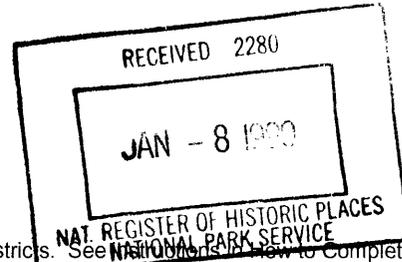


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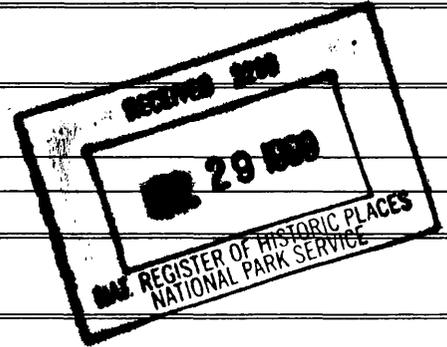
### National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions on how to complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer to complete all items.

#### 1. Name of Property

historic name Magnolia Hall  
other names/site number Saunders, Dr. Swepson, House



#### 2. Location

street & number 2025 Horatio-Hagood Road not for publication   
city or town Hagood vicinity \_\_\_\_\_  
state South Carolina code SC county Sumter code 085 zip code 29128

#### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant  nationally  statewide  locally. (  See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Mary W. Edmonds 12/30/98  
Signature of certifying official Date

Mary W. Edmonds, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, S.C. Dept. of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C.  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. (  See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

#### 4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register  See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register  See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register

other (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

for  
Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Mrs J M. Kay

9/2/99

Magnolia Hall  
Name of Property

Sumter County, South Carolina  
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property  
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property  
(Check only one box)

Number of Resources within Property  
(Do not include previously listed resources)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
4	1	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
4	1	Total

Name of related multiple property listing  
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)  
N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed  
in the National Register  
0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Category: Domestic  
Domestic  
Agriculture/Subsistence  
Agriculture/Subsistence

Subcategory: Single dwelling  
Multiple dwelling  
Secondary structure/Kitchen  
Agricultural outbuilding

Current Functions  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Category: Domestic  
Domestic  
Domestic  
Agriculture/Subsistence  
Agriculture/Subsistence

Subcategory: Single dwelling  
Secondary structure  
Secondary structure  
Agricultural field  
Agricultural outbuilding

7. Description

Architectural Classification  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Greek Revival  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Materials  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick  
walls Weatherboard  
\_\_\_\_\_  
roof Asphalt, Metal  
other \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Magnolia Hall  
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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
X C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- a owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
b removed from its original location.
c a birthplace or a grave.
d a cemetery.
e a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
f a commemorative property.
g less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

ca. 1821-ca. 1930

Significant Dates

ca. 1821
1855
1860
ca. 1930

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Narrative Statement of Significance

Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
previously listed in the National Register
previously determined eligible by the National Register
designated a National Historic Landmark
recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary location of additional data:

- X State Historic Preservation Office
Other State agency
Federal agency
Local government
University
Other
Name of repository:
S.C. Dept. of Archives & History

Magnolia Hall  
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**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** 36.4 acres

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone Easting Northing	Zone Easting Northing
1 <u>17 539660 3768420</u>	3 <u>17 539500 3768270</u>
2 <u>17 539680 3768300</u>	4 <u>17 539540 3768400</u>

     See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Christy Anderson (with assistance from SHPO Staff)  
 organization Applied History Program date 19 April 1998  
 street & number University of South Carolina telephone (803) 252-7561  
 city or town Columbia state SC zip code 29208

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

**Continuation Sheets**

**Maps**

- A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

**Photographs**

Representative **black and white** photographs of the property.

