

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received FEB 1986
date entered MAR 27 1986

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

1. Name

historic Lower Richland County Multiple Resource Area

and/or common

2. Location

street & number [redacted] NA not for publication

city, town [redacted] vicinity of

state South Carolina code 045 county Richland code 079

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"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	NA in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> multiple resource	NA being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: hunting

preserve

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Ownership (see Individual Inventory Forms)

street & number

city, town [redacted] vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Richland County Judicial Center

street & number Main Street

city, town Columbia state South Carolina

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

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

date 1979-1984 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 type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Lower Richland County Multiple Resource Area nomination contains seventeen individual properties located in Lower Richland County, South Carolina, excluding the [REDACTED] which illustrate life in that area of the county 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 mill pond and canal irrigation system, a country school, churches, a mercantile store, and a bank.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Lower Richland County occupies a central position in the state of South Carolina, being the lower two-fifths to one-half of Richland County. [REDACTED]

Lower Richland County is a combination of sand hills, expansive alluvial low grounds and swamps, each of which explains, in part, life in its respective area. It contains lands of both extreme sterility and extreme fertility, those of the former being barren sand, covered with small pitch pines and blackjack or dwarf oak, and the latter having heavily forested regions bordered by rich alluvial soils.

When Richland County was established in 1785, it lay exclusively within "The Fork" of the Santee River, the eastern tributary being the Wateree River with the western being the Congaree. Not until 1912, when a large portion of the "Dutch Fork" area between the Broad and Saluda Rivers was annexed into Richland, and in 1913, when the 47.07 square mile Blythewood section of Fairfield County was brought into the county, were the original bounds of Richland County extended. Though Lower Richland County has always been a part of the larger political unit, it developed as a distinctive section, characterized by its large and prosperous cotton plantations.

The Lower Richland County Multiple Resource Area encompasses acreage which is in as undeveloped a condition as it must have been when Cherokee and Catawba Indians hunted wild game there. At the same time, it contains property being encroached upon by the city of Columbia more rapidly each year.

Most of the properties in the Lower Richland County multiple resource nomination were constructed or renovated between ca. 1795 and ca. 1935. They range from slave houses to antebellum plantation mansions, from masonry commercial buildings to frame churches, and from a freedman's dwelling to the Sandhills summer cottage of a large Lower Richland cotton planter. Many of the properties, most especially the plantations, include outbuildings which contribute to the historical and visual quality of the area.

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Survey Methodology

This nomination is the product of a comprehensive historical and architectural survey of approximately 115 properties in rural Richland County, conducted between June 1980 and April 1984 by Nancy Fox, Historic Preservation Planner for the Central Midlands Regional Planning Council, with assistance during the summer of 1980 of Chris Kolbe, student in the Applied History Program at the University of South Carolina. 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 were photographed, recorded on survey forms, and located on a county highway map. Supplementing the field survey were historical research and personal interviews with property owners and local historians. After the survey was completed, the properties were evaluated according to the National Register criteria.

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 checked="" 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 checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify) Black History
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates ca. 1795–ca. 1935 **Builder/Architect** NA

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The nomination for the Lower Richland County Multiple Resource Area includes seventeen individually nominated properties within the previously stated (see DESCRIPTION) bounds of Lower Richland County, which are of historical and/or architectural significance to the locality and state. Dating from ca. 1795 to ca. 1935, these resources, along with one other property in Lower Richland County already listed on the National Register, serve as a visible reminder of the area's rich and varied history.

[REDACTED] the seat of the county and of state government, established by an act of the legislature in 1786.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Richland County's establishment commenced when, by an act of the General Assembly dated March 16, 1783, commissioners were appointed to divide Camden District into seven counties.¹ These became Richland, Fairfield, Claremont, Clarendon, Lancaster, Chester, and York Counties, as reported by an act of March 12, 1785.² This act stated that "one other county 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."³ The name of this county or district is said to have originated either from the large bodies of rich highland swamp, which border on its rivers, or from that of one of Col. Thomas Taylor's plantations, "Rich Land."⁴ In 1786, yet another act passed the state legislature establishing an inland capital to be located on the east side of the Congaree River at the confluence of the Broad and Saluda Rivers and just above Granby. Though of significance after 1786, Richland County's history seems to have been somewhat overshadowed or, at best, synonymous with that of Columbia.

