

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in 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 O'Donnell House
other names/site number Haynsworth-Bogin-O'Donnell House; Shelley-Brunson Funeral Home

2. Location

street & number 120 East Liberty Street not for publication
city or town Sumter vicinity _____
state South Carolina code SC county Sumter code 085 zip code 29150

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 3/6/96
Signature of certifying official Date

Mary W. Edmonds, Deputy SEPO, S.C. Department of Archives & 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): _____

M. J. M. [Signature] 4/25/96

Signature of Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

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

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC
FUNERARY

Sub: Single Dwelling
Funeral Home

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: SOCIAL

Sub: Civic

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th & 20th Century Revivals;
Neo-Classical Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick
roof Metal
walls Wood: Weatherboard
other _____

Narrative Description

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

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.
- 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 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

Significant Dates

ca. 1840

1905

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Period of Significance

1905-1945

Architect/Builder

Milburn, Frank Pierce

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(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

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: Historical and Genealogical Research Center, Sumter, S.C.

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property 2.37 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	17	561140	3753280	3	17	561020 3753180
2	17	561140	3753180	4	17	561020 3753280
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 Katherine H. Richardson
organization Heritage Preservation Associates date 30 March 1995
street & number 26 Harby Avenue telephone (803) 775-6682
city or town Sumter state SC zip code 29150

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 Santee Senior Services
street & number 120 East Liberty Street telephone (803) 773-5508
city or town Sumter state SC zip code 29150

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 1

The O'Donnell House
name of property
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county and State

Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

The O'Donnell House is a gable-end, three story, frame Neo-Classical Revival house. It is located at 120 East Liberty Street in the City of Sumter, South Carolina. Originally an Italianate house built c. 1840 by the DeLorme/Haynsworth family. It was moved from the Main Street commercial district to a lot on East Liberty Street after 1860. The house was remodelled in the Neo-Classical style by architect Frank P. Milburn in 1905 during the ownership of Neill O'Donnell, a prosperous merchant. The house is five ranked with a centrally placed front door on the first floor and a central tri-part window with diamond shaped panes at the top and bottom of the sash on the second floor. The front facade is dominated by an imposing, semi-circular, full height porch which is topped by a substantial cornice ornamented with dentils and a parapet of square posts and a turned balustrade. The roof is clad in metal and the house has three interior brick chimneys. It rests on a brick foundation. It is situated in 2.37 acres, the front part of which retains historical plantings and an ornate Victorian iron fence. Though additions were made within the last 30 years to accommodate its use as a funeral home, the house retains both its interior and exterior integrity as an outstanding example of Neo-Classical architecture designed by a nationally known architect, as well standing as a symbol of the prosperity and high style found in Sumter, S. C. at the turn of the 20th century. Also, the very survival of The O'Donnell House is a testament to the power of the historic preservation movement in the United States. The house, slated to be demolished in 1993 for the construction of a Bi-Lo grocery store and asphalt parking lot, was such a prominent local landmark that many citizens of Sumter mobilized to save it. In a last moment challenge by a group of concerned citizens (dubbed "The Crazy Old People of Sumter" by a would-be developer, alias "C.O.P.S.," as the "Crazies" affectionately called themselves), the house and property was purchased with a cooperative loan by private citizens. It now serves as headquarters for Santee Senior Services, Inc., a private, non-profit group seeking to meet the various needs of the elderly of Sumter County.

The O'Donnell House is an outstanding example of Neo-Classical architecture, certainly one of the finest examples in the state of South Carolina. It was built in c. 1840 as a two story Italianate house with what appears to have been a

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flat roof, two interior brick chimneys, and a brick foundation. It was clad in weatherboard and was five-ranked, with a central front door surrounded by a transom and lights which was mirrored by another door on the second story. On both floors, the front doors were flanked by pairs of floor length windows; the old photograph does not reveal how the sashes were arranged. The original house had a two story wrought iron front porch which extended the length of the facade; the porch apparently had turned wooden balusters on each story. The cornice featured substantial brackets and the northern elevation had a one story bay with a bracketed cornice and panelled exterior dado. The front porch was approached by a slightly flared set of steps with massive turned wooden newels. The yard was lined on each side by a waist-high trimmed hedge and the front yard was enclosed by a Victorian iron fence with a handsome gate.¹

In 1905, the house was remodelled in the Neo-Classical Revival style by successful Sumter merchant, Neill O'Donnell. O'Donnell hired the nationally prominent architect, Frank P. Milburn, to make the extensive alterations for the fee of \$10,000.² Milburn's design completely changed the style and character of the house. The "old" Italianate style disappeared and the "modern" look of the Neo-Classical Revival grandeur replaced it, symbolic of O'Donnell's place in the society of Sumter.