**Additional items**

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

**Property Owner**

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Mrs. Mary Callison  
 street & number P.O. Box 99 telephone (803) 432-5295  
 city or town Rembert state SC zip code 29128

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended(16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.). **Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Magnolia Hall  
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Magnolia Hall, located in the rural community of Hagood, S.C., is a mid-nineteenth century Greek Revival residence, the earliest portion of which was built ca. 1821. As viewed today, the main block of the house was added to the western end of the earlier house between ca. 1855 and 1860. With this addition, the axial orientation and front of the house shifted from a northern to a western exposure. The current house features a rectangular plan with pedimented gable roof, a rear intersecting gable roof, a large full-facade front rain porch, and a north porch. Architecturally, the major alterations to the house were made between 1853 and 1860, at which time the front porch, four bedrooms, and a central hall were added to the existing structure. While some minor alterations have taken place over the years, the shape and form of the house essentially retains the significant design present in 1860. The house and two contributing historic outbuildings are situated on the property.

The shape of the main house is rectangular with a rear ell extension. The early portion of the house, constructed ca. 1821, is a double-pen, single-pile plan with a rear (south) shed extension, and a front shed porch. The ca. 1855 addition intersected the earlier structure at its western elevation to form the final L- or T-shape of the house. This portion is double pile in depth. The main block of the house is five bays wide, with two windows flanking both sides of the front door.

The foundation is a filled brick pier system. The piers are still visible under the house, with infill ca. 1970. The walls of the house are of frame construction and are covered with wood weatherboard. The house was constructed of mortice, tenoned, and pegged heavy timber, some of which is still clearly apparent on the front porch balustrade and other parts of the house. The intersecting gable roof is shingled with a composite shingle. There are four chimneys and one flue visible from the exterior of the house. The main block's roof is punctuated by two symmetrically placed chimneys along the ridgeline. A central interior chimney pierces the roof ridge of the rear ell (original house), while an exterior flue is visible along the southern exposure or shed extension of the rear ell. A modern exterior end chimney is located on the eastern exposure of a secondary addition to the rear ell.

The front elevation of the house faces west and is five bays wide. The front porch features an engaged shed roof, is slightly flatter in pitch than the main roof, and is elevated four to five feet above grade. There are three detached square paneled pillars with graduated capitals on either side of the steps leading up to the recessed, balustraded porch deck. The porch itself is constructed of wood, and mortice and tenon construction is evident in the porch posts. The ceiling is a narrow beaded board and the roof line displays exposed rafter tails. Both of these features are of later construction than the addition and are believed to have been added in the early 1900s after a tornado removed the front porch roof. The front entrance features a wide,

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single-leaf door, but with a double-leaf screen door. The entrance is flanked by sidelights. The sidelights are made up of fourteen rectangular panes of glass (2x7), and the transom contains twenty panes (10x2). The windows on the front of the house are shuttered, six-over-six double hung sash.

On the southern exposure of the house, the junction of the two rectangular masses of the house is apparent. The end gable is fully pedimented. The four windows on the ca. 1855 section of the house are six-over-six double hung windows with shutters. A small shuttered window is located within the gable pediment. In the older section (shed extension), the two windows are also six-over-six. One of these windows used to be a door, which was removed ca. 1930 when the covered walkway to the detached kitchen was removed and the kitchen was moved indoors. The four windows at the rear of the house are twelve-over-eight, and are part of an addition to the house ca. 1983 that squared the back corner of the house.

The northern exposure of the house also displays the fully pedimented gable. There are four shuttered windows of six-over-six double-hung construction. A shed roof porch extends along the full length of the north elevation of the older portion of the house. This porch has been screened and can be entered through three doors from the house. A large single wooden door opens from the bedroom, another from the parlor that is part of a French-style door group, and the third is another large single wooden door opening from the dining room. There is one window on either side of this door of nine over nine, double-hung sash construction. The ceiling of the porch is a wider beaded board. There is one small window that opens into the kitchen area. The rear of the house has one opening, a back door, and another screened porch. The rear faces the slave house and detached kitchen.

