia. It opened in Columbia in 1881 and was renamed in honor of Bishop Richard Allen (1760-1831), founder of the A.M.E. Church. The first university building on this site was in use by 1888. Allen University, founded to educate ministers for the A.M.E. Church, also had primary and secondary courses, and college-level liberal arts courses. It also offered courses in the arts and had one of the few black law schools in the South before 1900. Its primary and secondary programs ended in the 1920s and 1930s. Allen was also a significant center for civil rights activities in Columbia from the 1930s through the 1960s. *Erected by the Historic Columbia Foundation, the City of Columbia, and the S.C. Department of Transportation, 2011*

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 0.63' N, 81° 1.252' W*

#### **40-153 NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL BUILDING 1001-1003 WASHINGTON ST., CORNER OF WASHINGTON & PARK STS., COLUMBIA**

The North Carolina Mutual Building was built in 1909 by the N.C. Mutual and Provident Association, a black-owned life insurance company with an office here until the mid-1930s. Built as a two-story commercial building, with a third story added after 1927, it was part of the Washington Street business district, an important part of Columbia's African-American community for most of the 20th century. This building had stores on the first floor and offices on the upper floors. First-floor tenants included barbers and beauticians, tailors and dressmakers, and restaurants. Second and third floor tenants included insurance agents, doctors, and lawyers. The Palmetto Grand Lodge owned the building from 1927 to the early 1940s. The N.C. Mutual Building was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1995. *Erected by the Historic*

***Columbia Foundation, the City of Columbia, and the S.C. Department of Transportation, 2011***

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 0.197' N, 81° 2.231' W*

**40-154 GOOD SAMARITAN-WAVERLY HOSPITAL  
2204 HAMPTON ST., COLUMBIA**

Good Samaritan-Waverly Hospital, created in 1938 by the merger of two older hospitals, served the black community of Columbia for 35 years. It merged Good Samaritan Hospital, founded in 1910 by Dr. William S. Rhodes and his wife Lillian, and Waverly Hospital, founded in 1924 by Dr. Norman A. Jenkins and his four brothers. The hospitals competed for the same doctors, nurses, and patients for several years. By the mid-1930s the Duke Endowment and the Rosenwald Fund recommended a merger of the two hospitals to improve the quality of health care for blacks in Columbia and surrounding counties. This building, the first in Columbia built specifically as a hospital for blacks, opened in 1952. After the new integrated Richland Memorial Hospital opened in 1972, Good Samaritan-Waverly Hospital closed the next year. ***Sponsored by the Richland County Conservation Commission, 2014***

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 0.619'N, 81° 1.137'W\**

**40-155 MATILDA A. EVANS HOUSE  
2027 TAYLOR ST., COLUMBIA**

Dr. Matilda A. Evans (1872-1935), an African American physician, as well as a public health and civil rights advocate, lived here 1928-1935. A graduate of the Schofield School in Aiken and Oberlin College, Evans received her M.D. from the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1897. She moved to Columbia that year and in 1901 founded the first African American hospital in the city. Taylor Lane Hospital & Training School for Nurses, described in 1910 as "a monument to her industry and energy," burned in 1914. Evans soon opened St. Luke's Hospital & Training School for Nurses, which closed in 1918. She served in the U.S. Army Sanitary Corps during World War I and later founded the S.C. Good Health Association. In 1922, Evans became the first female president of the all-black Palmetto Medical Association. ***Sponsored by the Richland County Conservation Commission, 2014***

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 0.660'N, 81° 1.327'W\**

**40-156 ALSTON HOUSE**

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\* Proposed location. Location information is approximate.

\* Proposed location. Location information is approximate.

**1811 GERVAIS ST., COLUMBIA**

This Greek Revival cottage, built ca. 1872, was the residence and business of Caroline Alston, a black businesswoman who lived and ran a dry goods store here as early as 1873. She purchased the house in 1888, becoming one of the few black business owners in Columbia during the period. Alston, known for the “esteem and confidence” of her black and white customers, sold the house in 1906. It was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1979.

***Sponsored by the Richland County Conservation Commission, 2014***

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 0.272'N, 81° 1.406'W\**

**40-157 WAVERLY**

**1400 BLOCK OF HARDEN ST., COLUMBIA**

Waverly has been one of Columbia’s most significant black communities since the 1930s. The city’s first residential suburb, it grew out of a 60-acre parcel bought by Robert Latta in 1855. Latta’s widow and children sold the first lots here in 1863. Shortly after the Civil War banker and textile manufacturer Lysander D. Childs bought several blocks here for development. Waverly grew for the next 50 years as railroad and streetcar lines encouraged growth. The City of Columbia annexed Waverly in 1913. Two black colleges, Benedict College and Allen University, drew many African Americans to this area as whites moved to other city suburbs. By the 1930s this community was almost entirely black. The Waverly Historic District, bounded by Gervais, Harden, and Taylor Streets and Millwood Avenue, was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1989. ***Erected by the Historic Columbia Foundation, the City of Columbia, and the S.C. Department of Transportation, 2011***

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 0.585' N, 81° 1.238' W*

**40-158 FAIR-RUTHERFORD HOUSE/RUTHERFORD HOUSE**

**1326 GREGG ST., COLUMBIA**

**FAIR-RUTHERFORD HOUSE (Front)**

The Fair-Rutherford House, a Greek Revival cottage, stood here from ca. 1850 until it was demolished in 2004. Built for Dr. Samuel Fair, it passed through several owners before 1905, when William H. Rutherford (1852-1910) bought and enlarged it. Rutherford, an African-American businessman born a slave, taught school, then made lodge regalia and supplies and briefly co-owned a local cigar factory.

**RUTHERFORD HOUSE (Reverse)**

The Rutherford House was built in 1924-25 for Carrie Rutherford, daughter-in-law of W.H. Rutherford. Her son Dr. Harry B. Rutherford, Jr. (1911-1980) and

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\* Proposed location. Location information is approximate.

his wife Dr. Evaretta Sims Rutherford (1910-1978) were prominent educators, he as a teacher and principal and later a dean at Benedict College, and she as a professor and department chair at Benedict College and Howard University. The house was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1984.

***Erected by the Historic Columbia Foundation, the City of Columbia, and the S.C. Department of Transportation, 2011***

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 0.443' N, 81° 1.398' W*

#### **40-159 SIDNEY PARK C.M.E. CHURCH**

***1114 BLANDING ST., COLUMBIA***

Sidney Park C.M.E. Church was founded in 1886 and has been at this site since 1889. It grew out of a dispute among members of Bethel A.M.E. Church, who left that congregation and applied to join the Colored Methodist Episcopal (now Christian Methodist Episcopal) Church. The congregation acquired this site in 1886 and built its first sanctuary, a frame building, in 1889. That church burned by 1892. This Gothic Revival brick church, built in 1893, was constructed by members who provided materials and labor. In the 1930s many members joined the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), and the church later hosted many meetings during the Civil Rights Movement. Sidney Park was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1996. ***Erected by the Historic Columbia Foundation, the City of Columbia, and the S.C. Department of Transportation, 2011***

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 0.47' N, 81° 2.221' W*

#### **40-160 RICHARD SAMUEL ROBERTS HOUSE**

***1717 WAYNE ST., COLUMBIA***

Richard Samuel Roberts (1880-1936), a photographer who documented individuals, families, and institutions in Columbia's black community and across S.C., lived here from 1920 until his death. Roberts, a self-taught photographer, moved his family from Florida to Columbia and bought this house at 1717 Wayne Street for \$3,000. Roberts and his wife Wilhelmina Williams Roberts (1881-1977) raised their children here. Roberts, who was a full-time custodian at the main Columbia post office, first used an outbuilding here for his photography studio. From 1922 to 1936 his studio was downtown at 1119 Washington Street. Roberts often advertised in the *Palmetto Leader*, the leading black newspaper in S.C. Some of Roberts' best photographs were published in 1986 in *A True Likeness: The Black South of Richard Samuel Roberts*. ***Erected by the Historic Columbia Foundation, the City of Columbia, and the S.C. Department of Transportation, 2011***

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 0.371' N, 81° 2.707' W*

#### **40-161 NATHANIEL J. FREDERICK HOUSE**

**1416 PARK ST., COLUMBIA**

Nathaniel J. Frederick (1877-1938), educator, lawyer, newspaper editor, and civil rights activist, lived here from 1904 until his death. This house was built in 1903 by Cap J. Carroll, a prominent businessman and city official whose daughter Corrine married Frederick in 1904. Frederick, who was educated at Claflin College and the University of Wisconsin, was admitted to the S.C. bar in 1913. Frederick argued more cases before the Supreme Court of S.C. than any black lawyer of his day. He won national attention for defending clients accused of murdering a sheriff in *State v. Lowman* (1926), but his clients were later lynched. Frederick was principal of the Howard School 1902-18 and president of the State Negro Teachers Association. He edited the *Palmetto Leader*, the major black newspaper in S.C., 1925-38. ***Erected by the Historic Columbia Foundation, the City of Columbia, and the S.C. Department of Transportation, 2011***

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 0.208' N, 81° 2.291' W*

#### **40-162 BETHEL BAPTIST CHURCH**

**MCNULTY RD., BLYTHEWOOD**

Bethel Baptist Church was founded in 1884 by black members of nearby Sandy Level Baptist Church seeking to organize a separate congregation. They met at first in a brush arbor, then built a frame sanctuary here in 1892. It was covered in granite veneer in 1952. The church also sponsored the Bethel School, which stood behind the church. The present sanctuary was built in 2003. ***Erected by Bethel Baptist Church and Blythewood Middle School, 2009***

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 12.948' N, 80° 58.676' W*

#### **40-163 MONTEITH SCHOOL**

**6505 MAIN ST., COLUMBIA**

This African-American school, built nearby before 1900, was originally New Hope School, a white school affiliated with Union Church. It closed about 1914. In 1921 Rachel Hull Monteith (d. 1958) opened Nelson School as a black public school in the Hyatt Park School District. With about 100 students in grades 1-5, it later became a 3-teacher school with Monteith as its principal and added grades 6 and 7. Nelson School was renamed Monteith School in 1932 to honor Rachel Monteith. A civil rights activist, she was the mother of prominent civil rights activist Modjeska Monteith Simkins (1899-1992). By 1936 her daughter Rebecca (1911-1967) also taught here; she became principal when her mother retired in 1942. The Hyatt Park School District was annexed into the city in 1947, and the school closed in 1949. Moved here in 2003, it now serves as a

community center. *Erected by the Historic Columbia Foundation, the City of Columbia, and the S.C. Department of Transportation, 2009*

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 4.143' N, 81° 0.226' W*

**40-164 BOOKER T. WASHINGTON SCHOOL/BOOKER T. WASHINGTON HIGH  
1400 WHEAT ST., COLUMBIA**

**BOOKER T. WASHINGTON SCHOOL (Front)**

The two-story main building at Booker T. Washington School, built in 1916, stood here until 1975. At first an elementary school with grades 1-10, it became Booker T. Washington High School with grades 9-10 in 1918, added grade 11 in 1924, and added grade 12 in 1947. Columbia's only black high school from 1917 to 1948 and for many years the largest black high school in the state, it closed in 1974.

**BOOKER T. WASHINGTON HIGH (Reverse)**

Booker T. Washington High, one of the first black high schools accredited by the S.C. Dept. of Education, was also one of the most significant institutions in Columbia's black community for more than fifty years. Notable principals included C.A. Johnson, 1916-1931; J. Andrew Simmons, 1932-1945; and Harry B. Rutherford, 1950-1965. The University of S.C. bought the property in 1974 and demolished the main building in 1975. *Erected by the Historic Columbia Foundation, the City of Columbia, and the S.C. Department of Transportation, 2009*

*GPS Coordinates: 33° 59.586'N, 81° 1.533'W\**

**No # FORT JACKSON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL/HOOD STREET ELEMENTARY SCHOOL♦  
IN FRONT OF THE HOOD STREET ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, HOOD ST., FORT JACKSON,  
COLUMBIA**

**FORT JACKSON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL (Front)**

Fort Jackson Elementary School was one of the first public schools in S.C. to desegregate when classes began on September 3, 1963. The first school on post and one of the first permanent buildings at Fort Jackson, it was built in only three months. A new federal policy required all schools on military bases to admit African-American students instead of sending them to separate schools off-base.

