

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received NOV 13 1982
date entered OCT 13 1983

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Historic Resources of Lexington County MPA

and/or common (Partial Inventory: Historic and Architectural Properties)

2. Location

street & number County Boundaries of Lexington County

See Individual Inventory Forms
not for publication

city, town NA vicinity of

state South Carolina code 045 county Lexington code 063

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Multiple Resource	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: Vacant

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Ownership (See Individual Inventory Forms)

street & number 25

city, town _____ vicinity of _____ state _____

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Lexington County Administration Building

street & number South Lake Drive

city, town Lexington state South Carolina 29072

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Inventory of Historic Places in
title South Carolina has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1982 federal state county local

depository for survey records South Carolina Department of Archives and History

city, town Columbia state South Carolina 29211

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	date <u>See Individual Inventory Forms.</u>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> moved	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The multiple resource nomination for the Historic Resources of Lexington County consists of twenty-seven individual properties of historic and architectural significance located within the county's boundaries. These properties span a time period between ca. 1780 and ca. 1924 and join twenty-five individual buildings, five historic districts, and four archeological sites in the county already listed in the National Register. No archeological sites are contained in the nomination, which focuses essentially on resources associated with the county's agrarian character and resources associated with the development of the Town of Lexington, the county seat.

Additional Information:

Located in central South Carolina, with a 708-square mile area, Lexington County lies immediately west of the state capital of Columbia and is part of that city's Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area. Primarily because of the expansion of the Columbia urban area, Lexington has been one of the state's fastest growing counties during the past twenty years (population, 140,353: 1980 census) and has changed during this period from being predominantly rural to predominantly urban.¹

Situated along the "fall line" dividing the coastal and piedmont areas of the state, the county is generally characterized by a gentle to moderately sloping terrain.² Four rivers, the Saluda, Congaree, Broad, and North Edisto, cross or border the county. The Saluda River flows into Lake Murray, one of South Carolina's major manmade lakes.

In the eighteenth century the Congarees, which was located along the west bank of the Congaree River, became a major interior site for the Indian trade because of its geographic location between the often impassable river swamps of the Lowcountry and the central rivers of the Upcountry. A garrisoned fort was erected at the Congarees in 1716.³ Domestic settlement of the area was given impetus by the royal township plan of the 1730s in which most of what is now Lexington County below the Saluda River was designated Saxe-Gotha Township, one of ten townships laid out along rivers in interior South Carolina to encourage white settlement and strengthen the province of South Carolina against both internal and external threats.⁴

The political and judicial boundaries for the area included in present-day Lexington County have changed several times since the eighteenth century. As Saxe-Gotha Township, it existed from 1768 until 1785 as the northern part of Orangeburg District, one of seven judicial districts which divided the state.⁵ In 1785 that approximate area, which had been re-named Lexington in honor of the Revolutionary War battle in Massachusetts, became one of four counties within Orangeburg District.⁶ In 1804 Lexington County was cut off from Orangeburg District and became Lexington District, with the county seat at Granby on the west bank of the Congaree River.⁷ The county seat was relocated to the town of Lexington in the center of the county around 1818.⁸ (Granby, which had served as an important depot for transferring upcountry produce to Charleston, had virtually disappeared by 1822.⁹) With the Constitution of 1868, South Carolina's districts were designated counties and Lexington District became Lexington County. The county lost territory when Aiken County was formed in 1871 and when Calhoun County was formed in 1908.¹⁰

Continued.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify) Local History; Women's History
<input type="checkbox"/> invention				
Specific dates	NA	Builder/Architect	NA	

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The multiple resource nomination for the Historic Resources of Lexington County consists of twenty-seven individual properties which are of historic or architectural significance to the county. The properties date from the time period between ca. 1780 and ca. 1924 and together with the thirty-four individual properties or districts already listed in the National Register serve as a visible reminder of Lexington County's history. Twenty-one properties are residences; these include twelve rural farmhouses, illustrating the county's essentially agrarian character, eight houses in or near the county seat of Lexington, which reflect the development of the town, and a neoclassical mansion associated with a prominent Lexington County family. Three commercial buildings, two churches, and a grist mill represent a brief look at the county's commercial, religious, and industrial development.