The interior of the house is spacious, which is not necessarily evident from the exterior. From the front door, one enters a large central hall, approximately ten feet wide, twenty feet long and fourteen feet high. The floors are wide planked hard wood, and the walls are plastered. At the east end of the hall are wide double-leaf wooden doors featuring four panels each and a Greek Revival door surround with eared lintel. There are two doors on each side of the hall, parallel to each other, with eared surrounds as well. These rooms are furnished as bedrooms; each has a fireplace and original mantelpieces. The rooms on each side of the hall were once interconnected, but the doors have been sealed off on one side to create closet space in two of the rooms. All molding around windows and doors in these rooms and the hall have eared lintels. Crown molding is present throughout the house as well as wainscoting. The rear bedroom on the north elevation has a door that opens onto the north porch (original section). The room across the hall from it (south rear) connects to a bathroom in the original house's shed room rear extension.

The wide doors at the end of the front hall lead into a parlor room. Directly opposite the doors is a fireplace, and to the right of the fireplace is a built in glass fronted cabinet.

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The adjacent wall contains two narrow glass doors that open to a short corridor that runs between two bathrooms. On the wall opposite these doors is a French-style door system, a door in the middle and a window on either side of the same dimensions, that opens out onto the north porch. In the fourteen-foot ceiling is an opening that leads to the attic.

To the left of the fireplace is another doorway that leads into the dining room. This room is almost identical in its features to the parlor. A fireplace is located on the same wall that it shares with the parlor, and this wall also houses a built-in glass-fronted cabinet. The adjacent wall has two narrow glass doors that lead down a short corridor where the exterior door used to be located. A bathroom is to the right and a laundry room/storage area is to the left. The wall opposite the glass doors holds a wide wooden door that opens onto the porch and two windows.

At the eastern end of the original portion of the house is the kitchen and adjoining sitting room addition. The kitchen has one north facing window and appears to have been renovated within the last twenty years. The ceilings are conspicuously lower in this area of the house. The adjoining sitting room was added in the early 1980s to square out the back of the house. The wall had previously been located near the back door.

A few feet directly to the rear of the house is a lateral gable-roofed, double-pen former slave dwelling, which contributes to the historic character of the property. It is a simple building constructed on a brick pier foundation. The building is sided in weatherboard and has a gabled V-crimp metal-clad roof with boxed cornice and returns. A large corbel-capped central chimney is visible at the roof ridge. The house is symmetrical, bisected at the central chimney by an interior wall. Each room is accessed from the exterior through plank doors. On the outer side of each door is an eight-over-four double-hung window with a single batten shutter. Each end of the building has a single eight-over-four double-hung window with batten shutter, and there is one window visible from the back which is shuttered. A shed extension was added on the back of this structure and is used for storage. The floor is sagging and the bricks in the fireplace are soft and crumbling. The chimney's fireboxes opened into both rooms of the house, but both sides have been sealed. A single plank door beside the chimney connects the two rooms of this former dwelling. The ceiling appears to have been installed in a board and batten configuration atop the exposed ceiling joists. The exterior of the building appears to be in good condition, but it seems some of the brick piers may be crumbling inside the perimeter.

To the southeast of the main house is the gable-front detached kitchen, which also contributes to the historic character of the property. Once this building was connected to the rear of the original section of the house by a breezeway, a portion of which probably now shelters the entrance as a gabled porch. There are two nine-over-nine double-hung windows on both side elevations of the building and an exterior

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chimney on the rear of the building. This building also sits on a brick pier foundation and has a gabled V-crimp metal-clad roof. Although aluminum siding has been applied to its exterior, the building's form and overall integrity has been preserved. The fireplace was rebuilt so it could be safely used by the owner. The kitchen has been converted into a home office/library. The placement of the hearth seems to be consistent with historic photographs and its form and window sash configuration indicate an early nineteenth century construction date. Since kitchen fires were a very real threat, however, the exact date of this building is not known.

Two additional buildings are located on the property. The first is an early twentieth-century two-story, gable-front frame barn set on brick piers. Contributing to the significance of the property, the building's central plank and batten entrance appears to be identical to the corresponding loft window/door. High, shed-roofed wings accommodate the width of this agricultural storage building. The second, a noncontributing resource, is a non-historic garage built to replace an historic carriage house that collapsed.