While Columbia has garnered more attention than the county it serves, Lower Richland County has nevertheless had a varied and colorful history.

The region between the Congaree (now Broad) and Catawba (now Wateree) Rivers early English visitors found to be a common hunting ground of the Cherokees and Catawbas. Indians from the north, even as far away as Canada, came here to hunt game.⁵ John Lawson, during his visit to the Congarees in January 1701, described the Congaree Indian settlements as scattered over the area which is now Richland County.⁶

According to Robert Mill's Statistics of South Carolina, published in 1826, the first white settlement of Richland District was made ca. 1740 [REDACTED] by Benjamin Singleton.⁷ The fact that he established a coppen within the district does not, however, mean that he settled or lived there.⁸

The first recorded grants in the county, all in Lower Richland, were to four men who took up land for speculation in 1732. These were Dr. Daniel Gibson, Henry Gignilliat, Jacob Satur, and Thomas Stitsmith. Their property, totaling 1800 acres, was located on

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[redacted] in Lexington County. These speculators thought that since their property was located near to Congaree Fort at a major crossroads in the frontier Upcountry, this virgin territory with rich, fertile soil was choice land for development. They were disappointed, however, because the population increased very slowly over the next thirty years. Only three others, Mary Russell, Thomas Brown, and George Haig, acquired title to lands in Lower Richland prior to 1740.⁹

The first English settlement [redacted] Road, where Philip Raiford, Thomas Wallexelson, John Pearson and others made their homes. Soon William, Arthur and Thomas Howell would come from Maryland, the Goodwyns and Taylors from Virginia, and the Reeses (originally Rees) from Pennsylvania.¹⁰

Additional settlers moved in the 1740s [redacted] where were found such names as Hasford, Smith, Singleton, Puckett, Rayne, Dungworth, Toland, Allison, Broadway, Coran, Evans, Cook, Stark, and Odom, some of whom were original grantees of lands later comprising Goodwill Plantation.¹¹ (see Individual Inventory form.) Others settled at a point on the [redacted] Lands higher up (Sandhills) were granted in the course of time, particularly after the McCord's Ferry Road was opened in 1768. So-called "Sandhillers," poor whites, or "degraded English humanity," were squatting, or securing titles, very early.¹³ Some of these were fugitives who had no desire to have their names recorded anywhere.

During the Revolutionary War, there were approximately 1200 to 1500 whites living within the bounds of the area which later became Richland County. A majority of these had come from Virginia or North Carolina and held considerable sway over South Carolina at the onset of the war. Officers of the regiment from this region were all from Virginia.¹⁴

The population of Richland County in 1790 consisted of 2,479 free white persons, 14 other free persons, and 1437 slaves, with a total of 3,930.¹⁵ By 1800, the white population had not increased sizably, but the slave population reached 3,033, a significant increase, while free blacks numbered 135.¹⁶

Local government was not installed until after the Revolutionary War with the creation of the county in 1785 and construction somewhere near the center of the county of a courthouse, pillory, whipping post, and jail. The first courthouse is thought to have been some miles east of Columbia in Lower Richland County at Horrell Hill, earlier called Meyer's Hill; but in December of 1799 the county seat and courthouse were moved to Columbia.¹⁷

Ferries before 1800 were operated on the Broad River by John Compty; on the Congaree by Thomas Howell, William Howell, Isaac Huger, James Myrick, Martin Friday (later Richard and Wade Hampton), and Joseph Joyner (later John McCord, then Grace Russell). Before 1783 ferries were maintained on the Wateree by a Mr. James, General Thomas Sumter, and Adam Fowler Brisbane.