Additional Information:

Most of the present-day Lexington County southwest of the Saluda and Congaree Rivers was included in Saxe-Gotha Township, which was specifically established in the 1730s to strengthen the province of South Carolina against internal as well as external dangers by encouraging white settlement in the interior of the province. Bounties were offered to induce settlement by poor German Protestants.¹⁹ (Reason for the name Saxe-Gotha is obscure, since few, if any, of the German and Swiss settlers who began populating the area came from that part of Germany.²⁰) Concentrations of the Swiss-German (Deutsch) settlers along and between the Broad and Saluda Rivers gave the name Dutch Fork to that vicinity. The Germans established a society characterized by small farms, intricate ties of kinship through generations of intermarriage, and adherence to Lutheranism.²¹

The area served as the cradle of Lutheranism in South Carolina. It was the site of the organization of the Lutheran Synod of South Carolina in 1824 in an earlier building at St. Michael's Lutheran Church (#26).²² In addition, the Lutheran Classical and Theological Seminary was formally established in 1834 in the town of Lexington, where it remained until 1859.²³

Lexington County differed significantly from many other antebellum South Carolina counties with richer soil, larger slave-holding cotton or rice plantations, and dominant black populations. It was, in contrast, a society of small farmers who owned few slaves.²⁴ According to an account published in 1826, "Property is pretty equally divided here. The industrious character of the inhabitants, mostly of German extraction, has forbid a monopoly; a good deal of equality is kept up among them."²⁵ The inhabitants were also noted for their independence.²⁶ Small farms continued to be predominant in the area after the Civil War.²⁷ The Henry Lybrand Farm (#6), ca. 1835-ca.1870, which retains both a farm dwelling and outbuildings, is the most intact nineteenth-century agricultural complex remaining in the county. The John Jacob Hite Farm (#12), ca. 1870-ca. 1925, is a relatively intact example of a late nineteenth-early twentieth-century farmstead. Also, numerous nineteenth-century farmhouses remain intact although their outbuildings have been replaced. These include antebellum examples such as the Leaphart-Harman House

Continued.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property See Individual Inventory Forms

Quadrangle name _____

Quadrangle scale _____

UTM References

A

Zone	Easting			Northing					

B

Zone	Easting			Northing					

C

Zone	Easting			Northing					

D

Zone	Easting			Northing					

E

Zone	Easting			Northing					

F

Zone	Easting			Northing					

G

Zone	Easting			Northing					

H

Zone	Easting			Northing					

Verbal boundary description and justification

The boundaries of Lexington County, South Carolina.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state NA code county NA code

state NA code county NA code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Nancy C. Fox and
Horace E. Harmon

Edited by Mary Watson Edmonds
S.C. Dept. of Archives and History

organization Central Midlands Regional Planning Council date 8/25/83

street & number Suite 155, Dutch Plaza
800 Dutch Square Boulevard telephone (803) 798-1243

city or town Columbia state South Carolina 29210

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature *Christie Z. Dent, Deputy SLOPO*

Charles E. Lee
title State Historic Preservation Officer

date 10-3-83

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I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

See Continuation Sheet for listing date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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Description (Continued)

From its early settlement until the Civil War, Lexington County was almost exclusively rural and agricultural, with a predominant population of small farmers who produced cotton and grains.¹¹ The town of Lexington, the county's only village of note prior to the Civil War, contained only public buildings and sixteen residences ca. 1832.¹²

Surviving antebellum buildings indicate that domestic and farm architecture of the period was vernacular, simple, and functional in design, and constructed in the area's readily available and easily worked pine. Most of the extant antebellum farmhouses are either frame, two-story, one-room deep, with end chimneys, front porches, and rear shed rooms; or frame, one-story, with double-pitched roofs, recessed porches, and end chimneys. The antebellum houses remaining in the town of Lexington are also basically vernacular. Most of the residences are simple frame buildings.