The house and outbuildings are surrounded by a landscape of historic trees and shrubs. Large magnolias and Deodar cedars shade and accent the front lawn, while mature pecans, walnuts, pines and ornamental fruit trees help to define the side and back yards. Shrubs, including camellias, sasanquas, azaleas, figs, privet, spirea, pyracantha, boxwood, yucca, hydrangea, forsythia, and Lady Banksia rose, add color, texture, and dimension to the grounds.

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Magnolia Hall, on the Horatio-Hagood Road in Hagood, in rural Sumter County, S.C., is significant as an example of a typical, if restrained, mid-nineteenth century Greek Revival plantation house built ca. 1821 and altered in 1855 and 1860, as well as for its association with Dr. Swepson H. Saunders (d. 1882), prominent cotton planter of antebellum Sumter District and post-Civil War Sumter County.

This house was built by Isaac Barnes ca. 1821 and consisted of the present dining room, kitchen, porch, bedroom, parlor and north porch at the rear of the present house.<sup>(1)</sup> In 1853, Dr. Swepson H. Saunders married Harriet Rebecca McCall and bought the house and 197 acres from James Dunlap.<sup>(2)</sup> Between 1853 and 1860, Saunders added onto the existing house with elements of an elevated façade and a full façade front porch with detached columns, adding “four large bed rooms with the spacious hall and the front piazza with overhanging roof structure” to accommodate the Saunders’ growing family of fourteen children.<sup>(3)</sup>

The house is an excellent example of a typical plantation residence of the antebellum South. It is a rather modest one-story house, though with a large, elevated front porch and detached columns that assumes a grandeur and scale that may have been absent without such a treatment of the façade. The upper class had a well-defined architectural ideal, and favored columns as “giving even second-rate or tumble down places a grandeur.”<sup>(4)</sup> Consistent with the Greek Revival style, sidelights and horizontal transom windows can be found around the front door. The house also has a pedimented roof, with the exception of the turn of the century roof replacement on the front porch which left exposed rafter tails. Tall windows and pilaster corner boards are also features of the house. Photographs of the interior from the second half of the nineteenth century show its furnishings to have been, to a great extent, sparse, eclectic, and somewhat dwarfed by the size of the rooms and height of the ceilings.

In 1852, the year before Saunders purchased the property, the Camden branch of the South Carolina Rail Road passed through this area and continued on to the newly-incorporated town of Sumterville (later Sumter); the stop here was later known as Sanders' Station, presumably after Saunders.<sup>(5)</sup> Sanders' Station, later renamed

<sup>1</sup> Susan Kirk Haynsworth, “Magnolia Hall.” Hagood, S.C. 1971. (Typewritten.)

<sup>2</sup> Deed Book OO, pp. 540, Sumter County Records of Mesne Conveyance, Sumter County Courthouse, Sumter, S.C.

<sup>3</sup> Susan Kirk Haynsworth, “Magnolia Hall.” Hagood, S.C. 1971. (Typewritten.)

<sup>4</sup> Francis Pendleton Gaines, The Southern Plantation: A Study in the Development and the Accuracy of a Tradition, reprint ed. (Gloucester, Mass.: Peter Smith, 1962) p. 169.

<sup>5</sup> Ann King Gregorie, History of Sumter County (Sumter, S.C.: Osteen-Davis Printing Company, 1954): 164. The plat and tax maps still indicate an easement on the property for the Southern Railroad.

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Hagood in 1882 after former Confederate general and then-Governor Johnson Hagood, boasted a few grocery stores, a bank, and a livery stable.(6)

Saunders soon purchased additional parcels to add to his original holdings, so that by 1860 he planted cotton and the typical subsistence crops on 500 acres of his 700-acre plantation. He also became a slaveholder in the years between 1853 and 1860, with 41 slaves, living in eight slave houses, listed in the 1860 census.(7) The property was valued at \$7000, with farming implements and machinery valued at \$1000. The agricultural components of the plantation included \$2078 in livestock, 1000 bushels of Indian corn, thirty-five 400-pound bales of ginned cotton, 1000 bushels of peas and beans and 300 pounds of butter.(8) Though Saunders was a doctor by training, he never actually practiced medicine, and his only known vocation was tending to his plantation.