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By 1825, Brisbane's Ferry was owned by Pressley Garner.¹⁸ Roads to and from these, including McCord's Ferry, were well developed by the 1820s.¹⁹ A map of "Lower Richland County in 1860," by William F. Medlin, gives evidence of these roads.²⁰ Garner's Ferry Road, probably the best known,

[redacted] McCord's Ferry Road, also known as the Camden Road.

Lower Richland County, though slow in its development in the eighteenth century, emerged in the first half of the nineteenth century as a plantation region of wealth and influence. In 1799 Wade Hampton began the first substantial cultivation of cotton in Lower Richland, and two years later cotton gins were being manufactured in the infant town of Columbia.²¹ According to historian Chalmers Davidson, plantations in Lower Richland District "were no less prosperous (than those in the Lowcountry) and the mansions even more imposing. In fact, here was the high tide of Cotton Kingdom prosperity during the 1840's and 1850's."²²

As large cotton plantations developed in the low-lying areas along both the [redacted] inhabitants realized the harmful effects of living there year-round. Bilious or malarial fevers began occurring in the summers and falls.²³ To combat this, many large landowners purchased and/or built summer cottages in the Sandhills of the county in the antebellum era. James Trumble, owner of Oakwood Plantation, (see Individual Inventory form) is said to have purchased four Sandhills cottages, two of which are known to have had previous owners. These were Nutshell, formerly of the Heywards of Goodwill Plantation, and the Claudius Scott Cottage (see Individual Inventory form). Another of these Sandhills cottages was James Hopkins's house near Adams's Hill, later becoming the much larger and permanent home of Keziah Goodwyn Hopkins Brevard (see Individual Inventory form).

The county's slave population, most of which centered in lower Richland's developing plantation society, continued to increase during the early antebellum period. By 1840, the number of slaves in Richland County numbered 10,664, representing the largest increase in any one segment of the county's population in the pre-Civil War era. While whites in 1840 only numbered 5,326, free blacks increased in number to 407.²⁴ Richland County's population growth slowed considerably in the next two decades. The 1850 census for the district reveals such a trend when free whites numbered only 6,764, free blacks were at 501, and slaves rose in number to only 12,978.²⁵ Sluggish growth and even loss in population marked the 1850s, for by 1860 white population had increased by a mere 99 persons. During this decade of unrest over the issue of slavery, free blacks actually decreased in number to 439, while slave population did likewise, existing at 11,005 in 1860.²⁶

Cumbersome and lengthy river and overland shipment of cotton and freight was replaced by rail transportation in 1842 with the extension of the South Carolina Railroad from Charleston through Lower Richland to Columbia. The line gave rise to the hamlets of Gadsden, Kingville, and Hopkins Turnout, the first and last of which served as terminal points, respectively, in this rail line before 1842. All of these almost disappeared with the decline of cotton before 1930.²⁷

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The county was particularly stricken by the Civil War, but precise property losses are difficult to calculate. Troops under the command of General Edward E. Potter destroyed a great deal of property from the Kingville vicinity to Columbia, much of it owned by the railroad.²⁸ On the Congaree River, the bridge and about one hundred feet of contiguous trestling were burned. At Kingville, flames consumed the hotel, depots, agent's house, and about three-thousand feet of track. The depot at Gadsden, the water tank, three-hundred feet of track, and eight freight cars were wiped out. From the one hundred and fifteenth mile marker (below Hopkins) to Columbia, everything was swept, including all buildings in and near the city, with the exception of the depot and agent's house at Hopkins, and the carpenter's house two miles below.²⁹

The cataclysmic impact of the war impelled dramatic shifting of fortunes and adjustments in agriculture and land ownership patterns. Sharecropping by contract labor with the freed slaves, necessitated by the absence of ready money and the employment of agricultural labor, turned naturally to the reestablishment of cotton cultivation.³⁰

The accompanying breakup of the large plantations was accelerated by the Reconstruction government's 1869-1890 land redistribution program to provide farms and homesteads for landless whites and freed slaves.³¹ In Lower Richland County six tracts containing 9,398 acres were purchased and platted into 297 parcels.³² Only the Hopkins and O'Hanlon tracts near Hopkins, the Adams tract north of Cedar Creek (Lower Richland), and the Hickory Hill tract near Eastover appear to have been homesteaded.³³ The only freedmen's home associated with the South Carolina Land Commission that has been identified is the expanded ca. 1880 house of Samuel and Harriet Barber on the former Hopkins tract (see Individual Inventory form).