The county suffered widespread losses of its early architecture during the Civil War. An undetermined number of buildings throughout the county were burned by Federal troops prior to the burning of Columbia in February 1865. A contemporary witness recorded that Lexington as a town no longer existed as a result of Union destruction.¹³

During the late nineteenth century the county's dominant rural, agricultural character was altered somewhat by the emergence of some dozen small towns and crossroad villages spurred by the expansion of rail lines and the establishment of locally capitalized textile mills.¹⁴ Towns which developed during this period were Leesville (incorporated 1875), Batesburg (incorporated 1877), Chapin (incorporated 1889), Irmo (incorporated 1890), Swansea (incorporated 1892), West Columbia (incorporated 1894), Gilbert (incorporated 1899), Pelion (incorporated 1912), and Cayce (incorporated 1914).¹⁵ The town of Lexington also grew in the late nineteenth century; the population rose from 342 in 1890 to 806 in 1900.¹⁶

Buildings reflecting the county's burgeoning participation in capitalism and advancement towards postbellum economic recovery exhibit a fairly restrained execution of the Victorian mania for ornamental extravagance. Many examples of Victorian architecture feature decorative elements such as turned posts and balusters, brackets, and imbricated shingles applied to traditional symmetrical farmhouses and cottages.

Commercial growth in the town of Lexington in the early twentieth century was typical in the emergence of local banks and replacement of flammable wood buildings with brick.

Few changes disturbed the agricultural setting of the county and its many isolated rural communities until completion in 1930 of the Saluda River Dam - Lake Murray Project. The project created Lake Murray (covering 50,000 acres with a 500-mile shoreline) and the Saluda Dam (1.5 miles long and 208 feet high), at the time the largest power reservoir and the largest earthen dam for power purposes in the world. The project cleared 65,000 acres, primarily in Lexington County, employed some 2,000 workmen, and displaced more than 5,000 inhabitants along the Saluda River basin during the 1927-1930 construction period. It is estimated that more than 520 Lexington County farms were inundated.¹⁷ The architectural and archeological resources lost as a result of the project were not recorded. Later development in the 1950s of Interstate Highways I-26 and I-20 resulted in the area's becoming the state's nexus of interstate highways.¹⁸

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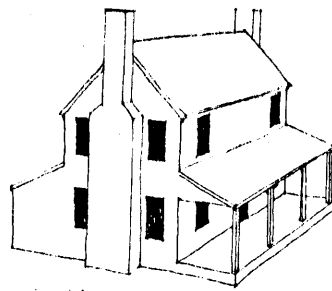
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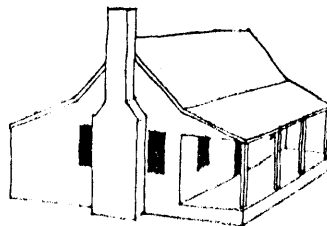
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MOST COMMON NINETEENTH CENTURY FARMHOUSE TYPES IN LEXINGTON COUNTY



Two-story, one-room deep, frame farmhouse with end chimneys and front porch and rear shed rooms.



One-story, frame farmhouse with double-pitched roof, end chimneys, and recessed front porch. Sometimes an end bay of the porch was enclosed to form a room.

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Description (Continued)

Survey Methodology:

This nomination is the product of a comprehensive historical survey update of 458 buildings conducted between November 1978 and June 1983 by Nancy Fox, Historic Preservation Planner for Central Midlands Regional Planning Council, and Horace E. Harmon, Director of the Lexington County Historical Museum and technical member of the Central Midlands Regional Planning Council Regional Historic Preservation Advisory Committee. The goal of the survey was to assess for preservation potential and National Register nomination all properties in the study area meriting recognition as historical, cultural or architectural resources through updating and expanding an earlier 1974 survey for the area in which ninety-nine properties had been identified for inclusion in the statewide inventory.

Supplementing the field survey, which identified 358 previously unrecorded properties (countywide), were archival and library research, interviews with local historians and property owners, county land and tax record research, and extensive examination of the 1850 and 1860 federal censuses. Other resources consulted included newspapers, published histories, biographical works, published genealogies, historic house data and family manuscript collections.

Criteria utilized in both the qualifying survey and in development of the National Register nomination included:

1. evidence of historical and/or cultural associative values.
2. architectural merit.
3. architectural incidence in the community.
4. effect of alterations and impairment of original fabric.

Data collection procedures included:

1. delineation of six identifiable "neighborhoods" as study areas for detailed field study of all properties fifty years or older.
2. identification of buildings by style, owner, date, and location on individual survey forms and tax maps.
3. recording of individual buildings and eligible districts with photographs, architectural descriptions and site plan sketches, where needed.
4. mapping of properties to delineate location, spatial distribution and specimen incidence.
5. simultaneous archival and other research to authenticate oral claims and establish a basis for understanding the area's development.