Saunders, who suffered from inflammatory rheumatism, did not serve in the Confederate army but did contribute to the Confederate cause by raising crops for the hospitals.(9) He wrote a letter to his wife in early 1865, during the raid conducted by Brig. Gen. Edward E. Potter through eastern South Carolina, stating, "I can see fathers house from here and can tell when the Yankeys get to my house. Can see the houses burning at Statesburg now."(10) Federal troops passed by Saunders' house, receiving food from the slave cook, Aunt Betsy, through the window.(11)

After the Civil War, Saunders retained the property at Sanders' Station and continued to cultivate his lands, albeit on a smaller scale. In 1870, Saunders had 320 acres improved (compared to 500 acres in 1860) and 649 acres unimproved (compared to 200 acres in 1860), with a cash value of land and implements estimated at \$6769.(12) While some agricultural production dropped after 1865, Saunders still held \$1500 in livestock, produced eighty 450-pound bales of cotton, 600 bushels of Indian corn, 200 pounds of wool, 12 tons of hay, and was paying \$2500 in wages and board.(13)

Swepson Saunders died in 1882 and willed the property to his wife Rebecca.(14)

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6 Gregorie, *History of Sumter County*: 481.

7 *Population Schedules of the Eighth Census of the United States, 1860: South Carolina [Slave Schedules.]* (Washington: National Archives Microfilm Publications, 1967), Sumter County, 158-159.

8 *Agriculture Schedules of the Eighth Census of the United States, 1860: South Carolina.* (Washington: National Archives Microfilm Publications, 1967), Sumter County, 35-36.

9 Interview with Mary Carrison, Hagood, S.C., 25 January 1998.

10 Dr. Swepson Saunders to Rebecca Saunders, 1865, Personal Files of Mary Carrison, Hagood, S.C.

11 Interview with Mary Carrison, Hagood, S.C., 25 January 1998.

12 *Agriculture Schedules of the Ninth Census of the United States, 1870: South Carolina.* (Washington: National Archives Microfilm Publications, 1967), Sumter County, 193-194.

13 Ibid.

14 B177, pkg. 11, Sumter County Estate Papers, County Records on Microfilm, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C.

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In 1901, the property was sold by the estate of Harriet Rebecca Saunders to M.S. Kirk.<sup>(15)</sup> It was during Kirk's ownership that the name "Magnolia Hall" is believed to have been attached to the property.<sup>(16)</sup> In the early 1900s, a tornado removed the front porch roof, which was replaced in a style of that time period, leaving the rafter tails on the porch exposed. Upon the death of M.S. Kirk in 1953, the property was willed to his daughters, Susan K. Haynsworth and Mary K. Brown.<sup>(17)</sup> Magnolia Hall and 36.4 acres were sold to Mary Haynsworth Carrison and James Haynsworth in 1978, and Mary Haynsworth Carrison is the current (1998) owner and occupant of the house.<sup>(18)</sup>

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<sup>15</sup> Deed Book 000, p. 700, Sumter County Records of Mesne Conveyance, Sumter County Courthouse, Sumter, S.C.

<sup>16</sup> Interview with Mary Carrison, 25 January 1998, Hagood, S.C.

<sup>17</sup> Bundle 243, pkg. 80, Sumter County Estate Papers, Sumter County Courthouse, Sumter, S.C.

<sup>18</sup> Deed Book I-10, p. 420, Sumter County Records of Mesne Conveyance, Sumter County Courthouse, Sumter, S.C.; Interview with Mary Carrison, 25 January 1998, Hagood, S.C.

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**Verbal Boundary Description**

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

The boundary of Magnolia Hall is shown on the accompanying Sumter County tax map 78, as Section 3, Parcel 4. Also, the legal boundary description based on a plat by Lewis E. Leavell, R.L.S., May 8, 1969, Plat Book Z-37, page 412, Sumter County is as follows: being bound on the North by property of Myers as shown on said plat; East by land of Myers and separated therefrom by a ditch; South by land now or formerly of Blair and by land now or formerly Eberhart, as shown on said plat; and West by Public Road as shown on said plat.