Milburn basically took a flat-roofed, two story house and transformed it into the epitomy of Neo-Classical Revival with massive ornamentation. The house received a gable-end roof, which created a third story, with an elaborately dentilled cornices and Palladian windows in each gable. On the front facade he placed three dormers. The central gable is crowned by a large wooden broken pediment with a traceried arched window. Flanking the impressive, and over-

¹Old photograph of the O'Donnell House, c. 1900, Files of the Genealogical and Historical Research Center, Annex of the Sumter County Museum, Sumter, S. C.

²John E. Wells, The South Carolina Architects, 1885-1935: A Biographical Dictionary, (Richmond: New South Architectural Press, 1992), p. 126.

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exaggerated central dormer are gable-end dormers with traceried arched windows.³

The curved section of the portico is supported by four massive Corinthian columns. The rectangular part of the portico nearest the house is supported by square wooden columns and pilasters with applied wooden carving. The cornice of the house and portico has a double row of dentils, the larger row of dentils is placed under the eaves. The portico is crowned with a roof line baluster of turned spindles and square, panelled posts. Flanking the central portico were one story sections of porch supported by columns with Ionic capitols; these sections extended beyond the corners of the house and visually made the house appear larger. The one story sections were also capped with a roof line baluster and had a handrail and baluster at porch level.

Milburn replaced the former rather plain door with double doors with full-length glass and created a foyer inside the house. The front door is capped by a massive pediment adorned with dentil molding, and an elaborate shield motif and is supported by pilasters with Ionic capitals. The first floor windows on the front elevation are full length one over one sash; the upper windows are more the standard size one over one sash.

In the gables of the eastern and western facades are Palladian windows and a double row of dentil molding. The western facade received a large, two story bay. It appears that the projecting wing on the rear elevation of the house was likely added by Milburn, though its ornamentation, one row of the smaller dentil molding under the cornice, was very understated compared to the original portion of the house.

In 1961, the house became a funeral home. To accomodate its new use, a one story brick chapel was added on the western facade and a portion of the one story porch on the eastern facade was enclosed as office space. Apparently, during this remodelling, the Ionic columns on the one story sections of the porch were replaced with square columns and the roof line baluster was removed from the one story sections of the porch. At some point an addition was placed on the back of the rear wing of the house. These additions, which have very clean lines, alter

³Photograph of The O'Donnell House, c. 1905, Files of the Genealogical and Historical Research Center, Annex of the Sumter County Museum, Sumter, S. C.

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but do not detract from the massive Neo-Classical Revival presence of The O'Donnell House.

The interior of the house is arranged around a central hall. The hall is flanked by two parlors in the front of the original portion of the house and by the dining room and another room at the rear of the house. The staircase, located in the central hall, has a massive square newel and ascends a few steps to a landing before turning to ascend to the second floor. The unusual baluster is formed by a series of panels containing square spindles above a solid panel with an applied carved wreath motif. The hand rail is not continuous, but rather rests atop each panel in a stair-step manner as the stairway ascends. The hallway between the two front parlors has a cove ceiling and richly applied molding with plaster shield motifs applied to the center of each side of the cove. The lights above the foyer door contain leaded glass.

The two parlors on each side of the hall have heavy, built-up cornice moldings and elaborate Victorian era mantels. The dining room is an unusually handsome room with a beamed ceiling, dark wooden panelling in the taller style seen during the Beaux Arts era, and carved pilasters at the bay. The first floor of the house has wooden floors with decorative inlaid borders in varying designs.

The second floor contains four bedrooms arranged around the central hall. The tripart window at the front of the house has a window seat beneath it and at the rear of the hall the back doorway has lights and a transom of leaded glass. On the second floor the baluster is more of a standard design with a continuous handrail, square spindles and square newels. The third floor contains additional rooms.

The O'Donnell House is an outstanding example of the Neo-Classical Revival style popular in America from 1870-1920.