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Significance(Continued)

(#1), late eighteenth century, and the Samuel T. Lorick House (#4), ca. 1830, as well as post-Civil War examples such as the John W. Mathias House (#11), ca. 1868, and the Vastine Wessinger House (#17), ca. 1891.

The town of Lexington, which was established ca. 1818 as the county seat, remained a village for most of the nineteenth century. Around 1826 the population was eighty and there were only fifteen houses in addition to the public buildings.²⁸ Extant antebellum houses include the Simmons-Harth House (#3), ca. 1830, and the James Stewart House (#8), ca. 1832. During the late nineteenth and early twentieth century the construction of railroad lines and textile mills encouraged the development of numerous small towns in the county.²⁹ The growth of the county seat of Lexington was encouraged by the organization of the Lexington Manufacturing Company, ca. 1890.³⁰ At that time the town of Lexington had a population of about 350 and boasted of "new and handsome dwellings" and "attractive stores."³¹ These included the W. Pickens Roof House (#14), ca. 1882, home of the president of the Lexington Manufacturing Company.³² By 1910 the population of the town had grown to 709.³³ Commercial buildings reflecting the early twentieth century development of Lexington include the James Harman Building (#21), ca. 1901, and the Home National Bank (#24), ca. 1912.

Agriculture:

During the nineteenth and early twentieth century Lexington County maintained a primarily agricultural economy with a predominant population of self-sufficient small farmers, who produced a variety of food and feed crops.³⁴ The Henry Lybrand Farm (#6), ca. 1835- ca. 1870, and the John Jacob Hite Farm (#12), ca. 1870 - ca. 1925, illustrate the function of Lexington County farmsteads as self-sufficient units. They are presented as specimen farms rather than as typical ones for their periods, since insufficient comparative examples survive for making reliable analyses.

The house at the Henry Lybrand Farm was constructed ca. 1835. The farm also retains the only intact cotton gin house, ca. 1835, left in the county. The other extant farm buildings, which appear to date from the construction of the house to ca. 1870, include a cook's house, smokehouse, wash house, corncrib, granary, and two barns.

The John Jacob Hite Farm includes a ca. 1870 dwelling. Remaining outbuildings are a corncrib and two barns built when the house was moved ca. 1900 to the present site and a ca. 1925 barn.

Architecture:

Lexington County's agrarian heritage is reflected in a vernacular architectural tradition which expresses simplicity in form and design. The survey identified some two-dozen remaining examples of both the two-story, rectangular, one-room deep, frame farmhouse with end chimneys and front porch and rear shed rooms; and the one-story, frame cottage with double-pitched gable roof and recessed front porch, suggesting that these two were the most numerous farmhouse types for the area during the nineteenth century. Relatively

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intact examples of the two-story farmhouse left in the county include the Leaphart Harman House (#1), late eighteenth century, the Samuel T. Lorick House (#4), ca. 1830, the Henry Lybrand House (#6), ca. 1835, and the John W. Mathias House (#11), ca. 1868.

The Leaphart-Harman House, which is the earliest basically unaltered two-story farmhouse that has been identified in the county, has a hall-and-parlor plan and decorative features including a diapered chimney, beaded weatherboard, a dentiled cornice, and curved eaves drops. The later farmhouses are plainer and have central-hall plans. The John Jacob Hite House (#12), ca. 1870, is an essentially intact example of the one-story farmhouse.

Few antebellum buildings remain in the town of Lexington, which was devastated by fires in 1855 and 1865. The Simmons-Harth House (#3), ca. 1830, the David Rawl House (#10), ca. 1854, the Timmerman Law Office (#5), ca. 1835, and the James Stewart House (#8), ca. 1850, along with the Lemuel Boozer House (listed in the National Register, 1977) are important as vernacular architectural remnants of the early village.

The sobriety of earlier domestic architecture continues in the distinctly ordered restraint exhibited by eight late nineteenth and early twentieth century dwellings included in the nomination. These residences display little ornamental exuberance. The influence of the Italianate style is seen in the W. Pickens Roof House (#14), ca. 1882. The influence of the Queen Anne style is seen in the Charlton Rauch House (#16), ca. 1886, and the C. E. Corley House (#19), ca. 1895. Most of the houses of the period, such as the Vastine Wessinger House (#17), ca. 1896, feature modest Victorian trim applied to traditional house forms.