**Boundary Justification**

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

The nominated acreage includes the historic house, its outbuildings, and the remainder of the 36.40 acre parcel. The entire current legal property boundaries are used because the rural landscape of fields and trees that are a part of the property lend to the feeling of a rural agricultural lifestyle, and this acreage was under cultivation by the owner during the period of significance.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

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Photo #	Photographer	Date Taken	Negatives	View
1	Christy Anderson	2/15/98	Photographer	Front facade from NW
2.	Christy Anderson	2/15/98	Photographer	Front facade from W
3.	Christy Anderson	2/15/98	Photographer	Front facade from SW
4.	Christy Anderson	2/15/98	Photographer	Southern exposure
5.	Christy Anderson	2/15/98	Photographer	Southern exposure
6.	Christy Anderson	2/15/98	Photographer	Northern exposure
7.	Christy Anderson	2/15/98	Photographer	Northern Exposure
8.	Christy Anderson	2/15/98	Photographer	Northern Exposure
9.	Christy Anderson	2/15/98	Photographer	Front porch post with wood peg
10.	Christy Anderson	2/15/98	Photographer	Front porch looking north
11.	Christy Anderson	2/15/98	Photographer	Front porch looking south
12.	Christy Anderson	2/15/98	Photographer	Approach to front door
13.	Christy Anderson	2/15/98	Photographer	View from porch-W
14.	Christy Anderson	2/15/98	Photographer	Bedroom
15.	unknown	c. 1895	Mrs. Carrison	Bedroom
16.	unknown	c. 1895	Mrs. Carrison	Bedroom
17.	Christy Anderson	2/15/98	Photographer	View into bedroom
18.	unknown	c.1895	Mrs. Carrison	Bedroom as parlor
19.	unknown	c. 1895	Mrs. Carrison	Bedroom as parlor
20.	Christy Anderson	2/15/98	Photographer	Front hall facing front door
21.	Christy Anderson	2/15/98	Photographer	Front hall facing interior doors
22.	Christy Anderson	2/15/98	Photographer	View into bedroom
23.	Christy Anderson	2/15/98	Photographer	Parlor--built in case and small glass doors
24.	Christy Anderson	2/15/98	Photographer	Parlor
25.	Christy Anderson	2/15/98	Photographer	Dining room
26.	Christy Anderson	2/15/98	Photographer	Dining room
27.	Christy Anderson	2/15/98	Photographer	Dining room
28.	Christy Anderson	2/15/98	Photographer	Dining room
29.	Christy Anderson	2/15/98	Photographer	View through both bathrooms into bedroom
30.	Christy Anderson	2/15/98	Photographer	View from short hall into parlor
31.	unknown	c.1895	Mrs. Carrison	old dining area
32.	Christy Anderson	2/15/98	Photographer	Detached kitchen
33.	Christy Anderson	2/15/98	Photographer	Detached kitchen an back of slave house
34.	Christy Anderson	2/15/98	Photographer	Kitchen, front
35.	Christy Anderson	2/15/98	Photographer	Interior hearth
36.	unknown	c.1895	Mrs. Carrison	Interior hearth and former slaves
37.	Christy Anderson	2/15/98	Photographer	Kitchen, rear
38.	Christy Anderson	2/15/98	Photographer	Kitchen, SW exposure
39.	Christy Anderson	2/15/98	Photographer	Slave house, rear (E)
40.	Christy Anderson	2/15/98	Photographer	Slave house, N
41.	Christy Anderson	2/15/98	Photographer	Slave house, W and early 20th C Barn
42.	Christy Anderson	2/15/98	Photographer	Slave house, front
43.	Christy Anderson	2/15/98	Photographer	Slave house, front
44.	Christy Anderson	2/15/98	Photographer	Slave house, interior
45.	Christy Anderson	2/15/98	Photographer	Slave house, interior
46.	Christy Anderson	2/15/98	Photographer	Slave house, interior
47.	Christy Anderson	2/15/98	Photographer	Non historic garage