**HOOD STREET ELEMENTARY SCHOOL (Reverse)**

This school opened under Principal Thomas Silvester with nine civilian teachers and 245 students in Grades 1-6. A newspaper article described it as "operated without regard to race, creed or color." Fort Jackson Elementary

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\* Proposed location. Location information is approximate.

♦ This marker was never assigned a number.

School, later renamed Hood Street Elementary School after additional schools opened on post, has served the families of Fort Jackson servicemen and servicewomen for more than 45 years. ***Erected by Fort Jackson, United States Army, 2009***

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 0.662'N, 80° 56.073'W\**

**40-165 SOUTH CAROLINA MEMORIAL GARDEN**  
**1919 LINCOLN ST., COLUMBIA**

This garden was established in 1944 by the Garden Club of South Carolina. It was the first memorial garden in the U.S. created by a state garden club in honor and in memory of those who served in World War II. Sarah P. Boylston donated part of her own garden for it, and noted landscape architect Loutrel W. Briggs (1893-1977) donated his landscape design. It opened in 1946 and was dedicated at its completion in 1957. This garden was described in a 1946 award citation from the National Council of State Garden Clubs as “expressed in terms of beauty, a place apart.” It has long hosted events on Memorial Day and other occasions. The Garden Club of South Carolina, founded in 1930, was incorporated in 1945. It and its member clubs and leaders promote education, beautification, and environmental awareness. ***Erected by The Garden Club of South Carolina, Inc., 2010***

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 0.624' N, 81° 2.597' W*

**40-166 KINGVILLE**  
**BLUFF RD. & KINGVILLE RD., KINGVILLE (GADSDEN VICINITY)**

Kingville, a rural community, was established in 1840 as a station on the Louisville, Cincinnati, and Charleston Railroad, on the line from Charleston to Columbia. In 1848 the S.C. Railroad extended its line northeast from here to Camden, making Kingville a significant railroad town. By 1860 it boasted a hotel, post office, shops, offices, and several residences. Kingville is thought to be named for its status as “king” of the railroad line between Charleston and Columbia and between Columbia and Camden. In February 1865 Gen. William T. Sherman’s Federals burned the depot, hotel, and sheds and destroyed 3,000 ft. of track. The railroad line was rebuilt in the 1880s and a sawmill was built about 1900, but the area declined by the mid-20th century. ***Erected by South East Rural Community Outreach, 2010***

*GPS Coordinates: 33° 48.333' N, 80° 41.971' W*

**40-167 MINERVAVILLE**

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\* Proposed location. Location information is approximate.

***INTERSECTION OF CABIN CREEK RD. & MINERVAVILLE RD., MINERVAVILLE  
(HOPKINS VICINITY)***

Minervaville, between Cabin Branch and Cedar Creek, was an early 19th-century community. Named after the Minerva Academy, founded in 1802 with William J. Bingham as its headmaster, Minervaville appears on Robert Mills's *Atlas of S.C.* (1825). It was later a station on the S.C. Railroad, with a post office 1831-1835. The area declined after the Minerva Academy closed in 1834.

***Erected by South East Rural Community Outreach, 2010***

*GPS Coordinates: 33° 53.992' N, 80° 50.01' W*

**40-168 HARRIET BARBER HOUSE**

***INTERSECTION OF LOWER RICHLAND BLVD. (S.C. SEC. RD. 40-37) & BARBERVILLE  
LOOP RD., HOPKINS VICINITY***

In 1872 Samuel Barber (d. 1891) and his wife Harriet (d. 1899), both former slaves, bought 42 1/2 acres here from the S.C. Land Commission, established in 1869 to give freedmen and freedwomen the opportunity to own land. Barber, a well-digger as a slave, was a farmer and minister after the Civil War. The Barber family has owned a major portion of this tract since Samuel and Harriet Barber purchased it in 1872. Samuel Barber's wife Harriet (d. 1899) received title to this land in 1879. This one-story frame house was built ca. 1880. The Barbers' son Rev. John B. Barber (1872-1957) inherited the property in 1899. He was a schoolteacher and pastor of St. Mark and New Light Beulah Baptist churches. This house was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1986. ***Erected by South East Rural Community Outreach, 2010***

*GPS Coordinates: 33° 53.718' N, 80° 52.647' W*

**40-169 HOPKINS**

***INTERSECTION OF BACK SWAMP RD. & LOWER RICHLAND BLVD. (S.C. SEC. RD. 40-  
37), HOPKINS***

This rural community grew up around the plantation of John Hopkins (1739-1775). Hopkins, a native of Virginia, settled here in 1764. A surveyor and planter, he was later a delegate to the First Provincial Congress of 1775. Between 1836 and 1842, when the South Carolina RR line from Kingville to Columbia was completed, a turntable was named "Hopkins' Turnout" for the family. The Hopkins' Turnout post office opened in 1849. After the Civil War many freedmen, freedwomen, and their families settled in the area, some farming land they had purchased during Reconstruction from the S.C. Land Commission. The completion of the Wilmington, Columbia, & Augusta RR in 1871 expanded area markets, until the agricultural depression of the 1920s weakened the local economy. ***Erected by South East Rural Community Outreach, 2010***

*GPS Coordinates: 33° 54.325' N, 80° 52.612' W*

#### **40-170 EASTOVER**

##### ***INTERSECTION OF MAIN ST. & WESTON ST., EASTOVER***

Eastover, so named for being “east and over” from Columbia, was a small rural community of the mid-19th century that grew into a town after the Wilmington, Columbia, & Augusta RR completed its line through this area in 1871. The town, chartered in 1880, was incorporated in 1907 with its limits designated as one-half mile in each direction from the tracks through the center of town. Railroad lines to and through Lower Richland County allowed local markets to expand and farmers and merchants to prosper. By 1910 Eastover, then the only incorporated town in the county outside of Columbia, boasted a post office, a bank, several stores, and a cotton gin. In 1984 Union Camp, later International Paper, opened a pulp and paper plant near the town. ***Erected by South East Rural Community Outreach, 2010***

*GPS Coordinates: 33° 52.657' N, 80° 41.717' W*

#### **40-171 ROBERT WESTON MANCE HOUSE**

##### ***CORNER OF PINE & HAMPTON STS., COLUMBIA***

The Robert Weston Mance House, built in 1903, stood here at the corner of Pine and Hampton Streets until 2008. A two-story American Foursquare frame house, it was later clad in brick veneer. It was built for grocers Thomas J. and Ida Roberts, whose store was next door. Rev. Robert W. Mance (1876-1930) acquired the house in 1922. After his death Dr. Robert W. Mance, Jr. (1903-1968) lived here until 1957. Rev. Robert W. Mance, an African Methodist Episcopal minister, lived here while he was president of Allen University 1916-1924. Dr. Robert W. Mance, Jr. was a physician, superintendent of Waverly Hospital, and civil rights activist. Three Allen University presidents lived here from the 1950s to the 1980s. A new dormitory project here resulted in the relocation of the house two blocks E to Heidt Street in 2008. ***Erected by the Historic Columbia Foundation, the City of Columbia, and the S.C. Department of Transportation, 2011***

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 0.613'N, 81° 1.156'W\**

#### **40-172 PINE GROVE ROSENWALD SCHOOL**

##### ***937 PINEY WOODS RD., COLUMBIA***

This school, built in 1923 at a cost of \$2,500, is one of 500 African-American schools in S.C. funded in part by the Julius Rosenwald Foundation from 1917 to

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\* Proposed location. Location information is approximate.

1932. It is a two-room school typical of smaller Rosenwald schools. From 1923 to 1950 an average of 40-50 students a year attended this school, in grades 1-7. This school closed after the 1949-50 school year, when many districts were consolidated. It was sold to the Pine Grove Community Development Club in 1968, then to the Richland County Recreation Commission in 2002. Pine Grove Rosenwald School was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2009. *Erected by the Richland County Recreation Commission, 2011*

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 3.74' N, 81° 7.464' W*

#### **40-173 CURTISS-WRIGHT HANGAR**

***AT JIM HAMILTON / L.B. OWENS AIRPORT, JIM HAMILTON BLVD. NEAR ITS INTERSECTION WITH AIRPORT BLVD., COLUMBIA***

This hangar, built in 1929 by the Curtiss-Wright Flying Service, was the first building at Owens Field, a municipal airport then 3 mi. S of the city limits. Curtiss-Wright built and operated numerous airports across America for the next two decades, also offering flight training. The airport, named for Mayor Lawrence B. Owens (1869-1941), was dedicated in 1930 with an airshow seen by 15, 000 spectators. Regularly scheduled flights began in 1932, and civilian flight training began in 1939. Observation flights of the U.S. Army Air Corps began in 1940, and military training by the U.S. Army Air Force continued through World War II and beyond. In 1962 the city transferred the airport to Richland County, which has owned and operated it since. This hangar was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1998. *Erected by the Richland County Airport Commission, 2011*

*GPS Coordinates: 33° 58.614' N, 81° 0.096' W*

#### **40-174 MAXCY GREGG PARK**

***1800 BLOCK OF BLOSSOM ST., COLUMBIA***

This city park, established in 1911, was named for Confederate general Maxcy Gregg (1814-1862). It was one of several parks in Columbia proposed by landscape architect Harlan P. Kelsey of Boston, whose 1905 plan was commissioned by the Civic Improvement League. The park, donated to the city by George R. Rembert (1875-1913), was the central portion of a tract originally bounded by Bull, Wheat, and Greene Streets and the Southern Railway. The park was later divided by Pickens Street in the late 1930s and by the extension of Blossom Street in 1939. The Woman's Club of Columbia (1941), across Blossom Street, was built in what was then still part of the park. The Memorial Youth Center, dedicated in 1948, was demolished in 1987. A swimming pool and bathhouse were dedicated in 1949. Recent additions include the Capital Senior Center (1995) and Richard and Annette Bloch Cancer Survivors Garden (2003). *Erected by the Maxcy Gregg Park Centennial*

### ***Committee and the City of Columbia, 2011***

*GPS Coordinates: 33° 59.853' N, 81° 1.245' W*

#### **40-175 I. DEQUINCEY NEWMAN HOUSE**

**2210 CHAPPELLE STREET, COLUMBIA**

Isaiah DeQuincey Newman (1911-1985), Methodist minister, civil rights leader, and state senator, lived here from 1960 until his death. Born in Darlington County, he attended Claflin College and was a graduate of Clark College and Gammon Theological Seminary. Newman, a long-time pastor, was also a major figure in the Civil Rights Movement in S.C. for more than forty years, beginning in the 1940s. In 1943 Newman helped found the Orangeburg branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. State field director of the S.C. NAACP 1960-69, he later advised governors and Congressmen on poverty and on improving housing and medical care in S.C. In 1983 Newman became the first black member of the S.C. Senate since 1888. He resigned in 1985 because of ill health and died a few months later.

***Sponsored by the South Carolina United Methodist Advocate, 2012***

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 2.184'N, 81° 1.679'W*

#### **40-176 REDFERN FIELD/PAUL R. REDFERN**

**DREHER HIGH SCHOOL, 3319 MILLWOOD AVE., COLUMBIA**

**REDFERN FIELD (Front)**

This is the site of Redfern Field, established in 1923 as the first commercial airfield in Columbia. Paul Rinaldo Redfern (1902-1927?) had shown an early interest in and aptitude for aviation, building his first full-scale airplane in 1916, while still a student at Columbia High School. Though he soon left high school to gain experience working on and flying planes, Redfern returned in 1919 and graduated in 1923.

**PAUL R. REDFERN (Reverse)**

Redfern built his own plane, opened his airfield here, and flew passengers all over S.C. before barnstorming across the Southeast for a few years. In 1927 businessmen in Brunswick, Ga., financed Redfern's attempt to make the first solo flight from North America to South America. On August 25, he took off in the monoplane *Port of Brunswick* from that city, bound for Rio de Janeiro.