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Statement of Significance

Summary Paragraph

The O'Donnell House is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places at the local level under criterion C for architecture as an outstanding example of the Neo-Classical Revival style designed by a nationally known architect, Frank Pierce Milburn. Criteria consideration B applies to this property, as it was moved from its original location sometime after 1861 and prior to 1905, when it was remodelled as a Neo-Classical Revival house. This criterion consideration should be tempered by the fact that the dates of significance of this building are 1905 to 1945. The house, built c. 1840 in the Italianate style, descended through the Haynsworth, DeLorme, Bogin, and O'Donnell families of Sumter. Neill O'Donnell hired Frank Milburn to transform his house into a Neo-Classical Revival showcase. O'Donnell was a successful Sumter businessman and banker during a period of rapid growth and prosperity in Sumter from the 1870s through the turn of the century. His home was a reflection of his status in the business and social circles of Sumter. The O'Donnell House is one of the few remaining examples of this style of architecture in Sumter, and is an important example of Milburn's work as a nationally known architect.

The O'Donnell House was built c. 1840 by the Haynsworth/DeLorme family on South Main Street. It stands on what was once a 90 acre tract of land which bordered the southern extremity of Sumterville on present-day East Liberty Street. This tract was first owned by David Rose and then Dr. James Haynsworth and was acquired by John Haynsworth in 1820. In 1832, the property was seized by Sheriff David Durant to satisfy a bad debt and was sold at public auction. The property was purchased for \$5.00 by William M. DeLorme, a Sumter merchant.⁴ John Haynsworth was the brother of Dr. James Haynsworth and the husband of Mary Magdalene Hortense DeLorme (b. 1789).⁵

⁴Sumter County Deeds, vol. F, pp. 471-2; vol. 2-H, pp. 272-3, Sumter County Courthouse, Sumter, S. C.

⁵Cassie Nichols, "Haynsworths: A Remarkable Family," in The Sumter News, Oct. 15, 1970, Collections of the Genealogical and Historical Research Center, Sumter, S. C.

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Because of its purchase by William DeLorme, the house and property remained in the family and Mrs. Mary M. H. Haynsworth resided in the house for the remainder of her life. The Main Street property was sold by her executors to William Bogin (also seen Bogan) for \$2,500 on March 9, 1860. The accompanying plat shows the house standing behind a row of shops on Main Street on the southwest corner of Main and Liberty (then "Broad") Streets.⁶

William and Johanna Dowling Bogin's second daughter, Kate, married Neill O'Donnell, then an aspiring clerk working for Bogin. William Bogin left the house to Kate in his will and in 1899, Neill acquired partnership in the deed. After Bogin's death, O'Donnell became manager of Bogin's successful mercantile house. The house was moved to the East Liberty Street location by the O'Donnells prior to 1905.⁷

Neill and Kate O'Donnell were devout Catholics, part of the very strong Catholic population in early Sumter. Much more is known of Neill than Kate, as is often the case with the historical record. Neill was born in Ardora Parish, County Donnegal, Ireland in 1859. He came to America at age 15 and was educated at Wyoming Seminary. He came to South Carolina to work in the textile industry and came to Sumter as a salesman for a Charleston firm. O'Donnell became one of Sumter's most respected citizens. Bogin's company became O'Donnell and Company and was highly successful. O'Donnell also worked tirelessly for the success of Tuomey Hospital, of which he served on the Board of Trustees for eight years. He donated a generous amount of his fortune to the hospital while alive, and upon his death left a substantial portion of his estate to the hospital. O'Donnell also served as president of the First National Bank for twenty-eight years and served on the City School Board for forty-three years. He served on City Council and on the boards of Sumter Casket Company and the Sumter Machinery Company. He died in 1937.⁸

The area to which the O'Donnells moved their house was near St. Anne's Catholic Church, and became known as "Little Dublin," due to the strong Irish Catholic presence

⁶Sumter County Deeds, vol. 2-Q, pp. 188-9, 270.

⁷Biographical Sketch of Neill O'Donnell, Collections of the Genealogical and Historical Research Center, Sumter, S. C.; Sumter County Deeds, vol. T-8, p. 417.

⁸Ibid.