Of the large antebellum plantations, only the Singletons' Kensington, (listed on the National Register, 1971), now 3,800 acres, and the Hegers' and Heywards' Goodwill with 3,288 acres retain appreciable amounts of their original acreage.

Construction in 1871 of the Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta Railroad parallel to and above the 1842 South Carolina Railroad line, linked Lower Richland to further markets and generated the town of Eastover, which declined before 1930, due to the cotton depression of the early 1920s.³⁴

The boll weevil entered South Carolina in 1917. By 1921, it had spread over the entire state. Cotton production in the state dropped from 1,623,000 bales in 1920 to 493,000 bales in 1922, or nearly 70%. In two years, from 1920 to 1922, the acreage in cotton decreased from 2,964,000 acres to 1,912,000 acres, or 35.5%.³⁵ This disaster brought depression to such Lower Richland County communities as Eastover. Though these decreases can be attributed largely to the boll weevil, much lower prices and bad seasons also played their part.³⁶

Until the 1950s, the entire area known as Lower Richland, spanning a third to one-half of the county's 751 square miles and 480,640 acres, was almost exclusively undeveloped woodlands and farms.

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Agriculture

Farming has played a significant role in the history and development of Lower Richland County. Lower Richland County contains two plantations which were large cotton-producing units, and whose acreage remains relatively intact from either late antebellum or immediate post-Civil War years. Goodwill Plantation (see Individual Inventory form), spanning the years ca. 1795 until ca. 1935, exhibits a wide range of farming and farm industry pursuits. Oakwood Plantation (see Individual Inventory form), home of James Trumble, displays remains of antebellum and post-Civil War agricultural endeavors, with its slave cabins, double-pen log barn, and corn crib.

Black History/Politics and Government

The heritage of black citizens of Richland County is evidenced in a number of properties contained within this multiple resource area. Slave cabins, located at Goodwill and Oakwood plantations and at Magnolia, (see Individual Inventory form), illustrate housing types for blacks in antebellum Lower Richland County. The Barber House (ca. 1880), [REDACTED] (see Individual Inventory form), by contrast, illustrates life for newly freed blacks. In addition to these is the St. Thomas' Protestant Episcopal Church, constructed ca. 1892-93 and located north of Eastover. This black church grew out of the efforts of the Rev. Thomas Boston Clarkson family, which endeavored to provide blacks with a religious and secular education (see Individual Inventory form).

Commerce

Though of particular statewide significance as an integral part of the cotton economy during the antebellum period, Lower Richland did not develop as a vibrant business community until the post-Reconstruction era. Railroads contributed heavily to the success and growth of the towns in the county in the latter part of the nineteenth century. By 1883 Eastover and Gadsden each boasted five stores.³⁷ The 1890s brought considerably more growth, and by 1910 Eastover had become a prosperous commercial center. Mercantiles, dry good stores, a bank, and cotton gins all lined this town's main thoroughfare with the railroad and depot located in the center. At least two buildings which reflect this period remain in Eastover. These are the Farmers and Merchants Bank Building and the J. A. Byrd Mercantile Store (see Individual Inventory form).

Education

Little remains of the earliest schools in the rural county. These included one taught by William Claibourne Clifton near Hopkins from 1790-1794; the Minervaville Society Academy near Hopkins; the Mill Creek School, begun as a church and school by Mrs. William Goodwyn; the Palmetto Academy; and the school at Magnolia (see Individual Inventory form), established by Mrs. Frances Tucker Hopkins. Two private academies operated in the county: the Blythewood Female Institute and the Barhamville Institute. By 1883 there were fifty-six public schools in the county with enrollments of 980 white and 2,728 black students.³⁸ Numerous rural elementary schools served the area until 1950 when consolidation came. One of these is the Hopkins Graded School (see Individual Inventory form).