Redfern, last seen over Venezuela, was never heard from again. ***Sponsored by the Paul Rinaldo Redfern Aviation Society, 2012***

*GPS Coordinates: 33° 59.871' N, 80° 59.583' W*

#### **40-177 BETHEL LUTHERAN CHURCH**

**2081 DUTCH FORK RD., WHITE ROCK**

This church, organized in 1762 by German colonists, is one of the first Lutheran congregations in the Dutch Fork region. Incorporated in 1788 as “the German Lutheran Church of Bethel on High Hill Creek,” it first met in a log church 3.5 mi. S, near the juncture of that creek and the Saluda River. It built later churches ca. 1800, in 1843, and in 1881 further up High Hill Creek. An original member of the South Carolina Lutheran Synod when the synod was organized in 1824, Bethel was forced to move when Lake Murray was constructed. In 1929 it merged with Mt. Vernon Lutheran Church, organized in 1893 at White Rock, to form a “new” Bethel Evangelical Lutheran Church. This Gothic Revival church, designed by J.B. Urquhart of Columbia, was dedicated in 1930. *Sponsored by the Congregation, 2012*

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 8.663'N, 81° 16.440'W*

**40-178 ZION CHAPEL BAPTIST CHURCH NO. 1**  
**130 WALTER HILLS RD., COLUMBIA**

This African-American church was organized ca. 1865 when four men left Sandy Level Baptist Church, founded before the Revolution with both white and black members, to form their own congregation. They elected Rev. Joe Taylor as their first pastor and held early services in a brush arbor nearby. The first permanent church here, a log building, was replaced by a frame church 1907-1922, during the pastorate of Rev. T.H. McNeal. It was covered in brick veneer in 1941, then extensively renovated 1964-1978, during the pastorate of Rev. A.J. Grove, Sr. The historic church cemetery dates to the 1880s.

*Sponsored by the Richland County Conservation Commission and the Congregation, 2013*

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 5.588' N, 81° 1.68' W*

**40-179 STATE FAIRGROUNDS**  
**ROSEWOOD DR. AND ASSEMBLY ST., COLUMBIA**

The S.C. State Fair was founded in 1856 by the State Agricultural Society. The fair was held at the fairgrounds on Elmwood Ave. near downtown Columbia 1856-1861, then suspended by the Civil War. The State Agricultural & Mechanical Society revived the fair in 1869; it stayed on Elmwood Ave. until 1903, when the society acquired 100 acres here for its “thoroughly modern” fairgrounds. The first State Fair held at this location opened in October 1904. The S.C. State Fair, with exhibits and competitions, attractions and rides, and musical and other acts, has been held here every fall since 1904 except during World War I in 1918. Other events are held year-round. A highlight from 1904 to 1959 was “Big Thursday,” the football game between the University of S.C. and Clemson University. The “rocket” near the North Gate, a U.S. Air Force missile given to the City of Columbia, has been an icon here since 1969.

***Sponsored by the South Carolina State Fair, 2013***

*GPS Coordinates: 33° 58.837'N, 81° 1.330'W\**

**40-180 VICTORY SAVINGS BANK  
919 WASHINGTON ST., COLUMBIA**

Victory Savings Bank, founded in 1921, was the first, and for many years the only, black-owned bank in S.C. It was chartered by I.S. Joseph as president and I.S. Leevy and C.E. Stephenson as vice presidents, and opened at 1107 Washington St. in the heart of Columbia's black business district. It was in this building 1955-1985, then moved to Sumter St., where it became S.C. Community Bank in 1999. Dr. Henry D. Monteith, who became president in 1948, led the bank for many years. His sister Modjeska Monteith Simkins, notable civil rights leader, held several positions here. This bank offered loans to blacks after widespread economic reprisals, many related to the Clarendon County school desegregation case *Briggs v. Elliott*, later included in the landmark *Brown v. Board of Education* case (1954). ***Sponsored by the City of Columbia, 2014***

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 0.166'N, 81° 2.329'W*

**40-181 HOPKINS FAMILY CEMETERY  
JUST OFF BACK SWAMP RD., HOPKINS VICINITY**

This cemetery was established about 1775 when John Hopkins (1739-1775) was buried here, in what was the garden of his Back Swamp Plantation. Hopkins, a native of Va., arrived in S.C. in 1762. He received a grant of 250 acres here in 1764, built his house on this site, and increased his holdings to 2,950 acres. He was a delegate to the First Provincial Congress in 1775 but died that fall. Other prominent members of the family buried here include Hopkins's son John (1765-1832), Lt. governor of S.C. 1806-08, and grandson William (1805-1863), delegate to the Secession Convention. The cemetery is also notable for its ca. 1836-37 stile, or stone steps over a wall, a feature which is quite rare in S.C. It was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2010. ***Sponsored by the Hopkins Family Cemetery Trust, 2014***

*GPS Coordinates: 33° 54.518'N, 80° 53.264'W\**

**40-182 BIBLE WAY CHURCH OF ATLAS ROAD  
2440 ATLAS RD., COLUMBIA**

This church, founded in 1963, was originally about 3 mi. NW on Bluff Road. It

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\* Proposed location. Location information is approximate.

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was organized by Elizabeth Simmons (1900-1965), known as “Mother Simmons,” Andrew C. Jackson (1927-2006), and eleven other adults and their children. The first church, a modest building, was called “the Little Red Church.” Jackson, its first pastor and later a bishop, served this church from 1963 until he retired in 1996. After the first church burned in 1966, services were held in Atlas Road Elementary School across the street until a new church was built here. That church, chartered as Bible Way Church of Arthurtown but later renamed Bible Way Church of Atlas Road, was dedicated in 1967. Over the next forty years it grew from a few faithful members to more than 10,000, building new sanctuaries here in 1981 and 2001. ***Sponsored by the Congregation, 2013***

*GPS Coordinates: 33° 56.486'N, 80° 58.503'W*

**40-183 A.S. SALLEY HOUSE**  
**901 LAURENS ST., COLUMBIA**

Alexander S. Salley (1871-1961), the historian described as “a walking encyclopedia” of S.C. history, lived here from 1910 until his death. Salley, born in Orangeburg County, was secretary of the S.C. Historical Society in Charleston 1899-1905 and founding editor of the *S.C. Historical & Genealogical Magazine*. He was secretary of the Historical Commission of S.C. 1905-1949, preserving and publishing many state historical records. Salley directed the Historical Commission (now the S.C. Department of Archives and History) until his reluctant retirement in 1949. In 1910 he built this Classical Revival house, designed by Wilson, Sompayrac, & Urquhart. Salley later converted a small house he had built nearby in 1908 (now at 1917 College Street) as his office and library. Connected to this house by a breezeway, it housed his extensive collection of S.C. history. ***Sponsored by the Orangeburg County Historical Society, 2014***

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 0.075' N, 81° 1.166' W*

**40-184 HARRIETT CORNWELL TOURIST HOME**  
**1713 WAYNE ST., COLUMBIA**

This home's first owner was John R. Cornwell, an African American business man and civic leader who owned a successful barber shop on Main St. After his death, Cornwell's wife Hattie and daughters Geneva Scott and Harriett Cornwell lived here. From the 1940s until after the Civil Rights Act of 1964 they ran the house as a “tourist home” for black travelers. Harriett also taught at Waverly Elementary School. During the Jim Crow era, segregation gave African American travelers very few choices for restaurants or lodging. Many chose to stay in a network of private houses located across the South and nation. These tourist homes often relied on word-of-mouth, but many were

also listed in guides such as *The Negro Travelers' Green Book*. This house was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2007. ***Sponsored by the Richland County Conservation Commission, 2014***

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 0.355'N, 81° 2.702'W*

#### **40-185 CONGAREE RIVER FERRIES**

***U.S. HWY. 601, NEAR CROSSING OF BATES OLD RIVER, LOWER RICHLAND***

Joseph Joyner owned a private ferry on the Congaree River near this site by 1749. John McCord's private ferry succeeded Joyner's by 1757, becoming public in 1766 by statute. A route from Charleston to Camden crossed the river at McCord's Ferry. Due to its strategic location, the ferry figured in actions on the south side of the river during the Revolutionary War. As the river cut a new channel, isolating the oxbow lake now called Bates Old River, a second ferry was chartered in 1845. This ferry was operated by the Bates family from the Civil War until bridges replaced both crossings in the 1920s. U.S. Hwy. 601 crosses the old river west of the McCord's Ferry site and the Congaree River two miles downriver from the former Bates Ferry site. ***Sponsored by Richland County Conservation Commission, 2014***

*GPS Coordinates: 33° 45.781'N, 80° 38.533'W*

#### **40-186 ZION BAPTIST CHURCH**

***801 WASHINGTON ST., COLUMBIA***

Zion Baptist Church first organized in 1865 and met in a humble dwelling on Gadsden St. The congregation moved to this site in 1871. The current sanctuary, the second on this spot, was built in 1916. Zion Baptist has long served as a center for community organization. Both the Women's Baptist Educational and Missionary Convention of S.C. (1888) and the Women's Auxiliary to the Gethsemane Baptist Association (1919) were founded here, as were other important missions. In 1930 Dr. Matilda Evans, the first African American woman to have a practice in the state, started a free clinic in the basement of the church. It served 700 patients on its first day. On March 2, 1961 over 200 African American students met at Zion Baptist before beginning their march to the State House to protest racial segregation. The U.S. Supreme Court later overturned the convictions of those students arrested during the march in the case *Edwards v. S.C.* (1963). ***Sponsored by Zion Baptist Church, 2014***

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 0.124'N, 81° 2.468'W*

#### **40-187 S.C. CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS' HOME**

***CONFEDERATE AVE., NEAR INTERSECTION WITH BULL ST., COLUMBIA***

The Confederate Infirmary opened here in 1909. S.C. was the last southern

state to create a residence for indigent Civil War veterans. Legislation authorized space for two veterans from each county. The United Daughters of the Confederacy played a key role at the facility, which was renamed the Soldiers' Home in 1915. The UDC prompted investigations that led to renovation of the Greek Revival building and nearby hospital in 1921. Women's influence at the Soldiers' Home continued and in 1921 the state authorized the UDC to name four women to the Home's nine-person commission. In 1925 the state opened the Home to veterans' widows, and later extended eligibility to sisters, daughters, and nieces. The last veteran living in the Home died in 1944 and it closed in 1957. The state demolished the building in 1963. *Sponsored by Richland County Conservation Commission and S.C. Civil War Sesquicentennial Advisory Board, 2014*

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 1.240'N, 81° 2.241'W*

**40-188 BURNING OF COLUMBIA  
1200 BLOCK OF MAIN ST., COLUMBIA**

Due to Columbia's strategic value, capture of the city was an objective of the Union Army during the Carolinas Campaign of 1865. By Feb. 15 Union forces had moved to within 4 miles of the city and met opposition from Confederate skirmishers and artillery batteries. After offering a cursory defense of the city, C.S.A. commanders P.G.T. Beauregard and Wade Hampton ordered a final evacuation of Columbia on the morning of Feb. 17, 1865 and by the afternoon Union forces occupied the town. By 1865 Columbia had become a central store of cotton in the Confederacy and as Union forces entered the city cotton bales lined much of Richardson (now Main) St. Several cotton fires were reported on the night of Feb. 16-17 and others were burning on the afternoon of Feb. 17. On the night of Feb. 17-18—aided by high winds, burning cotton, and Union soldiers—destroyed much of Columbia's main commercial district and more than 450 buildings in all, a large portion of the city. *Sponsored by S.C. Civil War Sesquicentennial Advisory Board, 2015*