Destruction by fire and demolition and alteration of older buildings have left few intact commercial buildings in the town of Lexington. The James Harman Building (#21), ca. 1901, and the Home National Bank (#24), 1912, are good examples of vernacular late nineteenth and early twentieth century commercial design.

Industry:

With the extensive cultivation of grains, an abundance of timber, and fast-flowing water courses, many flour, grist, and sawmills operated in Lexington County in the nineteenth and early twentieth century. George's Mill (#27), ca. 1924, a flour and grist mill which operated in the first half of the twentieth century, is the only mill building in the county which still contains its machinery. It is located on Twelve Mile Creek, said in 1891 to be furnishing more water power for mills than any other stream of its length in the state.

Religion:

Since the eighteenth century Lexington County has been a center of Lutheran strength in the state. Although many eighteenth and nineteenth century Lutheran churches have been replaced by modern buildings, the ca. 1892 Music Hall Evangelical Lutheran Church (#18) remains intact. It was constructed by a group who, because of its belief that music should play a larger role in religious worship, withdrew from the congregation of St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church. The simple building is a documentary expression of the movement.

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Preservation Activities in the County:

The establishment in 1958 of the Lexington County Historical Society, a voluntary organization, marked the beginning of a community effort to conserve relics and records of local heritage. The society's subsequent activities expanded from document collection to placement of twelve state historical highway markers; sponsorship of historical tours and special events for the Confederate War Centennial (1961) and the State Tricentennial (1970); and establishment with county government of the county historical museum in 1970.

The Lexington County Historical Museum comprises an assembled 1830-1860 farm homestead containing twenty buildings and locally made furnishings that depict the county's agricultural heritage. The museum's core house museum, the John Fox House, was the county's first National Register entry in 1970. The museum received awards for historic preservation in 1970 from the state chapter of the American Institute of Architects and in 1969 and 1979 from the South Carolina Confederation of State and Local Historical Societies. It was cited as an educational interpretive facility in a 1982 nationally distributed eighth grade textbook, American History, by John Garraty.

During the Tricentennial the society also compiled a brief county history summary in printed folder form which still serves as the only published historical account for the area. Society publications have been reprints in 1980 of E. J. Scott's 1883 Random Recollections, containing the only published nineteenth-century accounts of Lexington County, and in 1976 of V. L. Fulmer's 1941 Shealy Family, a genealogical work on the county's largest German family.

The Lexington County Genealogical Association, organized in 1981, has published eight issues of the Exchange, a quarterly devoted to publication of the 1850 census, deed abstracts, cemetery, and Bible records, and family data. Additionally, the association established in 1982 a genealogical record center at the county library.

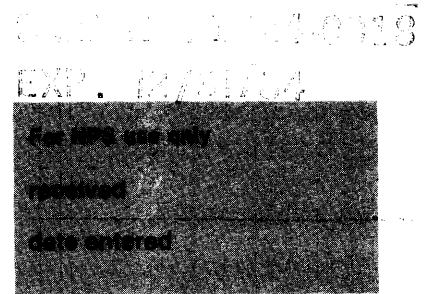
Restoration of Mt. Hebron Temperance Hall and placement of a historical marker were co-sponsored August 1982 by the Mt. Hebron United Methodist Church and Pineview Ruritan Club.

In 1975 the Granby Society for Historic Preservation (disbanded in 1982) was organized for the purpose of restoring the 1917 William J. Cayce house. That goal was accomplished with assistance of a \$7,500 matching historic preservation grant from the South Carolina Department of Archives. The Granby Society also stimulated preservation awareness in awarding thirteen certificates of merit in 1976 to owners of renovated older buildings in the West Columbia and Cayce area.

Since 1971 the Central Midlands Regional Planning Council (CMRPC) and the State Archives Department have jointly funded a CMRPC staff historic preservation planner, with responsibility for providing technical assistance in preservation planning to private property owners as well as to the sixteen local governments in the county; property survey identification and evaluation; preparation of National Register nominations; preparation of local preservation plans, and A-95 surveillance. This joint state-local effort has resulted in completion of the countywide historical survey and specific town surveys for the municipalities of West Columbia, Swansea, Batesburg, Leesville, Gilbert, Pelion, Chapin and Lexington.