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Industry

One property included in the Lower Richland County multiple resource nomination which is associated with the significance of industry in the county is Goodwill Plantation (see Individual Inventory form). On this property is located a building containing a grist mill, a saw mill, and a cotton gin. A mill pond is also located on the property. These resources contribute to an understanding of the plantation's development, as well as an understanding of farm industry in the area.

Religion

Early settlers to the Richland County area were largely without ecclesiastical direction. In Lower Richland, Congaree Baptist was organized November 30, 1765. Richland County branches of the Congaree congregation included Sandy Level Baptist Church (ca. 1785 near Blythewood), Colonel's Creek Baptist (ca. 1800), Beulah Church (1805), and Good Hope Baptist (constructed ca. 1857, dismissed from Congaree, 1866).³⁹ Only Congaree, Sandy Level and Good Hope (see Individual Inventory form) remain as antebellum buildings.

The first Episcopal services in the rural county are believed to have been held in Lower Richland in a slave chapel built on William Clarkson's Middleburg Plantation ca. 1820. Zion Protestant Episcopal Church grew out of this chapel in 1845, being organized by a few white families. Zion's current 1911 church building in Eastover (see Individual Inventory form) replaced another on the same site. St. John's Episcopal Church, Congaree, was built on property donated by planter-physician Dr. William Weston in 1859. The original church building burned on December 26, 1981, and has since been reconstructed.⁴⁰

Post-Civil War churches in Lower Richland County include the St. Thomas' Protestant Episcopal Church, founded as a mission to the black residents of Lower Richland (see Individual Inventory form), the ca. 1885 Richland Presbyterian Church near Gadsden (see Individual Inventory form), and the ca. 1891 Hopkins Presbyterian Church.

Architecture

Many of the buildings included in the nomination are significant architecturally. They display the range of vernacular building types and stylistic influences that were predominant from the early nineteenth to the early twentieth century in the county. Several of the buildings are excellent examples of the leading architectural styles of the era and embody the distinctive characteristics of those styles. Several buildings are the work of distinguished professional architects. A number of the buildings nominated possess high artistic value in their design and workmanship.

The Farmers and Merchants Bank Building (1910) (see Individual Inventory form) is the work of the noted Columbia architectural firm, Wilson & Sompayrac. The senior member of this firm, Charles C. Wilson, was active in South Carolina and the region from 1891 to 1933. The building is a relatively elegant design, expressing well its multiple purposes. Adjacent to this property is the J. A. Byrd Mercantile Store (ca. 1910) (see Individual Inventory form), which, with its elaborate and sophisticated facade of blond brick, cast stone, and marble, has high artistic value.

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Architecture (cont'd)

The churches included in the nomination represent a variety of the vernacular and high-style ecclesiastical types that were popular in the county and throughout the midlands region. Zion Protestant Episcopal Church in Eastover (see Individual Inventory form) is the design of Columbia architect James Hagood Sams, who was active from 1899 to 1932. The building is a small Gothic Revival church of masonry construction, and exhibits the buttresses, stepped parapets, lancet windows, and other features characteristic of the style. Sams designed a number of other church buildings in South Carolina; Zion is an intact example of his skill.

The St. Thomas' Protestant Episcopal Church (see Individual Inventory form) is a vernacular interpretation of the Gothic revival style in frame construction. The Good Hope Baptist Church (ca. 1857) (see Individual Inventory form) is a vernacular interpretation of the tenets of Greek revival design. The builder of this church adapted the classic temple format, and built a portico composed on the lines of the high-style Greek revival porticos, but interpreted the details according to his own skills.

The Richland Presbyterian Church (ca. 1885) (see Individual Inventory form) and the Old Hopkins Presbyterian Church (ca. 1891) (see Individual Inventory form) are relatively intact church buildings which illustrate the vernacular meeting house type. Such vernacular churches are historically characteristic of small communities in this state and throughout the South.