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 0.090'N, 81° 2.012'W*

**40-189 DUPRE BUILDING  
807 GERVAIS ST., COLUMBIA**

The DuPre Building was built in 1919 and was designed by prominent S.C. architect James B. Urquhart. It served as showroom for DuPre Auto Co., a local distributor of Ford cars and Fordson tractors. The first commercially successful small tractor, the Fordson was produced by Ford Motor Co. from 1917-1928. During the first year of sales, DuPre Auto Co. placed over 700 Fordson tractors on S.C. farms, an important advance in pre-harvest mechanization in the state. By 1933 DuPre Auto Co. no longer operated from this location. The property

housed engravers, equipment suppliers and manufacturers during the Depression. From 1943-1945, the Associated Press service bureau and *Columbia Record* newspaper occupied the building. Listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1983, rehabilitation of the building in 1998 was part of the movement to preserve and redevelop Columbia's Congaree Vista that began in the 1980s. ***Sponsored by Historic Columbia, 2016***

*GPS Coordinates: 33° 59.974'N, 81° 2.370'W\**

**40-190 FIRST CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH**  
***CORNER OF PINE ST. AND WASHINGTON ST., COLUMBIA***

First Calvary Baptist Church descended from African American congregants who left First Baptist Church following the Civil War. These founding members, like many African Americans at the time, sought greater autonomy by breaking from white-controlled churches. The congregation of First Calvary first organized under a brush arbor and later met in the home of Celia Mann, now the Mann-Simons Cottage. The congregation built a permanent home, a frame structure, on Richland St. c. 1870. They remained at that location until building a new stone sanctuary at Pine and Washington Sts., which was completed in 1950. After more than fifty years of useful service that church was replaced by a modern brick sanctuary, built on the same site as the 1950 building, which was dedicated in 2005. ***Sponsored by First Calvary Baptist Church, 2016***

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 0.557'N, 81° 1.133'W\**

**40-191 BETH SHALOM CEMETERY**  
***1300 BLOCK OF WHALEY ST., COLUMBIA***

In 1883 members of Columbia's Jewish community founded the Hebrew Cemetery Society of Columbia as an alternative to the Hebrew Benevolent Society's cemetery, which had been established in 1822. The organization purchased a 4-acre tract bounded by Indigo (Whaley), Lower (Heyward), Marion, and Sumter streets as a free cemetery for Hebrew burials. In 1896 the Society sold 3 acres to W.B. Smith Whaley for textile mill development. By 1911 the Society deeded cemetery oversight to the Beth Shalom (House of Peace) synagogue. Early burials included Orthodox Jews from Columbia and elsewhere. This site later became identified as a place specifically for synagogue members. As the Univ. of S.C. expanded in the 1960s it grew around the cemetery. Jewish migration into Forest Acres and fewer available plots here

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\* Proposed location. Location information is approximate.

\* Proposed location. Location information is approximate.

led to the creation of Arcadia Lakes Cemetery in 1995. ***Sponsored by Historic Columbia, Columbia Jewish Heritage Initiative, and Jewish Historical Society of South Carolina, 2016***

*GPS Coordinates: 33° 59.316'N, 81° 1.463'W*

**40-192 TREE OF LIFE SYNAGOGUE**  
**100 WOODROW ST., COLUMBIA**

In 1896 members of 18 Jewish families assembled to worship at the Independent Fire Company's station overlooking Sidney Park. Organized as Etz Chayim (Tree of Life), this group's members embraced Judaism's Reform branch or liberal movement. In 1907, members moved into the first temple built in Columbia since the Civil War. Located at 1320 Lady St., the synagogue was paid for by funds raised by local Jewish citizens. To meet the needs of their growing congregation, Tree of Life members began making plans for a new synagogue in 1950. Following a design by Columbia firm LBC&W, M.B. Kahn Construction erected a modern temple in 1952. The highly-touted, contemporary building was a unique addition to the Shandon neighborhood. The Reform congregation worshipped here until 1986, when members relocated to a new synagogue in Forest Acres. ***Sponsored by Historic Columbia, Columbia Jewish Heritage Initiative, and Jewish Historical Society of South Carolina, 2016***

*GPS Coordinates: 33° 59.460'N, 81° 0.371'W*

**40-193 BETH SHALOM SYNAGOGUE**  
**1719 MARION ST., COLUMBIA**

In 1905 disagreements over religious practices divided members of Columbia's Tree of Life Synagogue. Jews embracing Orthodoxy formed a new synagogue, which they named Beth Shalom (House of Peace). Meetings were held in a private home on the corner of Park and Lady Sts. until a sanctuary was completed in 1907. Destroyed by fire in 1915, it was rebuilt eight months later. Growth of the congregation led to a new temple in 1928. Designed by noted Columbia firm Lafaye & Lafaye and built by M.B. Kahn, a member of the congregation, the new House of Peace was dedicated Sept. 8, 1935. In 1955, its members shifted from Orthodoxy to embrace the Conservative movement. For more than three decades the Marion St. landmark met the spiritual, cultural, and social needs of its members. In 1973 the congregation built a new synagogue on Trenholm Rd. in Forest Acres. ***Sponsored by Historic Columbia, Columbia Jewish Heritage Initiative,***

*and Jewish Historical Society of South Carolina, 2016*

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 0.546'N, 81° 1.994'W*

**40-194 SHANDON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH**

**607 WOODROW ST., COLUMBIA**

Shandon Presbyterian Church began as Shandon Mission, which first met in Oct. 1913. By 1915, the Church had acquired title to a lot at the S.E. corner of Wheat and Maple Sts. and was incorporated the next year. The first sanctuary was completed in Nov. 1916. The Rev. William Sumner Harden was the first minister. By the late 1920s the church had outgrown this building and construction began on a second sanctuary. Columbia firm Lafaye and Lafaye designed the second sanctuary, located at the present site on Woodrow St. It was completed in April 1929. The church building expanded in the 1950s, 1960s and 1990s, evidence of the growth of the congregation. In the 1950s, led by Rev. Dr. Fred V. Poag, the church actively supported racial desegregation. The congregation is still recognized for its local and global outreach. *Sponsored by Shandon Presbyterian Church, PCUSA, 2016*

*GPS Coordinates: 33° 59.843'N, 81° 0.345'W*

**40-195 CANAL DIME SAVINGS BANK/BOUIE V. CITY OF COLUMBIA (1964)**

**1530 MAIN ST., COLUMBIA**

**CANAL DIME SAVINGS BANK (FRONT)**

This three-story building was designed by the noted Columbia architectural firm of W.B. Smith Whaley and Co. Completed in 1895 and featuring a granite facade and red barrel tile roof, the building is a rare example of Romanesque-style architecture in Columbia. Originally built to house the Canal Dime Savings Bank, the building was acquired by Eckerd's Pharmacy in 1936 and continued to operate as a drugstore until the 1980s.

**BOUIE V. CITY OF COLUMBIA (1964) (REVERSE)**

On March 14, 1960, African American college students Simon Bouie and Talmadge Neal led a protest march to the Eckerd's luncheonette. The pair were jailed and convicted for refusing to leave their seats after being denied service due to their race. In *Bouie v. Columbia* (1964), the U.S. Supreme Court overturned their convictions. The sit-in demonstration was part of broader protest movements against racial segregation in Columbia and the nation. *Sponsored by Columbia SC 63, 2017*

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 0.361'N, 81° 2.131'W*

**40-196 COLUMBIA CIVIL RIGHTS SIT-INS/*BARR V. CITY OF COLUMBIA* (1964)  
*1520 TAYLOR ST., COLUMBIA***

**COLUMBIA CIVIL RIGHTS SIT-INS (FRONT)**

On March 15, 1960 five African American students from Benedict College – Charles Barr, David Carter, Richard Counts, Milton Greene, and Johnny Clark – were arrested after refusing to leave the lunch counter at the Taylor Street Pharmacy, which once occupied this building. Their actions followed similar sit-ins at S.H. Kress and Eckerd's Pharmacy, both located on nearby Main Street.

***BARR V. CITY OF COLUMBIA* (1964) (REVERSE)**

In *Barr v. City of Columbia* the U.S. Supreme Court held that lower courts had denied the students due process, as guaranteed by the 14th Amendment. Columbia attorney Matthew J. Perry served as lead counsel and delivered oral arguments to the Court. The Civil Rights Act of 1964, enacted ten days after the decision in *Barr*, finally prohibited racial segregation of public accommodations such as hotels and restaurants. ***Sponsored by Columbia SC 63, 2017***

*GPS Coordinates: 34° 0.507'N, 81° 1.776'W*

**40-197 NEW LIGHT BEULAH BAPTIST CHURCH  
*1330 CONGAREE RD., HOPKINS***

New Light Beulah Baptist Church was organized in 1867 when 565 African American members withdrew from Beulah Baptist Church. Before the Civil War enslaved people composed the majority of the Beulah congregation. After emancipation they left to form an independent congregation, with Rev. William W. Williams the first pastor. New Light Beulah shared the sanctuary with the white members, but in 1871 they were forcibly expelled and moved to a brush arbor until a new church was built. The congregation persisted and the year 1876 saw a record number of conversions. New Light Beulah has been mother church to many other congregations in its first 150 years. ***Sponsored by New Light Beulah Baptist Church, 2017***

*GPS Coordinates: 33° 56.087'N, 80° 49.570'W*

#### **40-198 DENTSVILLE SCHOOL**

***NEAR INTERSECTION OF DECKER BLVD. AND TRENHOLM RD., DENTSVILLE***

Dentsville Consolidated School opened at this site in 1926. The brick building was the first school in the newly created Richland Two school district and served students who had previously attended numerous, smaller schools in the area. The school was named for the Dent family, who donated the land for the school and also lent their name to the surrounding Dentsville community. The 1926 schoolhouse served as Dentsville School, 1926-57; Dentsville H.S., 1957-70; Dent Jr. H.S., 1970-78; and Dent Middle School, 1978-2007. Dentsville School remained racially segregated and for whites only until 1964 when the first two African American students were admitted. The original building was replaced by the current Dent Middle School in 2007. ***Sponsored by Richland County Conservation Commission and Dentsville High School Class of 1965, 2017***

*GPS Coordinates: 34°3.701'N, 80°57.208'W*

**APPENDIX B: SELECTED RICHLAND COUNTY SITES LISTED ON  
THE NATIONAL REGISTER (LARGELY OUTSIDE OF DOWNTOWN  
COLUMBIA)**

Name of Site	Description	Location	Web Link Address
Barber House	<p>The Barber House, which according to family tradition was constructed ca. 1880 and expanded in the early twentieth century, is significant for its association during the late nineteenth century with the South Carolina Land Commission, a unique attempt by a southern state to give freedmen the opportunity to own land. Although many freedmen eventually lost their land, the land on which the Barber House is located has remained in the same family since 1872. The numerous additions made to the house in the early twentieth century reflect the growing prosperity of this African American family in the years after the Civil War. In 1872, Samuel Barber, a former slave, purchased the forty-two and one-half acre lot. In 1879, his wife, Harriet, also a former slave, made the final payment and received title to the property. According to family tradition, Samuel Barber founded St. John's Baptist Church near Hopkins. After the deaths of Samuel Barber in 1891 and Harriet Barber in 1899, their son John and his wife Mamie Holly lived in the house, where they raised eleven children. In addition to farming the property, John Barber was a public school teacher for approximately forty-five years and a Baptist preacher for over sixty years. The house has remained in the Barber family. It is a rectangular, one-story, frame building with weatherboard siding. Various additions have been made to the rear of the house more than doubling the size of the building. Listed in the National Register March 27, 1986.</p>	Lower Richland	<a href="http://www.nationalregister.sc.gov/richland/S10817740093/index.htm">http://www.nationalregister.sc.gov/richland/S10817740093/index.htm</a>
Big Lake Cattle Mount	<p>Big Lake Cattle Mount is significant for its association with the agricultural settlement of the Congaree Swamp and for its ability to yield information about settlement patterns in the region. Free-ranging livestock provided a significant source of food and income prior to the Civil War in the South Carolina backcountry. Settlers in the Congaree Swamp constructed cattle mounts to provide a place of refuge for hogs, cattle, and other grazing animals during the flood season. Farmers constructed many of the earthen structures in the swamp using slave labor. Big Lake Cattle Mount is a 75-by-35-by-2-foot rectangular earthen mound. The top of the mound is flat and covered with hardwood trees and other vegetation and the sides have an approximately 45-degree slope. Listed in the National Register November 25, 1996.</p>	Lower Richland	<a href="http://www.nationalregister.sc.gov/richland/S10817740113/index.htm">http://www.nationalregister.sc.gov/richland/S10817740113/index.htm</a>
Brady's Cattle Mount	<p>Brady's Cattle Mount is significant for its association with the agricultural settlement of the Congaree Swamp and for its ability to yield information about settlement patterns in the region. Free-ranging livestock provided a significant source of food and income prior to the Civil War in the South Carolina backcountry. Settlers in the Congaree Swamp constructed cattle mounts to provide a place of refuge for hogs, cattle, and other grazing animals during the flood season. Farmers constructed many of the earthen structures in the swamp using slave labor. Brady's Mount was constructed ca. 1900 and continues to be used for its original purpose. It is a 6-to-7-foot-high-by-300-foot-circumference oval-shaped earthen mound. The top of the mound is flat and the sides have an approximately 45-degree slope. The mound is covered with high grass, but no trees grow on top of the mound because of its continued use. Listed in the National Register November 25, 1996.</p>	Lower Richland	<a href="http://www.nationalregister.sc.gov/richland/S10817740113/index.htm">http://www.nationalregister.sc.gov/richland/S10817740113/index.htm</a>