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Preservation Activities (Continued):

A significant example of regional-state cooperative venturing in preservation planning is illustrated by the jointly prepared National Register Nomination (1978) for the New Brookland Historic District (158 properties). The nomination enabled the City of West Columbia to receive to date from the Department of Housing and Urban Renewal the largest amount of funding assistance awarded in the state to small cities for historic preservation related programs. From 1977-1980, HUD 312 loans and block grant monies amounted to \$1.1 million for rehabilitation of eighty units in the old mill operatives' residential village and \$75,000 for facade revitalization of thirty-two storefronts during 1980-81. The facade project also received \$65,000 in Interior Department funds through the State Archives Department.

Preservation planning coordination with New Brookland and other local projects has been achieved through the CMRPC Regional Historic Preservation Advisory Committee, a twenty-eight member body of representatives of historical interests in the four-county region who are responsible for formulating regional preservation service recommendations to the board of the four-county Planning Council. Committee representatives from Lexington include the president of the county historical society and director and chairman of the county museum, who attend monthly committee meetings for program development and exchange of preservation ideas and information. Members of the committee participate actively in survey field work and archival research, which provide data compilation for specific preservation planning efforts, such as assistance to officials of the Town of Lexington in integration of protection of historic values with contemporary projects dealing with environmental, zoning, traffic, and capital improvement issues.

In May 1982 the Town of Lexington held the first town public meeting in its history to elicit citizen participation in development of a potential landmarks ordinance to protect fifty-eight local properties identified in a town historic resources inventory compiled through CMRPC-Archives Department planning assistance, which also provided coordination service for the meeting and production of a fifteen-minute audio-visual presentation on the town's architectural resources. The film is to be videotaped for use in the public schools and before civic clubs as an educational tool for disseminating information on historic preservation and local architectural history.

Preservation planning assistance to the town was also provided during 1981 and 1982 in the town's acquisition of the George's Mill property for use as an auxiliary water supply reservoir, and the Belton Clark Home for conversion to the town hall. The town also commissioned a feasibility reuse study for the mill last spring by the Clemson University Architecture Department, following establishment of a historical subcommittee within the town planning commission.

Private preservation efforts in the town during the last decade include conversion of a dozen older dwellings to medical, real estate, and law offices, antique shops, a boutique, and kindergarten. For the most part, conversions have been in response to the economy of recycling older buildings. The oldest example of adaptive reuse in the town is the antebellum Timmerman Law Office, which has been in continuous law office usage since ca. 1912.

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Preservation Activities (Continued):

To date no legal mechanisms for conserving historic resources are in operation in the county. A landmark commission is under consideration by the Town of Lexington. At present pressing market demands to fill serious housing shortages and growing commercial needs (bulwarked by a growing public appreciation of historical values) appear collectively to serve as active preservation catalysts to halt further losses in the county's built environment.

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7

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16

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17

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19

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20

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21

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23

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- ³¹U.S. Department of Commerce, 3: 646; P.E. Rowell, Lexington County and Its Towns, n.p., n.d., [ca. 1891], p. 6.
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- ³³U.S. Department of Commerce, 3: 646.
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- ³⁹Lexington County Deed Book P, pp. 430-31.

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41

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42

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63

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65

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73

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79

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80

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[Brochure published on the occasion of the Lexington State Bank opening, 10 March 1966.]

81

Ibid.; Rowell, pp. 8, 11.

82

L. B. Addy, Sr., "Lexington, 1905 and Later," February 1970, Lexington County Historical Museum.

83

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84

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Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

dnr-11

Name Lexington County Multiple Resource Area
State SOUTH CAROLINA

Cover 11/22/83

Nomination/Type of Review

Determined Eligible
Date/Signature

1. Leaphart-Harman House
Substantive Review

DOE/OWNER OBJECTION

for Keeper

Eligible Patrick Andrews 11/22/83

Attest

2. Ballentine-Shealy House

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Melrose Byers 11/22/83

Attest

3. Simmons-Harth House

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Melrose Byers 11/22/83

Attest

4. Lorick, Samuel T., House

Substantive Review

DOE/OWNER OBJECTION

Determined Eligible
for Keeper

Eligible Patrick Andrews 11/22/83

Attest

5. Timmerman Law Office

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Melrose Byers 11/22/83

Attest

6. Lybrand, Henry, Farm

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

accept Patrick Andrews 11/22/83

Attest

7. Dreher, Jacob Wingard, House

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Melrose Byers 11/22/83

Attest

8. Stewart, James, House

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Melrose Byers 11/22/83

Attest

9. Hendrix, John Solomon, House

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Melrose Byers 11/22/83

Attest

10. Rawl, David, House

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Melrose Byers 11/22/83

Attest

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Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name Lexington County Multiple Resource Area
State SOUTH CAROLINA