The dwelling houses included in the nomination represent vernacular and high-style design. Magnolia, or Wavering Place (see individual Inventory form) is the grandest in design, illustrating high-style Greek revival architecture. The elements of the style are fluently expressed in Magnolia, indicating a builder of sophistication. Other residences in the nomination are expressive of the vernacular house types, often with features influenced by the federal, Greek revival, Italianate, or Queen Anne styles.

Two cottages are included in the nomination. The Claudius Scott Cottage (see Individual Inventory form) is typical of the frame residences that were common in the Sandhills region; while the John J. Kaminer House (see Individual Inventory form) is a representative gable-ended building with shed-roofed front porch.

Another of the residences included in the Lower Richland County multiple resource nomination is the Barber House, the small, ca. 1880 residence of a freed black (see Individual Inventory form).

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FOOTNOTES

¹ Edwin L. Green, A History of Richland County, Volume One, 1732-1805 (Baltimore, Md.: Regional Publishing Company, 1974), p. 1.

² Ibid.; "Guide Maps to the Development of South Carolina Parishes, Districts, and Counties," South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S. C.

³ Green, p. 1.

⁴ Robert Mills, Statistics of South Carolina (Charleston, S. C.: Hurlbut and Lloyd, 1826; reprint ed., Spartanburg, S. C.: The Reprint Company, 1972), pp. 692-93.

⁵ Green, p. 8.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Mills, Statistics of South Carolina, p. 692.

⁸ Green, p. 26.

⁹ William F. Medlin, Richland County Landmarks: Vol. I., Lower Richland (Columbia, S. C.: Ben Franklin Press, 1981), pp. 94-95.

¹⁰ Mills, Statistics of South Carolina, p. 692.

¹¹ Green, p. 26; Robert L. Meriwether, The Expansion of South Carolina 1729-1765 (Philadelphia, Pa.: Porcupine Press, 1974), p. 30.

¹² Medlin, p. 95.

¹³ Green, pp. 30-31.

¹⁴ Ibid., p. 83.

¹⁵ Population Schedules of the First Census of the United States, 1790: South Carolina (Washington, DC: National Archives Microfilm Publications, 1958).

¹⁶ Population Schedules of the Second Census of the United States, 1800: South Carolina (Washington, DC: National Archives Microfilm Publications, 1965).

¹⁷ Green, pp. 156, 201.

¹⁸ Ibid., pp. 113-119, 311.

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- ¹⁹ Robert Mills, Atlas of the State of South Carolina, 1825, Richland District (reprint ed., Easley, S. C.: Southern Historical Press, 1980).
- ²⁰ William F. Medlin, Map of Lower Richland County in 1860, Columbia, S. C., 1981.
- ²¹ Mills, Statistics of South Carolina, pp. 712-13.
- ²² Medlin, Richland County Landmarks, p. 97.
- ²³ Chalmers Gaston Davidson, The Last Foray, The South Carolina Planters of 1860: A Sociological Study (Columbia, S. C.: University of South Carolina Press, 1971), pp. 153-154.
- ²⁴ Population Schedules of the Sixth Census of the United States, 1840: South Carolina (Washington, DC: National Archives Microfilm Publications, 1967).
- ²⁵ Population Schedules of the Seventh Census of the United States, 1850: South Carolina (Washington, DC: National Archives Microfilm Publications, 1964).
- ²⁶ Joseph G. Kennedy, Population of the United States in 1860 (Washington, DC: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1864), pp. 450-52.
- ²⁷ Samuel Melanchthon Derrick, "Transportation," Helen Kohn Hennig, Columbia: Capital City of South Carolina 1786-1936 (Columbia, S. C.: The R. L. Bryan Company, 1936), pp. 354-55.
- ²⁸ Samuel Melanchthon Derrick, Centennial History of South Carolina Railroad (Columbia, S. C.: The State Co., 1930; reprint ed., Spartanburg, S. C.: The Reprint Co., 1975), pp. 228-29.
- ²⁹ Ibid.
- ³⁰ David Duncan Wallace, South Carolina-A Short History, 1520-1948 (Columbia, S. C.: University of South Carolina Press, 1951), p. 561.
- ³¹ Carol K. R. Bleser, The Promised Land: The History of the South Carolina Land Commission, 1869-1890 (Columbia, S. C.: The University of South Carolina Press, 1969), pp. 162-67.
- ³² Richland County, S. C. Land Commission Records, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S. C.
- ³³ Bleser, p. 167.