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in the neighborhood.⁹ The O'Donnells hired architect Frank P. Milburn to transform their house in the latest of styles, one of the most popular of the Beaux Arts Revival styles, in 1905 for \$10,000. The "new" O'Donnell House befitted the status and prosperity of this successful merchant and his wife and the house was furnished to reflect their prosperity. An inventory of the furnishings in the house upon Neill O'Donnell's death reveals a lavish collection of Victorian and turn-of-the-century appointments. The house must have been a show piece in Sumter society.¹⁰

Frank Pierce Milburn (1868-1926) was born in Bowling Green Kentucky to a Scottish immigrant, Thomas Thurmond Milburn and his wife. Educated at Arkansas University and at the Arkansas Industrial University, he collaborated with his father on several architectural projects in Kentucky. Among Milburn's early works are the Clay County Courthouse in Manchester, Kentucky, the Magoffin County, Kentucky Courthouse, the Forsyth County, North Carolina Courthouse, and the Mecklenburg County Courthouse in Charlotte, N. C. In the Charlotte competition he won over the designs of 26 other architects. Among those buildings he designed in South Carolina are the Anderson County Courthouse, Thomson Auditorium in Charleston, the City Hall and Opera House in Columbia, the State Dispensary Building in Columbia, the Newberry County Courthouse, St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church in Columbia, and the dome of the South Carolina State House.¹¹

The dome of the State House was not popular, to say the least, with other architects of the day and Milburn received much criticism for its design and craftsmanship. His reputation survived, however. He went on to become the official architect of the Southern Railway Company in 1902, designing Union Station in Columbia from 1899-1902 and the Atlantic Coast Line Station in Charleston in 1905-7. The remodeling of the O'Donnell House was done during some of Milburn's most successful years. He took a partner, Michael Heister, in 1906 and relocated to Washington, D. C. in 1907, doing no further work in South Carolina after that time. In Washington, Milburn designed many major buildings, most

⁹Ibid.

¹⁰John E. Wells, The South Carolina Architects, 1885-1935, (Richmond: New South Architectural Press, 1992), p. 126; Estate of Neill O'Donnell, Bundle 227, pkg. 22, Sumter County Probate Office, Sumter County Court House, Sumter, S. C.

¹¹Wells, pp. 122-3.

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notably the United States Department of Labor Building in 1916. He died in Asheville, N.C. in 1926.¹²

Kate Bogan O'Donnell's will stipulated that after her husband's death the house be given to The Sisters of Charity of Our Lady of Mercy, who were connected to St. Anne's Church. After Neill O'Donnell's death in 1937, the nuns lived in the upper floors of the house and operated a kindergarten on the first floor. In 1961, the Sisters sold the property to A. Kell Brunson, who converted the house to a funeral home.¹³

The house remained in use as a funeral home until 1988, at which time it was advertised for sale by the Compton family. Prospects languished as the house remained on the market for five years, after which the Bi-Lo Corporation proposed buying the property and demolishing the house to provide space to build a grocery store and parking lot. This historic area of Sumter, which in living memory, lost invaluable historic structures, contained one derelict, vacant grocery store property with a vast expanse of asphalt parking lot, which had been standing vacant on Main Street for years. Two other existing, active grocery stores stood within a ten-square-block area of historic downtown Sumter; and concerned local preservationists were motivated to form a coalition. Their group, nicknamed by the would-be developer, was in a tongue-in-cheek manner named C.O.P.S. [i.e. "Crazy Old People of Sumter"]; they were successful in their bid to find an alternative to demolition and a viable adaptive use for the house as a clearing house for activities, transportation, and information for senior citizens.¹⁴

The O'Donnell House represents both the prosperity and public-spirited nature of early Sumter residents. The Haynsworth, DeLorme, Bogan, and O'Donnell families were an integral part of the history of Sumter and the O'Donnell stands as a testament to the efforts of these progressive citizens. Moved to the "suburbs" from the busy Main Street commercial district as it rapidly developed after 1870, the

¹²Ibid.

¹³Sumter County Deeds, vol. T-8, p. 417; Oral History Paper of B. O'Neil Compton, n.d., Collection of the Genealogical and Historical Research Center.

¹⁴Sumter County Deeds, vol. 581, p. 607; Bob Bettendorf, "This Old House Could Be Demolished," The Item, April 14, 1993; Erika Johnson, "A New Bid ...," The Item, June 19, 1993.

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house illustrates early efforts at the preservation and reuse of historic structures. Remodelled in the latest style during the Beaux Arts era in America as a "Revival" of the Neo-Classical style, the house remains a significant feature of Sumter's historic architecture.