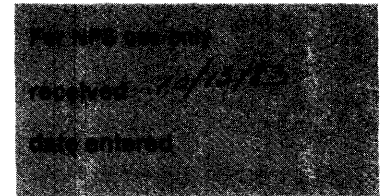
Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

- | | | | | |
|-----|---|---|------------|----------------------------------|
| 11. | Mathias, John W., House | Substantive Review
DOE/OWNER OBJECTION | for Keeper | Eligible Patrick Andrew 11/22/83 |
| | | | Attest | |
| 12. | Hite, John Jacob, Farm | Entered in the
National Register | for Keeper | Melrose Byers 11/22/83 |
| | | | Attest | |
| 13. | Smith, Henry David, House | Substantive Review
DOE/OWNER OBJECTION | for Keeper | Eligible Patrick Andrew 11/22/83 |
| | | | Attest | |
| 14. | Roof, W. Pickens, House | Substantive Review
DOE/OWNER OBJECTION | for Keeper | Eligible Patrick Andrew 11/22/83 |
| | | | Attest | |
| 15. | Barr, D.D.D., House | Entered in the
National Register | for Keeper | Melrose Byers 11/22/83 |
| | | | Attest | |
| 16. | Rauch, Charlton, House | Substantive Review | for Keeper | accept Patrick Andrew 11/22/83 |
| | | | Attest | |
| 17. | Wessinger, Vastine, House | Entered in the
National Register | for Keeper | Melrose Byers 11/22/83 |
| | | | Attest | |
| 18. | Music Hall Evangelical
Lutheran Church | Entered in the
National Register | for Keeper | Melrose Byers 11/22/83 |
| | | | Attest | |
| 19. | Corley, C. E., House | Entered in the
National Register | for Keeper | Melrose Byers 11/22/83 |
| | | | Attest | |
| 20. | Griffith, David Jefferson,
House | Entered in the
National Register | for Keeper | Melrose Byers 11/22/83 |
| | | | Attest | |

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



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Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name Lexington County Multiple Resource Area
State SOUTH CAROLINA

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

- ✓ 21. Harman, James, Building Entered to the National Register for Keeper Melora Byers 11/22/83
Attest _____
- ✓ 22. Berly, W. Q. M., House Entered to the National Register for Keeper Melora Byers 11/22/83
Attest _____
- ✓ 23. Still Hopes (Gabriel Alexander Guignard House) Entered to the National Register for Keeper Melora Byers 11/22/83
Attest _____
- ✓ 24. Home National Bank Entered to the National Register for Keeper Melora Byers 11/22/83
Attest _____
- ✓ 25. Bank of Western Carolina Entered to the National Register for Keeper Melora Byers 11/22/83
Attest _____
- 26. George's Grist and Flour Mill Substantive Review for Keeper accept Patrick Andrews 11/22/83
Attest _____
- 27. St. Michael's Lutheran Church Substantive Review for Keeper Eligible - Dubois 12/14/83
Attest _____
DOB/OWNER OBJECTION
- 28. Gunter-Summers House Substantive Review Keeper Wm Schlager 11/14/87
Attest _____
- 29. _____ Keeper _____
Attest _____
- 30. _____ Keeper _____
Attest _____

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

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See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Historic Resources of Lexington County (Partial Inventory: Historic and Supplement I Architectural Properties)

and or common

2. Location

street & number County Boundaries of Lexington County See Individual Inventory not for publication Forms

city, town NA vicinity of

state South Carolina code 045 county Lexington code 063

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Multiple Resource	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: Vacant

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Ownership (See Individual Inventory Forms)

street & number

city, town NA vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Lexington County Administration Building

street & number South Lake Drive

city, town Lexington state South Carolina 29072

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Inventory of Historic Places
title in South Carolina has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1982 federal state county local

depository for survey records South Carolina Department of Archives and History

city, town Columbia state South Carolina

7. Description

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved

date See Individual Inventory Forms

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

See Individual Inventory Form

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
				Local History
				Women's History

Specific dates See individual form **Builder/Architect** See individual form

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

See Individual Inventory Form