Name of Site	Description	Location	Web Link Address
<p><b>Keziah Goodwyn Hopkins Brevard House</b></p>	<p>(Alwehav) The Keziah Goodwyn Hopkins Brevard House, known commonly as Alwehav since ca. 1904, is located in the Sandhills of Lower Richland County. The property has architectural significance as an example of a ca. 1850 vernacular Greek Revival residence with Italianate features. The Brevard House illustrates the transition of a planter's residence from a one-and-one-half-story Sandhills cottage to a large, two-story year-round residence. The cottage was built by James Hopkins ca. 1820. It now appears as a rear extension with porch. His daughter, Keziah Goodwyn Hopkins Brevard moved into the house with her husband, Joseph Brevard, sometime after 1840. After her husband's death, Keziah significantly enlarged her home to its present size and appearance. The nominated property includes a number of outbuildings. The remnants of a water tower, believed to have been installed ca. 1908, are adjacent to the building. There are several associated structures to the southeast of the house, including a frame stable, a barn, three frame sheds, a well, and four modern shed buildings. The grounds are well developed and landscaped. Botanical specimens on the property, attributed to Keziah and subsequent owner Caroline Adams LeConte, include such species as Feijoa, Tung tree, Varnish tree, the Magnolia Macrophylla, or Umbrella tree, and the very unusual Magnolia Pyramidata. Listed in the National Register March 27, 1986.</p>	<p><b>Lower Richland</b></p>	<p><a href="http://www.nationalregister.sc.gov/richland/SI0817740076/index.htm">http://www.nationalregister.sc.gov/richland/SI0817740076/index.htm</a></p>
<p><b>Bridge Abutments</b></p>	<p>The Bridge Abutments are significant for their ability to yield information about settlement patterns in the region. Beginning in 1730, small farmers moved into the backcountry of South Carolina to find fertile farmland and to create "buffer zones" between the backcountry and the heavy coastal settlement centered around the city of Charleston. After the end of the Cherokee War in 1761 and the establishment of the state capital at Columbia in 1786, wealthy planters moved into the Congaree River valley to introduce the plantation system to the region. Utilizing existing Native American trading paths, settlers built roads and ferries across the swamp to provide a means of transporting produce and livestock to markets in cities such as Charleston. These four pair of earthen abutments may be the remains of a bridge associated with a road and ferry system constructed by Isaac Huger in the 1780s. The abutments vary in size from 5-to10-feet high and 10-to-15-feet wide. Wood structural bridge ties are extant on the southernmost set of abutments. Listed in the National Register November 25, 199</p>	<p><b>Lower Richland</b></p>	<p><a href="http://www.nationalregister.sc.gov/richland/SI0817740115/index.htm">http://www.nationalregister.sc.gov/richland/SI0817740115/index.htm</a></p>
<p><b>J. A. Byrd Mercantile Store, Eastover</b></p>	<p>The J. A. Byrd Mercantile Store is significant both for its architecture and for its importance in the commercial history of this small rural town in lower Richland County. Constructed ca. 1910 as a general merchandise store for Julian A. Byrd, this building's elegant façade seems to indicate anticipated growth for Eastover, situated in a large cotton-producing area of the county. Growth was not sustained, however, for lower prices, bad crops, and the invasion of the boll weevil in 1917, brought depression to this and other agricultural areas of the state by 1922. While the Main Street elevation of the building is somewhat sophisticated for a town the size of Eastover, it illustrates the affluence of its owner and builder. In addition to being a leading merchant of Eastover, Byrd was influential in the founding of the Farmers and Merchants Bank located next door. The building's façade is elegantly composed in blond brick, marble, and cast stone. A three-bay arcade defines the first-floor retail hall; the second story has three tall windows with semicircular brick arches. Cast stone panels with garland motifs are placed in the brickwork above the windows. Cast stone piers are located at the corners of the elevation, carrying the upper cornice, which consists of an egg and dart ovolo and simple fillet. A short parapet is above the cornice. Listed in the National Register March 27, 1986. Byrd was also a director of the Bank of Eastover</p>	<p><b>Lower Richland</b></p>	<p><a href="http://www.nationalregister.sc.gov/richland/SI0817740082/index.htm">http://www.nationalregister.sc.gov/richland/SI0817740082/index.htm</a></p>

Name of Site	Description	Location	Web Link Address
<b>Cattle Mount No. 6</b>	Cattle Mount #6 is significant for its association with the agricultural settlement of the Congaree Swamp and for its ability to yield information about settlement patterns in the region. Free-ranging livestock provided a significant source of food and income prior to the Civil War in the South Carolina backcountry. Settlers in the Congaree Swamp constructed cattle mounds to provide a place of refuge for hogs, cattle, and other grazing animals during the flood season. Farmers constructed many of the earthen structures in the swamp using slave labor. Cattle Mount #6 is a 8-to-10-foot-high-by-400-foot-circumference, oval-shaped earthen mound. The top of the mound is flat and covered with hardwood trees and other vegetation and the sides have an approximately 45-degree slope. Listed in the National Register November 25, 1996.	<b>Lower Richland</b>	<a href="http://www.nationalregister.sc.gov/richland/SI0817740116/index.htm">http://www.nationalregister.sc.gov/richland/SI0817740116/index.htm</a>
<b>Cook's Lake Cattle Mount</b>	Cook's Lake Cattle Mount is significant for its association with the agricultural settlement of the Congaree Swamp and for its ability to yield information about settlement patterns in the region. Free-ranging livestock provided a significant source of food and income prior to the Civil War in the South Carolina backcountry. Settlers in the Congaree Swamp constructed cattle mounds to provide a place of refuge for hogs, cattle, and other grazing animals during the flood season. Farmers constructed many of the earthen structures in the swamp using slave labor. The original owner is not known. Cook's Lake Cattle Mount is a 3-foot-high-by-165-foot-circumference, oval-shaped earthen mound. The top of the mound is flat and covered with hardwood trees and other vegetation and the sides have an approximately 45-degree slope. Listed in the National Register November 25, 1996.	<b>Lower Richland</b>	<a href="http://www.nationalregister.sc.gov/richland/SI0817740117/index.htm">http://www.nationalregister.sc.gov/richland/SI0817740117/index.htm</a>
<b>Cooner's Cattle Mount</b>	Cooner's Cattle Mount is significant for its association with the agricultural settlement of the Congaree Swamp and for its ability to yield information about settlement patterns in the region. Free-ranging livestock provided a significant source of food and income prior to the Civil War in the South Carolina backcountry. Settlers in the Congaree Swamp constructed cattle mounds to provide a place of refuge for hogs, cattle, and other grazing animals during the flood season. Farmers constructed many of the earthen structures in the swamp using slave labor. Cooner's Cattle Mount is a 5-to-10-foot-high-by-300-foot-circumference, oval-shaped earthen mound. The top of the mound is flat and covered with hardwood trees and other vegetation and the sides have an approximately 45-degree slope. An excavation pit remains in the center of the mound from a 1978 archeological investigation. Listed in the National Register November 25, 1996.	<b>Lower Richland</b>	<a href="http://www.nationalregister.sc.gov/richland/SI0817740118/index.htm">http://www.nationalregister.sc.gov/richland/SI0817740118/index.htm</a>
<b>Dead River Cattle Mount</b>	Dead River Cattle Mount is significant for its association with the agricultural settlement of the Congaree Swamp and for its ability to yield information about settlement patterns in the region. Free-ranging livestock provided a significant source of food and income prior to the Civil War in the South Carolina backcountry. Settlers in the Congaree Swamp constructed cattle mounds to provide a place of refuge for hogs, cattle, and other grazing animals during the flood season. Farmers constructed many of the earthen structures in the swamp using slave labor. Dead River Cattle Mount is a 3-to-5-foot-high-by-250-foot-circumference, oval-shaped earthen mound. The top of the mound is flat and covered with hardwood trees and other vegetation and the sides have an approximately 45-degree slope. Listed in the National Register November 25, 1996.	<b>Lower Richland</b>	<a href="http://www.nationalregister.sc.gov/richland/SI0817740119/index.htm">http://www.nationalregister.sc.gov/richland/SI0817740119/index.htm</a>

Name of Site	Description	Location	Web Link Address
<p><b>Dead River Dike</b></p>	<p>Dead River Dike is significant for its ability to yield information about settlement patterns in the region. Beginning in 1730, small farmers moved into the backcountry of South Carolina to find fertile farmland and to create "buffer zones" between the backcountry and the heavy coastal settlement centered around the city of Charleston. After the end of the Cherokee War in 1761 and the establishment of the state capital at Columbia in 1786, wealthy planters moved into the Congaree River valley to introduce the plantation system to the region. Settlers built dikes in an effort to control the periodic flooding of the Congaree River and utilize the fertile swampland on its border to grow crops. The cost of building and maintaining large earthen dike systems using slave labor in the disease-ridden swamp discouraged the efforts of most land owners and led to the decline of large-scale farming in the area. The dike is a 4-to-5-foot high, L-shaped earthen dike running north to south and turning at the north end to run east to west. The north-south leg is approximately 2000 feet long and the east-west leg is approximately 800 feet long. A canal runs adjacent to the dike. The dike is dissected by gaps caused by erosion or inundation in several places. Listed in the National Register November 25, 1996.</p>	<p><b>Lower Richland</b></p>	<p><a href="http://www.nationalregister.sc.gov/richland/S10817740120/index.htm">http://www.nationalregister.sc.gov/richland/S10817740120/index.htm</a></p>
<p><b>Ensor-Keenan House</b></p>	<p>The Ensor-Keenan House is significant as one of the few structures in Columbia with Italianate influences. It is also significant as the home of Dr. Joshua Fulton Ensor. Dr. Ensor came to Columbia following the Civil War and in 1870 became the second medical superintendent of the State Asylum (South Carolina State Hospital). He later served as postmaster of Columbia and was an active leader in the State's Republican Party. Located on a large secluded estate in the Eau Claire section of Columbia, the most distinguishing feature of the one and one-half story house is a central projecting pavilion with a steeply pitched hipped roof. The pavilion also features a window with an arch, as well as brackets along its cornice. Flanking this projection are large gables, each featuring a 6/6 window with louvered shutters and an arched panel above. The one-story porch supported by slender columns extends across the façade. Listed in the National Register March 2, 1979.</p>	<p><b>Eau Claire</b></p>	<p><a href="http://www.nationalregister.sc.gov/richland/S10817740041/index.htm">http://www.nationalregister.sc.gov/richland/S10817740041/index.htm</a></p>
<p><b>The Farmers and Merchants Bank Building, Eastover</b></p>	<p>(Old Eastover Post Office) The Farmers and Merchants Bank Building is significant as a good example of early twentieth-century commercial architecture. Designed by the Columbia architectural firm of Wilson and Sompayrac and constructed by Weston and Brooker in 1910, this building was planned as a multi-purpose building. It is a two-story, brick and cast-stone building with an angled corner entrance as its primary feature. In addition to the bank, accessed at the corner, the building housed the W. M. Hunt Furniture Store on its Main Street façade. Between the two an open street entrance led upstairs to a doctor's office and rental rooms for single men. Farmers and Merchants Bank was granted its charter of incorporation on April 12, 1910, and was established by Richard Singleton and Julian A. Byrd with \$25,000 in capital. The bank remained chartered until June 22, 1954, when incorporation was canceled. The bank had apparently ceased operations some time before that. It appears that Farmers and Merchants Bank survived both the boll weevil disaster of the late 1910s and early 1920s, and the early years of the Great Depression; however by 1937, the portion of the building occupied by the bank had become a post office and library. Listed in the National Register March 27, 1986.</p>	<p><b>Lower Richland</b></p>	<p><a href="http://www.nationalregister.sc.gov/richland/S10817740083/index.htm">http://www.nationalregister.sc.gov/richland/S10817740083/index.htm</a></p>