Sumter was founded in 1800 as the seat of Sumter District, which then included Lee, Sumter, and Clarendon Counties. The town grew slowly and remained concentrated around Main Street until ca. 1870, when residential neighborhoods began to spread west of the town down West Calhoun and West Hampton Streets and north on North Main Street, as well as south toward the railroad tracks.¹⁵ By 1902, the town still remained within a one-mile radius of the intersection of Liberty and Main Streets.¹⁶

The new neighborhoods which grew around the business district of Sumter represented the prosperity which the citizens of this small town realized after ca. 1870. The largest town in this rural, predominantly agricultural county, Sumter was the center of area commerce and transportation. Sumter became a manufacturing center for furniture and telephones and did a booming business in livery. Cotton manufacturing and turpentine production were large industries, as were cotton oil and fertilizer. Timber increasingly became an important industry after the turn of the twentieth century.¹⁷

In the 1880s, Sumter became a railroad hub when several lines converged at the Sumter depot on the south side of the town. This increased manufacturing opportunities as well as brought travelers seeking accommodations to the town. Amenities in Sumter improved greatly during the 1880s. In 1883, the town had ten miles of elevated sidewalks made of rammed clay with wooden curbs. In 1889, the Sumter Electric Light Company was chartered and on November 1 of that year the whole city was lit by electric lights for the first time. In 1892, the first city-wide water works was put into operation. The small country town moved into the twentieth century with a progressive mindset.¹⁸

¹⁵Katherine H. Richardson, survey of Sumter County deeds, 1800-1994.

¹⁶1902 Map of Sumter, Sumter County Deeds, vol. O-4, p. 59, Sumter County Courthouse, Sumter, S.C.

¹⁷Anne King Gregorie, History of Sumter County (Sumter: The Library Board of Sumter County, 1954), pp. 484-88.

¹⁸Gregorie, pp. 478-484.

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This was the community which Neill O'Donnell strove to improve and support. His fine Neo-Classical Revival house stands today as a testament to the people who built Sumter and who have provided a lasting legacy of commercial, social, religious, economic, and medical improvements for the generation of the present day and those in the future.

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Section 9 Page 1

The O'Donnell House
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9. Bibliography

Primary Sources:

Photograph Files, Sumter County Museum Archives.

Sumter County Deeds.

Sumter County Probate Records.

Secondary Sources:

Anonymous. "Sketch of Neill O'Donnell." n.p., n.d.

Compton, B. O'Neil. Oral History Paper. n.d.

Gregorie, Ann King. History of Sumter County. Sumter: The Library Board of Sumter, 1954.

Nichols, Cassie. "Haynsworths: A Remarkable Family," in The Sumter News, Oct. 15, 1970.

The Sumter Daily Item. April 14, 1993; June 19, 1993.

Wells, John E. The South Carolina Architects, 1885-1935: A Biographical Dictionary. Richmond: New South Architectural Press, 1992.

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10. Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

"All that certain piece, parcel, or lot of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of Sumter, State of South Carolina, being composed of two adjoining lots ... bounded ... on the north by East Liberty Street and measuring thereon 228 feet; on the east ... 431 and 7/10 feet, on the south ... the said southern line being irregular in shape but measuring on a straight line from east to west 242.9 feet; and on the west ... 425 feet ... more or less."

Boundary Justification

The 2.37 acres adjoining the house has been attached to the house since shortly after 1905, when the house was remodelled in the Neo-Classical Revival style. It contains old trees, historical plantings, and was the site of previous outbuildings on the property. It also constitutes the present property of the Santee Senior Services, Inc. which aims to preserve the grounds as a park and accommodations for the enjoyment of and service to the senior citizens of Sumter County.

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Section PHOTOGRAPHS Page 1 O'Donnell House
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The following information is the same for each of the photographs:

Name of Property:	O'Donnell House
Location of Property:	120 East Liberty Street Sumter, Sumter County, South Carolina
Name of Photographer:	Katherine H. Richardson
Date of Photographs:	April 1995
Location of Original Negatives:	Katherine H. Richardson Heritage Preservation Associates Sumter, S.C.

1. Facade left oblique
2. Left elevation
3. Right elevation
4. Rear elevation
5. Entrance and porch detail
6. Interior entrance detail
7. Central hall staircase
8. Parlor detail
9. Parlor detail
10. Dining Room
11. Central hall and staircase
12. Second floor bedroom

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 96000407


Date Listed: 4/25/96

O'Donnell House
Property Name

Sumter SOUTH CAROLINA
County State

N/A
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.



Signature of the Keeper

5/6/96

Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

Section No. 8

The nomination is amended to remove ca. 1840 as a significant date, since no significance is being claimed for the original building, which was essentially completely transformed by the 1905 remodeling.

This change has been confirmed with the South Carolina SHPO by cc:mail.

DISTRIBUTION:
National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)