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³⁴Derrick, "Transportation," pp. 354-355.

³⁵Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Industries, and Clemson College, South Carolina: A Handbook (Columbia, S. C.: n.p., 1927), p. 130.

³⁶Ibid.

³⁷State Board of Agriculture of South Carolina, South Carolina Resources and Population, Institutions and Industries (Charleston, S. C.: Walker, Evans, and Cogswell, 1883), pp. 545-549.

³⁸Ibid.

³⁹Green, pp. 122-131.

⁴⁰Central Midlands Regional Planning Council, Central Midlands Historic Preservation Survey (Columbia, S. C.: CMRPC, 1974), p. 269; Thomas Boston Clarkson, Sr., "History of Zion Church Richland," 1870, Manuscript Minutes, Zion Episcopal Church, South Caroliniana Library, Columbia, S. C.: Laura Jervey Hopkins, History of St. John's Episcopal Church 1858-1958 (n.p.: n.p., n.d.), pp. 12-13.

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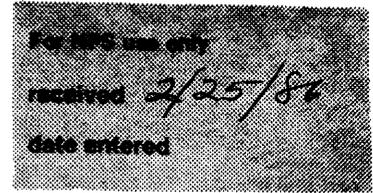
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Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

dnr-11

Name Lower Richland County MRA
State SOUTH CAROLINA

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

1. Brevard, Keziah Goodwyn Hopkins, House
Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper
Attest

Jayme M. McPherson
3/27/86

2. Laurelwood
Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper
Attest

Jayme M. McPherson
3/27/86

3. Magnolia
Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper
Attest

Jayme M. McPherson
3/27/86

4. Grovewood
Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper
Attest

Jayme M. McPherson
3/27/86

5. Farmers and Merchants Bank Building
Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper
Attest

Jayme M. McPherson
3/27/86

6. Good Hope Baptist Church
Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper
Attest

Jayme M. McPherson
3/27/86

7. Goodwill Plantation
Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper
Attest

Jayme M. McPherson
3/27/86

8. Scott, Claudius, Cottage
Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper
Attest

Jayme M. McPherson
3/27/86

9. St. Thomas Protestant Episcopal Church
Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper
Attest

Jayme M. McPherson
3/27/86

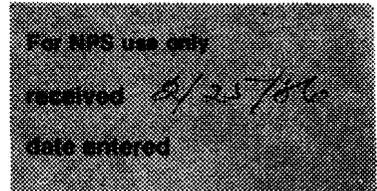
10. Oakwood
Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper
Attest

Jayme M. McPherson
3/27/86

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National Park Service

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Item number

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Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name Lower Richland County MRA
State SOUTH CAROLINA

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

- 11. Byrd, J.A., Mercantile Store Entered in the National Register *for* Keeper Jayne M. McPherson
Attest 3/27/86
- 12. Zion Protestant Episcopal Church Entered in the National Register *for* Keeper Jayne M. McPherson
Attest 3/27/86
- 13. Richland Presbyterian Church Entered in the National Register *for* Keeper Jayne M. McPherson
Attest 3/27/86
- 14. Kaminer, John J., House Entered in the National Register *for* Keeper Jayne M. McPherson
Attest 3/27/86
- 15. Barber House Entered in the National Register *for* Keeper Jayne M. McPherson
Attest 3/27/86
- 16. Hopkins Graded School Entered in the National Register *for* Keeper Jayne M. McPherson
Attest 3/27/86
- 17. Hopkins Presbyterian Church Entered in the National Register *for* Keeper Jayne M. McPherson
Attest 3/27/86
- 18. _____ Keeper _____
Attest _____
- 19. _____ Keeper _____
Attest _____
- 20. _____ Keeper _____
Attest _____