Name of Site	Description	Location	Web Link Address
<p><b>Forest Hills Historic District</b></p>	<p>The Forest Hills Historic District is significant as an excellent example of early twentieth-century planned suburban residential development. Forest Hills reflect suburban development trends dating back to "the era's most notable experiment in planned suburban development," Forest Hills Gardens on Long Island designed by Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr. in 1909. The interstices of the City Beautiful Movement and the new vision of the Arts and Crafts Movement inspired efforts across the country to provide beautiful housing in a natural, park-like setting free from the ugliness, congestion, and unsanitary conditions of urban living. This was the vision pursued by developer Joseph Walker and landscape architect Harlan Kelsey in the first phase of Forest Hills' development. Later phases of development followed the more traditional urban grid pattern that had well-established precedents in other early Columbia suburbs. Forest Hills is also significant for its association with a person of local importance. Joseph Walker, a Columbia cotton merchant, and developer, acquired and developed the approximately 100 acres formerly known as Abney Park into Forest Hills. His vision for the land he acquired in 1925 is still evident today. And finally, Forest Hills is significant as an excellent example of trends in residential planning and architecture for the first half of the twentieth century as well as representing the work of masters in planning and architecture. The district contains 215 residences, a designed landscape with 9 "little parks," and a historic monument dedicated to Wade Hampton, III that contribute to the historic character of the district. Thirty residences are non-contributing. The historic resources of the district date from 1903 to 1957. One residence predates the development of Forest Hills. All others properties were constructed after 1927. The district features excellent examples of Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival, Neoclassical Revival, Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival, French Renaissance, Craftsman/Bungalow, Western Stick, International, Monterey, minimal traditional houses, and homes with an Art Deco influence. Listed in the National Register September 28, 2007.</p>	<p><b>Columbia</b></p>	<p><a href="http://www.nationalregister.sc.gov/richland/SI0817740139/index.htm">http://www.nationalregister.sc.gov/richland/SI0817740139/index.htm</a></p>
<p><b>Good Hope Baptist</b></p>	<p>Good Hope Baptist Church, located in the Sandhills of Richland County, is significant architecturally as one of the few remaining antebellum churches in lower Richland County. This frame, temple-form Greek Revival building, which retains its original slave gallery, began as a branch of Congaree Baptist Church, located eight miles to the south. It was reportedly constructed in 1857 by John McLauchlin, an active member of the Congaree church. At the 1857 meeting of the association, Congaree Church reported being "engaged in erecting a new house of worship," and by the 1858 meeting, "had built a new church for convenience of distant poor and other members at their summer seat." A two-story frame addition to the north dates from 1950 and repeats the materials and proportions of the original building. Situated on land given by James H. Seay, owner of Laurelwood, located a few hundred yards from the church, it was not organized as a separate church until 1866. While an independent body, Good Hope maintained close ties with Congaree Baptist, as they shared a minister, Charles Augustus Stiles, for many years, holding services on alternating Sundays. Good Hope Baptist Church remains active to the present time. The property also contains a cemetery where many of the church's former members are buried. Listed in the National Register March 27, 1986.</p>	<p><b>Lower Richland</b></p>	<p><a href="http://www.nationalregister.sc.gov/richland/SI0817740084/index.htm">http://www.nationalregister.sc.gov/richland/SI0817740084/index.htm</a></p>

Name of Site	Description	Location	Web Link Address
<p><b>Goodwill Plantation</b></p>	<p>Goodwill Plantation is significant as a substantial portion of a large tract that was developed as a plantation beginning ca. 1795. Goodwill's extant resources illustrate the many uses made of the plantation through almost two hundred years of changing social and economic conditions. Much of the plantation that became known as Goodwill was consolidated by Daniel Huger by ca. 1795. The earliest extant resources at Goodwill appear to be a millpond and a portion of the canal irrigation system (ca. 1827), one of the first attempts in the state to reclaim low-lying land for agricultural use. A modest, one-story, frame building known as the overseer's house (ca. 1857) survives from the period of the Hugers. Edward Barnwell Heyward purchased Goodwill in 1858. During the Civil War, Richland County tax records indicate that several of Heyward's relatives paid taxes on large numbers of slaves, but not on land. Apparently, family slaves were sent to Goodwill from the family's lowcountry plantations to wait out the war. It is estimated that as many as 976 slaves resided at Goodwill during the war. Extant resources from the Heyward's occupation include a two-and-one-half-story frame mill building (ca. 1857-1870) and two slave cabins (ca. 1858). Other buildings include a blacksmith shop built after the Civil War, the main house constructed sometime in the late nineteenth century and a lodge constructed sometime between 1910 and 1935. Goodwill also contains a carriage house, tenant house, barn and corn crib. Listed in the National Register March 27, 1986.</p>	<p><b>Lower Richland</b></p>	<p><a href="http://www.nationalregister.sc.gov/richland/S10817740085/index.htm">http://www.nationalregister.sc.gov/richland/S10817740085/index.htm</a></p>
<p><b>Grovewood, Congaree</b></p>	<p>(Weston House) Grovewood is significant architecturally as one of the few remaining large antebellum plantation houses in lower Richland County. The date of the building's construction is not clear and various elements appear to have been remodeled later. Family tradition holds that a one-story house was built ca. 1765 near the location of St. John's Episcopal Church, moved to this location ca. 1835, and enlarged to its present size and style. However, another source indicates that the house was constructed by William Weston II ca. 1800 and that his son made numerous changes to the house. Architectural evidence suggests an early nineteenth-century construction date; whether or not the house has an earlier core moved from another location is not known. Nails, other hardware, and building materials were made on the plantation, a blacksmith shop being located there. The building is of frame construction, with two stories over a stuccoed brick foundation, weatherboard siding, and a low hipped roof with a dentil cornice. Set in a grove of pecan trees, the property includes a frame kitchen and other outbuildings remaining from its active days as a plantation. Listed in the National Register March 27, 1986.</p>	<p><b>Lower Richland</b></p>	<p><a href="http://www.nationalregister.sc.gov/richland/S10817740081/index.htm">http://www.nationalregister.sc.gov/richland/S10817740081/index.htm</a></p>
<p><b>George P. Hoffman House, Blythewood</b></p>	<p>The George P. Hoffman House, reputedly built ca. 1855, is the oldest building in the present-day town of Blythewood and is significant for its association with the early development of the community. The construction of the house preceded Blythewood. A settlement known as Doko developed in this area around a stop of the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad line, which was completed in 1852. In 1879, the village was incorporated as the Town of Blythewood and in 1918 Blythewood was included in a section of Fairfield County that was added to Richland County. The original owner, George P. Hoffman was a native of North Carolina. In 1860, Hoffman owned six slaves and was farming 34 acres. By 1870, he was operating a substantial sawmill that employed an average of twelve hands. The house is a one-story braced-frame Greek Revival style residence that has been enlarged and remodeled in several phases, but the original structure is largely intact. The house has a central, five-bay block with weatherboard siding and a masonry foundation. A pedimented porch spans the three central bays of the façade. This porch has paneled piers and flushboard siding. The central entrance has a rectangular transom and sidelights. Listed in the National Register March 27, 1986.</p>	<p><b>Blythewood</b></p>	<p><a href="http://www.nationalregister.sc.gov/richland/S10817740080/index.htm">http://www.nationalregister.sc.gov/richland/S10817740080/index.htm</a></p>

Name of Site	Description	Location	Web Link Address
Hopkins Family Cemetery	<p>The Hopkins Family Cemetery is significant as an early plantation cemetery in what later became the Hopkins community of what was then Richland District (later Richland County) and for its association with several prominent members of the Hopkins, Brevard, and Goodwyn families from the late eighteenth through the mid-nineteenth century. The Hopkins Family Cemetery is significant as well in landscape architecture for its sandstone wall and stile, quite rare in South Carolina. The Hopkins Family Cemetery was established ca. 1775, with its present historic wall and stile built ca. 1835-1837, and continues to be used for burials of members of the Hopkins and related families of Lower Richland County. The cemetery is the earliest intact resource associated with the establishment of the Hopkins community centering on John Hopkin's ca. 1764 Back Swamp Plantation, and for its association with John Hopkins (1739-1775), his son John Hopkins (1765-1832), and William Hopkins (1805-1863), grandson of the first John Hopkins, all of them of statewide significance as planters, politicians, and public figures in Richland District from the American Revolution to the Civil War. The cemetery contains sixty-nine marked graves, with headstones and footstones of granite, marble, fieldstone, or sandstone. Marble or granite ledgers, box tombs, table-top tombs, and obelisks are prominently featured, while other graves are marked by marble or granite tablets. Stones are arranged in rows, grouped by family units. The Hopkins Family Cemetery, in a lawn-like open space or field, is completely framed by a forest and hedgerows. The setting is wholly agrarian, and further reinforces the evocative quality of the site as an example of the Southern rural family cemetery as a symbolic feature of the Southern landscape. Listed in the National Register April 8, 2010.</p>	Lower Richland	<p><a href="http://www.nationalregister.sc.gov/richland/SI0817740150/index.htm">http://www.nationalregister.sc.gov/richland/SI0817740150/index.htm</a></p>
Hopkins Graded School	<p>(Old Hopkins School) Hopkins Graded School is significant as an intact small, rural, late nineteenth-century school, a rapidly disappearing building type. In addition, the school is significant in the history of education in the Hopkins community in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. According to local tradition, the Hopkins Graded School was constructed ca. 1897 as a one-teacher school serving the white children of the area. Because of a growing enrollment, before 1914 a new two-story school was built across the road. After that, the Hopkins Graded School building was used as a teacherage with the principal and his family being the first occupants. The school is a rambling, one-story building that has an L-shaped, frame core with weatherboard siding and a gable roof. A cross-gabled block is on the east end of the building, and three small cross-gabled entrance vestibules are on the east, south, and west elevations. A small square belfry with a pyramidal roof is located on the roof ridge at the east end of the L, and two brick chimneys pierce the ridge of the north wing of the L. The roof has purlins and rafter tails extended to carry deep eaves; roofing is modern sheet metal. Listed in the National Register March 27, 1986.</p>	Lower Richland	<p><a href="http://www.nationalregister.sc.gov/richland/SI0817740091/index.htm">http://www.nationalregister.sc.gov/richland/SI0817740091/index.htm</a></p>

Name of Site	Description	Location	Web Link Address
Hopkins Presbyterian	<p>(Hopkins Methodist Church) Hopkins Presbyterian is significant as an unusually intact example of a small nineteenth century, rural church. Distinctive architectural features of the building include the round-arched entrance, the imbricated and squared shingles in the gable ends, and the tripartite window on the rear. The building was built ca. 1891 for the Hopkins Methodist Church, but the congregation lapsed, and in 1919 the building was purchased by the Hopkins Presbyterian Church. The congregation began in the late nineteenth century as a small group which met in a nearby school building. A student from the Columbia Presbyterian Seminary preached to the group two Sundays a month. This continued until 1916 when Hopkins Presbyterian Church was formally organized. The congregation was small; there were fifteen charter members. By 1937 there were 41 members, but in 1955 the membership had grown so small that services were discontinued. Today the church and cemetery are maintained by the Hopkins Presbyterian Cemetery Association. The church is a small, one-story frame building. The interior includes the small vestibule and a modest sanctuary with beaded-board walls and ceiling. Surviving original furnishings include wooden pews, pulpit chairs, a lectern, a communion table, and a pump organ. The large church lot contains a cemetery. Listed in the National Register March 27, 1986.</p>		<p><a href="http://www.nationalregister.sc.gov/richland/S10817740092/index.htm">http://www.nationalregister.sc.gov/richland/S10817740092/index.htm</a></p>
John J. Kaminer House, Gadsden	<p>The John J. Kaminer House is believed to have been constructed ca. 1880, by Kaminer, a member of the building committee of Richland Presbyterian Church. It is a frame, weatherboarded, one-and-one-half-story cottage. It has a gable roof with box cornice and returns; two gable-roofed dormers pierce the front slope of the roof. The house is architecturally significant as a good, relatively intact example of a late nineteenth-century cottage. The five-bay symmetrical façade and shed-roofed front porch are typical of this house form that was commonly constructed in the mid- to late-nineteenth century. Notable features which distinguish the Kaminer House from simpler examples include unusual cast-iron porch balusters, corbeled brick chimneys and a central entrance with rectangular transom and sidelights. There is a one-story, gable-roofed ell on the rear of the house. The property also contains two old frame sheds and many modern sheds. Listed in the National Register March 27, 1986. Kaminer died in 1912 in his Gadsden home. His funeral was held at the Ebenezer Lutheran Church.</p>		<p><a href="http://www.nationalregister.sc.gov/richland/S10817740088/index.htm">http://www.nationalregister.sc.gov/richland/S10817740088/index.htm</a></p>
Kensington Plantation	<p>Construction of the Kensington Plantation House began in 1851 and was completed in 1853. Its builder, Colonel Richard Singleton, was a wealthy planter of cotton. His sister was Angelica Singleton Van Buren, daughter-in-law and hostess of President Martin Van Buren in the White House. The design is unique in its predominantly Italianate elaboration wedged into a plain farmhouse. In ways, this juxtaposition can be seen as reflecting Singleton, and others like him in South Carolina's antebellum era. Born in a world totally dependent upon agriculture, Singleton sought the luxury and some of the pretense of great wealth in the international sense. Kensington presents contrasts between the avant-garde and the very insular. In feeling, Kensington is a plain South Carolina farmhouse wrapped around an ambitious central section. The central portion of the building is domed with a copper roof surmounted by an iron balustrade. The central portion is flanked by lower wings that have arched colonnades. On the land front is a porte-cochere with arches and pilasters in the Corinthian style with restrained animals motifs. The house is wood, set upon a raised brick basement. The principal hall reaches two-and-one-half stories up to the dome, which contains a skylight of glass. A balcony surrounds the hall at the second floor level. Listed in the National Register January 25, 1971.</p>	Lower Richland	<p><a href="http://www.nationalregister.sc.gov/richland/S10817740011/index.htm">http://www.nationalregister.sc.gov/richland/S10817740011/index.htm</a></p>

Name of Site	Description	Location	Web Link Address
<p><b>John Jacob Calhoun Koon Farmstead, Ballentine</b></p>	<p>The John Jacob Calhoun Koon Farmstead, which includes a residence and several associated outbuildings, is significant as a relatively intact late nineteenth century-early twentieth century agricultural-industrial complex of the Dutch Fork area. In addition to farming, Koon operated a sawmill on this property as well as a cotton gin in Irmo and a store. The house, which took its present form ca. 1890, is an example of a late nineteenth-century farmhouse. According to family tradition, John Jacob Calhoun Koon, the descendant of the mid-eighteenth century German immigrants to the Dutch Fork, built what was then a one-story house ca. 1880. Around 1890, this house was rolled on logs to the present location and the second story and porches added. The two-tiered Victorian influenced wraparound porch is the primary character-defining element of the house. Spanning the façade and wrapping around both side elevations, the porch has turned posts and balusters, a spindle frieze at each level, and scroll-sawn brackets. A one-story, gable roofed frame addition is on the rear of the house. The historic outbuildings include a ca. 1920 frame grain barn, a ca. 1900 frame cotton house, a ca. 1900 frame workshop/toolhouse, a late nineteenth century shed, a ca. 1920 planting shed, and a ca. 1928 sawmill. Listed in the National Register March 27, 1986</p>	<p><b>Upper Richland</b></p>	<p><a href="http://www.nationalregister.sc.gov/richland/SI0817740079/index.htm">http://www.nationalregister.sc.gov/richland/SI0817740079/index.htm</a></p>
<p><b>Laurelwood</b></p>	<p>Laurelwood is significant architecturally as one of the few remaining antebellum plantation houses in lower Richland County. Built in the Greek Revival mode with a two-story, pedimented portico featuring paneled piers, this house is said to have been constructed ca. 1830 by James H. Seay, cotton, corn and rice planter. In 1850, Seay owned 2,500 acres with 600 improved acres; however, by 1860 he had apparently divested himself of all but about 425 improved acres. A small portion of Seay's acreage went to the Congaree Baptist Church, which constructed a church known as Good Hope, on the property near Laurelwood. The two-story frame building has a typical central-hall, double-pile plan, with interior chimneys. The façade features a two-tier, pedimented porch spanning the three central bays. The porch has paneled piers and a simple balustrade. The rear elevation originally had a two-story porch similar to the façade porch. This was removed in the twentieth century, and a one-story, frame addition built in its place. Most of the original woodwork is intact in the house. Two historic outbuildings are located on the property. A frame smokehouse is to the southeast of the house and a frame barn is to the northeast. Listed in the National Register March 27, 1986.</p>	<p><b>Lower Richland</b></p>	<p><a href="http://www.nationalregister.sc.gov/richland/SI0817740077/index.htm">http://www.nationalregister.sc.gov/richland/SI0817740077/index.htm</a></p>
<p><b>Magnolia (Wavering Place)</b></p>	<p>(Wavering Place) Magnolia is significant as one of the few remaining large antebellum plantation houses in lower Richland County. The house features an imposing portico of the Greek Doric order. A monumental Greek Revival mansion, this house is the only one of its type and scale remaining in Richland County. Constructed ca. 1855 for Mrs. Frances (Fannie) Tucker Hopkins, the wealthy widow of David Thomas Hopkins, a prominent Richland County planter. Fannie Hopkins established a school for her granddaughters in the basement of Magnolia. Begun ca. 1860, "Magnolia School" served a number of neighborhood children; a Miss Savage served as the governess. The property remained in the same family for over a hundred years. Magnolia is a two-story frame building with a full stuccoed brick basement and weatherboard siding. The portico's columns rest on tall stuccoed pedestals. Fluted pilasters are placed at the building's corners; these carry the entablature around the building. The grounds of the property include several antebellum outbuildings, including a brick kitchen/office, a frame smokehouse, and two ones-story frame slave houses. Listed in the National Register March 27, 1986.</p>	<p><b>Lower Richland</b></p>	<p><a href="http://www.nationalregister.sc.gov/richland/SI0817740078/index.htm">http://www.nationalregister.sc.gov/richland/SI0817740078/index.htm</a></p>

Name of Site	Description	Location	Web Link Address
<p><b>Millwood</b></p>	<p>The Millwood site is the ruins of the first Millwood. Built sometime after 1815, most likely in the 1830s, Millwood was an ambitious Greek Revival mansion with a central pile and matched wings. In February 1865, General W. T. Sherman's troops burned the house, leaving only chimneys, foundation piers, and twelve brick pillars. The house had, of course, been frame. The ruins also include the ruins of a smokehouse and a wine-house. Millwood was originally the home of Colonel Wade Hampton II, a famous sportsman and horseman of the first half of the nineteenth century. He was, in the winter of 1835, heir of one of the largest fortunes in America, that of his father General Wade Hampton. Hampton II became well known for his hospitality, his horses, and his famous friends. He died in 1858, \$300,000 in debt. His son, Wade Hampton III, was a general in the Confederate army. While the home belonged to Hampton III's unmarried sisters, General Sherman burned it down as a symbol of the leadership of Hampton. Hampton III later emerged to serve as Governor and as U.S. Senator, dying in 1902. Listed in the National Register March 18, 1971.</p>	<p><b>Lower Richland</b></p>	<p><a href="http://www.nationalregister.sc.gov/richland/S10817740013/index.htm">http://www.nationalregister.sc.gov/richland/S10817740013/index.htm</a></p>
<p><b>Nipper Creek</b></p>	<p>The Nipper Creek site, located near the fall-line of the Broad River north of Columbia, is a deep, stratified, Piedmont site buried by colluvial sand. Artifactual evidence documents 11,000 years of human activity at the site, from the first Paleo-Indian occupants of the region to historic times. Cultural periods and phases represented at the site by diagnostic hafted bifaces are Paleo-Indian, Early Archaic, Middle Archaic, Late Archaic, Woodland, Mississippian, and Historic. The site contains stratified Archaic assemblages and appears to have been a habitation site fairly continuously during Archaic times (8,500 – 2,000 B.C.). The stratified record covering more than 6,000 years of human occupation provides a valuable framework for studying cultural change among extinct hunter-gatherer societies. Datable quantities of charcoal are present. The geological processes at Nipper Creek are also relatively unique. A colluvial system produced the deep sand in which the artifacts at this Piedmont site are buried, and Nipper Creek is the first prehistoric site of the kind reported in South Carolina. Listed in the National Register December 24, 1986.</p>	<p><b>Upper Richland</b></p>	<p><a href="http://www.nationalregister.sc.gov/richland/S10817740094/index.htm">http://www.nationalregister.sc.gov/richland/S10817740094/index.htm</a></p>
<p><b>Northwest Boundary Dike</b></p>	<p>The Northwest Boundary Dike is significant for its association with the agricultural settlement of the Congaree Swamp and for its ability to yield information about settlement patterns in the region. James Adams constructed the dike on a 4,000-acre parcel of land granted to him in 1839. By building the dike, he sought to control the periodic flooding of the Congaree River in order to utilize the fertile swampland on its border to grow crops. Following his death in 1841, his family chose not to continue the dike project and the structure remained unfinished. It is an approximately 10-to-30-foot-wide-by-5-foot-high earthen dike running north to south for approximately 2000 feet. The length of the dike is broken in several places by gaps caused by erosion and inundation. The structure is covered with mature hardwood trees, many dated up to 150 years old, and other vegetation. Listed in the National Register November 25, 1996.</p>	<p><b>Lower Richland</b></p>	<p><a href="http://www.nationalregister.sc.gov/richland/S10817740121/index.htm">http://www.nationalregister.sc.gov/richland/S10817740121/index.htm</a></p>

Name of Site	Description	Location	Web Link Address
<p><b>Oakwood, Gadsden</b></p>	<p>(Trumble Cottage) Oakwood is significant architecturally and agriculturally as a virtually intact post-Civil War farmstead. The house, often referred to as Trumble Cottage, was constructed in 1877 for \$2,621.91 by James Trumble, a native of Liverpool, England, who came to Lower Richland County about 1850 and established a plantation. Trumble and his partner Claudius Scott contracted to construct a railroad trestle over the Wateree River. This vernacular Victorian cottage with Queen Anne details is the second Trumble home of Oakwood Plantation, which earlier contained an antebellum structure burned near the end of the Civil War. The façade is characterized by a one-story porch and a highly ornamented gabled dormer. The hip-roofed porch has turned porch posts and scroll-sawn brackets. The tall dormer has three multi-paned windows, imbricated shingle siding, and an applied wooden sunburst motif in its peak. Two tall chimneys with elaborate corbelling rise above the roofline. While the residence is of the immediate post-Reconstruction period, two of the outbuildings on the site probably are antebellum. Two slave cabins, probably moved from an original "slave street," where there are reportedly remains of log dwellings, sit immediately behind the main house. Also included are a double pen log barn, a corncrib, a frame well house, and another storage building which add to the agricultural integrity and significance of Oakwood. Listed in the National Register March 27, 1986.</p>	<p><b>Lower Richland</b></p>	<p><a href="http://www.nationalregister.sc.gov/richland/SI0817740089/index.htm">http://www.nationalregister.sc.gov/richland/SI0817740089/index.htm</a></p>
<p><b>Pine Grove Rosenwald School</b></p>	<p>The Pine Grove School is significant as a representation of the modernization of African American education in a period marked by massive discriminatory school funding. The school is also an important reminder of the educational improvements brought about by the philanthropic efforts of the Julius Rosenwald Fund which constructed over 5000 schools in fifteen Southern states from 1917 to 1932. Built in 1923, the Pine Grove School is a wood-frame, one-story rectangular gable-front building with a V-crimp tin metal roof. The layout of the Pine Grove Rosenwald School is a variant of the two-room schoolhouse published as Rosenwald Community School Plan No. 2-C. The Community School Plans were utilized by the Rosenwald Fund between 1920 and 1928 and offered state of the art schoolhouse designs. The common characteristics of these designs included the orientation of the building, light colored paint schemes, and large banks of tall narrow windows. These particular elements were aimed at providing proper ventilation and optimal natural lighting inside the school, features that many early-twentieth century African American schoolhouses lacked. An initiative for the construction of the Pine Grove Rosenwald School raised \$2,500 for the school's construction. The local African American community donated \$265, the white community raised \$315, and public funds totaling \$1,200 were gained for the construction and operation of the new school. In return, the Rosenwald Fund provided a \$700 grant and architectural assistance towards the construction of the school. Listed in the National Register January 29, 2009.</p>	<p><b>Upper Richland</b></p>	<p><a href="http://www.nationalregister.sc.gov/richland/SI0817740144/index.htm">http://www.nationalregister.sc.gov/richland/SI0817740144/index.htm</a></p>

Name of Site	Description	Location	Web Link Address
<p><b>Richland Presbyterian Church, Gadsden Area</b></p>	<p>Richland Presbyterian Church is significant as a rare virtually unaltered example of the nineteenth century rural, vernacular church. Its congregation was probably the first organized Presbyterian church in lower Richland County, having its roots in a mission Sunday School established there in 1873. This church was not constructed until 1883, when people of the community with both Lutheran and Presbyterian backgrounds joined together to erect a building on land purchased from the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church. It was dedicated with eleven members by the Reverend John L. Girardeau, Presbyterian theologian, in May 1884. The building remained in use until 1922, when a new brick church in the town of Eastover was completed and occupied. The effort toward relocation had begun in 1919, when the congregation decided that more people could be served if a move to the nearby town was undertaken. The meeting house form building's primary feature is an octagonal entrance tower on its façade. The tower has a Gothic-arched portal in its forward facet, with single windows in flanking facets. Louvered vents are located in the upper stage of the tower. An octagonal hipped roof with flared eaves rises to a metal finial at the top of the tower. The spartan interior of the church has original plaster walls and board-and-batten ceiling. An iron fence surrounds the adjacent cemetery. Listed in the National Register March 27, 1986.</p>	<p><b>Lower Richland</b></p>	<p><a href="http://www.nationalregister.sc.gov/richland/SI0817740090/index.htm">http://www.nationalregister.sc.gov/richland/SI0817740090/index.htm</a></p>
<p><b>St. Thomas Protestant Episcopal Church, Eastover</b></p>	<p>St. Thomas' Protestant Episcopal Church is significant for its association with the mission work of the Protestant Episcopal Church among the black population of lower Richland County following the Civil War. Architecturally it is significant as an unusually intact late nineteenth century vernacular church building featuring influences of the Gothic Revival style. The interior is particularly noteworthy. Constructed in 1892-1983, St. Thomas' Protestant Episcopal Church is a simple, one-story, frame church building displaying elements of the Gothic Revival style. Despite minor alterations, the church retains the ability to convey its historical and architectural significance. The façade features a one-bay, gable-roofed porch supported by wooden posts. The rear elevation features a large tripartite lancet window flanked by smaller single lancet windows. The interior of the church features a ceiling with exposed beams and trusses and beaded-board wainscoting. The nominated acreage, which is located in an undeveloped area in the Sandhills, also contains the associated cemetery, site of St. Thomas' Mission School, and a modern concrete parish house. Listed in the National Register March 27, 1986.</p>	<p><b>Lower Richland</b></p>	<p><a href="http://www.nationalregister.sc.gov/richland/SI0817740087/index.htm">http://www.nationalregister.sc.gov/richland/SI0817740087/index.htm</a></p>
<p><b>Claudius Scott Cottage, Eastover</b></p>	<p>The Claudius Scott Cottage is significant architecturally as one of the few remaining intact antebellum cottages in lower Richland County. The Greek Revival mode cottage was built ca. 1840 by Claudius Scott. Scott and his business partner, James Trumble, supposedly built the railroad at Kingville, although no written credible evidence has been found to support this claim. They did in fact contract to construct a railroad trestle over the Wateree River. The cottage was built as a summer residence in the Sandhills of Richland County. Scott, like other local planters, hoped to escape the afflictions of malaria, prevalent in the bottom land areas along the Congaree and Wateree Rivers. It is one-story, frame residence with a stuccoed brick pier foundation, weatherboard siding, and a gable roof sheathed in sheet metal. The façade is characterized by a small pedimented porch with four wooden pillars and a simple balustrade. There is a small frame addition on both the right and rear elevations. Listed in the National Register March 27, 1986.</p>	<p><b>Lower Richland</b></p>	<p><a href="http://www.nationalregister.sc.gov/richland/SI0817740086/index.htm">http://www.nationalregister.sc.gov/richland/SI0817740086/index.htm</a></p>

Name of Site	Description	Location	Web Link Address
Siloam School, Eastover	Built ca. 1936 as a rural African American school, Siloam School is significant as a property associated with the general development of South Carolina public education for African Americans from ca. 1895 to 1954. It is an example of the type of rural school building approved by the State Board of Education in the early- to mid-twentieth century built to provide "separate but equal" facilities for white and black schoolchildren. It is a one-story, two-room building standing on brick piers and clad in shiplap weatherboard. The gable end building has a metal roof and has two interior brick flues. It has a recessed porch supported by square wooden posts. The school has a small one-story addition on the southern elevation. The school was built on land owned by John P. Prince, who sold the one-acre lot to Richland County School District 7 in 1920. The present building, constructed with funds from the Works Progress Administration (WPA), was built to replace a previous school nearby called Beulah School. It operated as a school until 1956, when it closed and was acquired by Siloam Baptist Church, which now maintains it. Listed in the National Register April 15, 1996.	Lower Richland	<a href="http://www.nationalregister.sc.gov/richland/S10817740108/index.htm">http://www.nationalregister.sc.gov/richland/S10817740108/index.htm</a>
Southwest Boundary Dike	The Southwest Boundary Dike is significant for its ability to yield information about settlement patterns in the region. Beginning in 1730, small farmers moved into the backcountry of South Carolina to find fertile farmland and to create "buffer zones" between the backcountry and the heavy coastal settlement centered around the city of Charleston. After the end of the Cherokee War in 1761 and the establishment of the state capital at Columbia in 1786, wealthy planters moved into the Congaree River valley to introduce the plantation system to the region. Settlers built dikes in an effort to control the periodic flooding of the Congaree River and utilize the fertile swampland on its border to grow crops. The cost of building and maintaining large earthen dike systems using slave labor in the disease-ridden swamp discouraged the efforts of most land owners and led to the decline of large-scale farming in the area. The dike is a 3-to-4-foot high earthen dike running northwest to southeast for approximately 650 feet, interrupted by a gut of water, and continuing for approximately 1300 to 1400 feet. The structure is covered with mature hardwood trees and other vegetation. Listed in the National Register November 25, 1996.	Lower Richland	<a href="http://www.nationalregister.sc.gov/richland/S10817740122/index.htm">http://www.nationalregister.sc.gov/richland/S10817740122/index.htm</a>
St. Phillip School, Eastover	St. Phillip School was built in 1938 as a rural African American school. It is significant as a property associated with the general development of South Carolina public education for blacks from ca. 1895 to 1954, and as an example of type of rural school building approved by the State Board of Education in the early- to mid-twentieth century to provide "separate but equal" facilities for white and black schoolchildren. It is a one-story, three room school clad in shiplap weatherboard and standing on brick piers. The building has a standing seam metal roof and three brick flues. Two flanking wings each contain a small room and an entrance protected by an extended porch roof supported by brick pillars. The school takes its name from St. Phillip African Methodist Episcopal Church, which stands directly across McCords Ferry Road from the school. The first school building was constructed next to St. Phillip Church in 1915 and stood until 1929. The present building was built shortly after the four-acre lot was purchased by Richland County School District 9. By 1939, St. Phillip School was a three-teacher school valued at \$4,500. The school closed in 1959. Listed in the National Register April 15, 1996.	Lower Richland	<a href="http://www.nationalregister.sc.gov/richland/S10817740109/index.htm">http://www.nationalregister.sc.gov/richland/S10817740109/index.htm</a>

Name of Site	Description	Location	Web Link Address
Veterans Hospital	<p>The William Jennings Bryan Dorn Veterans Affairs Medical Center, University of South Carolina School of Medicine Historic District, referred to by its historic name Veterans Hospital, is nationally significant in the areas of architecture and healthcare. The historic district is representative of early to mid-twentieth century institutional architecture, and as an "architectural set" of hospitals completed throughout the country, represents a major shift in veterans' health care by segregating patients based on affliction. The original buildings date to 1932, with additional buildings completed in 1937, 1945, 1946, with a large expansion in the 1970s. The campus is also significant on the local and state level for architecture, economics, and social history. The architecture attempted to reflect local character, and during the early years of the Great Depression, the construction of a large, federally funded hospital campus promised an infusion of money. Competing with other states, South Carolina won the new hospital and then witnessed a keen competition among its own cities and towns for the location of the campus. Columbia's pursuit of the new hospital coincided with a local booster period and helped identify it as a significant, centralized city. The siting of the hospital just outside the city limits helped generate residential and commercial development in the area. Nineteen buildings and a covered walk contribute to the character of the historic district. Most of the oldest buildings feature a Georgian Colonial Revival architectural style. Vernacular structures for laundry, storage, engineering, and maintenance are hidden behind the larger high-style hospital, recreation, dining, and residential buildings. The district also contains the historic landscaped front lawns which retain historic design concepts and trees. Listed in the National Register September 2, 2009.</p>	Lower Richland	<p><a href="http://www.nationalregister.sc.gov/richland/SI0817740146/index.htm">http://www.nationalregister.sc.gov/richland/SI0817740146/index.htm</a></p>
Woodlands	<p>Woodlands is historically significant for its association with the Hampton family, in particular Harry R.E. Hampton (1897-1980), a leading journalist and conservationist in the state; it is architecturally significant as an outstanding and well-preserved example of Folk Victorian domestic architecture. Woodlands is a cross-gable roofed, two-story farmhouse built in 1896 by Frank Hampton, Jr. (1856-1926), the great-grandson of Wade Hampton I, who at the time of his death in 1835 was one of the wealthiest men in the country. The house was a gift to Frank Hampton's new bride Gertrude Ruffini Elliott Gonzales. Gertrude was the sister of N.G., Ambrose E., and William E. Gonzales, who in 1891 founded The State, South Carolina's largest and most influential newspaper. After the death of Frank Hampton, Jr. in 1926, Woodlands fell to his second son, Harry R.E. Hampton, who lived at Woodlands until his death in 1980. Harry Hampton held several positions within the family newspaper, and was a strong advocate for environmental issues. He was a pioneer in advocating the protection of natural resources against development and pollution. The wood frame house features both classical and Victorian ornamentation. The most prominent architectural features that make Woodlands distinctive-the grand two-tiered porch, large double-hung sash windows and decorative interior woodwork-all remain particularly intact. The historic detached kitchen (1896) is situated in its original location to the rear</p>	Lower Richland	<p><a href="http://www.nationalregister.sc.gov/richland/SI0817740137/index.htm">http://www.nationalregister.sc.gov/richland/SI0817740137/index.htm</a></p>